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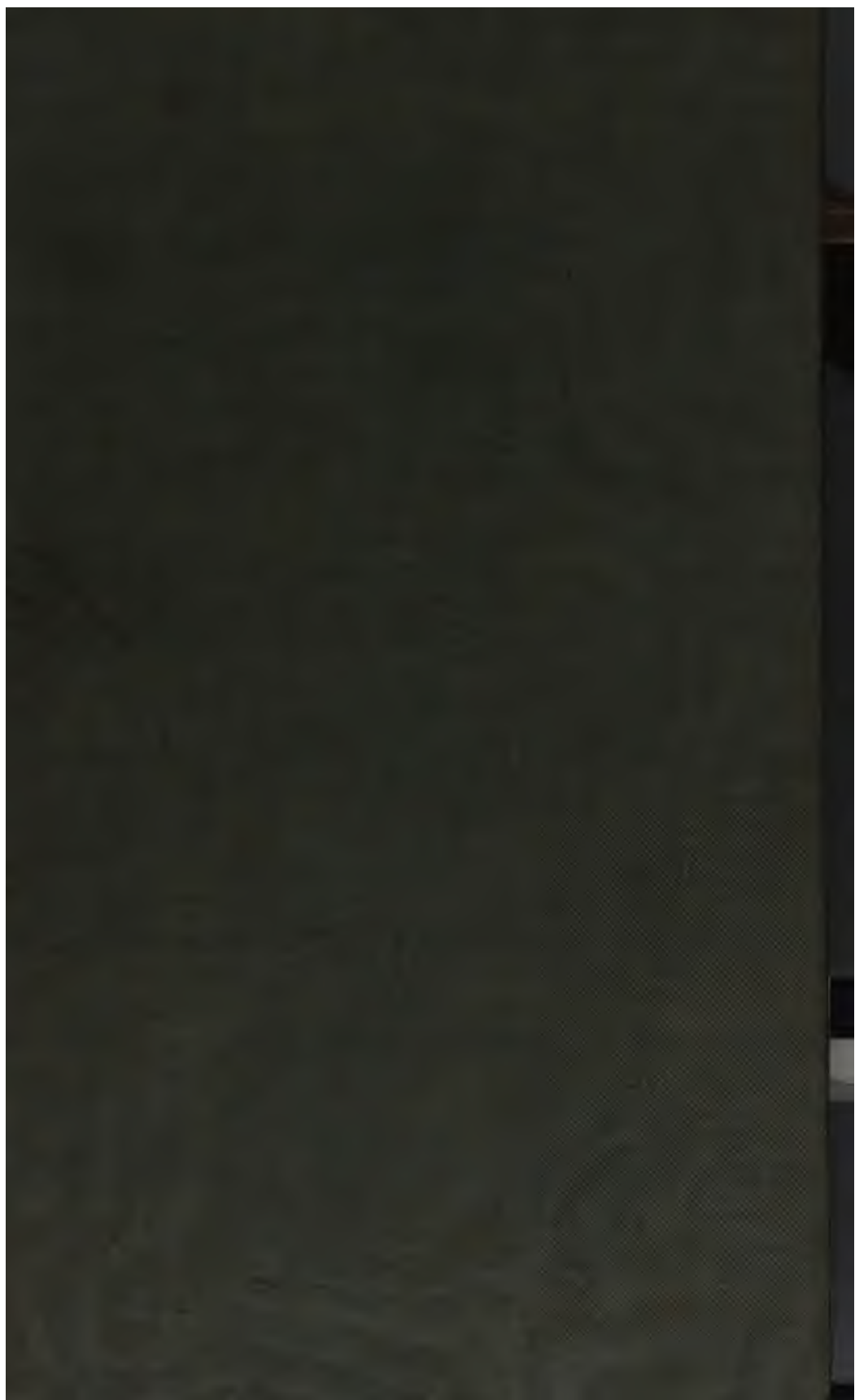
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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1859.

1847

WESTERN & ATLANTIC

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

STATE

OF OHIO

FROM 1788 TO 1847

BY

W. H. RAY

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO

AND

OF THE

WESTERN & ATLANTIC

RAILROAD

AND

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO

AND

OF THE

WESTERN & ATLANTIC

RAILROAD



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LIX.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME VII. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-SEVENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

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## P R E F A C E.

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WITH the offer of the present volume to his readers, SYLVANUS URBAN concludes the labours of 128 years, a period, he believes, longer than that for which any other journalist has been able to secure the attention of the public. He would attribute his success to the fact, that he has ever had the advantage of addressing himself to the educated classes, whose tastes and habits of thought are not liable to sudden changes, and who, whilst earnestly seeking for real improvement of all kinds, are not easily led away from their old paths by that feverish desire for something new, which is too often misnamed progress. Hence he does not fear that History and Antiquities, in their widest sense, can ever become unpalatable to them, but, on the contrary, he is glad to mark an increased avidity in pursuing such studies. This is a state of things that he thinks he may claim a considerable share in bringing about, and the steady progress of which he is desirous of forwarding by all available means. He alludes to the growing appreciation of the Past, as the key to the understanding of the Present, and (in a sense) of the Future, as testified by the formation of Archæological and Literary Societies, which have already achieved much good, and may do still more; and as a means to that end, he will, in the coming year, record their progress, as amply as may be, under the title of "ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER."

The reader will observe that the subject of Medieval Architecture forms a prominent feature in the present volume, not, however, to the exclusion of other topics of enduring interest. The Lives of Becket and of Henry V., the Norfolk Rebellion, the modern History of Alison, and the question of the obligation of

John Bunyan to a medieval author of whom he probably never heard, have been discussed among others, as also the true uses and functions of Local Archæological Societies.

The subject of Architecture (including the almost untrodden fields of Domestic Architecture, in England, Scotland, and Ireland) has been taken up as one which must of course be of extreme interest, at a time when the question of a National Style is so warmly debated. It is the wish of SYLVANUS URBAN to offer his pages to all for fair and temperate discussion, and thus to put before his readers the means of judging for themselves on a matter that must eventually be decided by the educated classes, and not settled *ex officio* by a Premier.

SYLVANUS URBAN has had, throughout his lengthened career, the gratification of reckoning many of the most erudite men of the time as his fellow-workers, who have, through him, conveyed an invaluable amount of knowledge to the world. He invites those of the present day to imitate them. He believes that he shall not be disappointed in the extent of this friendly co-operation, but, on the contrary, that the increasing number of his contributors may render the motto that he has so long borne more than ever applicable:—

*E PLURIBUS UNUM.*

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1859.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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### OUR ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES :

#### A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROPRIETY OF FURTHER RESEARCHES.

IN 1853, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was explored at Harnham, near Salisbury, and a number of relics obtained, some of them of a very interesting description. They were presented by the owner of the land, Viscount Folkestone, to the British Museum. The particulars will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. The expences were defrayed by the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1854, researches were made on the site of a cemetery at Wingham, near Sandwich, and a few relics obtained, which were deposited in the British Museum. The expences of the excavation were defrayed by the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1856, Anglo-Saxon burial-places were explored at Filkins and at Broughton Poggs in Oxfordshire. Some interesting remains, discovered at these places, were offered to the Trustees of the British Museum at somewhat less than the cost of the excavations, but were declined; they were, however, accepted by Mr. Joseph Mayer, who readily paid the whole expences, and they are now in his museum at Liverpool.

In 1857, another cemetery of the Anglo-Saxon period was explored at Brighthampton, near Witney. The result was very encouraging, and in the autumn of the following year further researches were made on the same site, which led to additional results of a highly interesting character. The expences were defrayed by a subscription, promoted by the President of Trinity College, Oxford; the President and Fellows of St. John's College; the Rev. Richard Gordon, of Elsfield, Oxon.; Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.; E. Martin Atkins, Esq., and other gentlemen. The relics discovered have been deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The particulars of these researches will be found in the *Archæologia*, vols. xxxvii. and xxxviii.

The sites of many other cemeteries of the same period are well known, and it is proposed to explore them during the ensuing summer, as opportunity may be afforded, and to deposit such relics as may be found in the British Museum, or in some well-established local collection.

Subscriptions in furtherance of this object may be sent to W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., British Museum, London.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

*Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.*

LONDON,  
May 27, 1859.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Royal Academy of Arts is now on its trial before the public for alleged offences, which, had they any substantial foundation, its truculent and unreasoning assailants would have had no legitimate pretext for prosecuting with such envenomed rancour and animosity. The parties to the indictment are a small knot of agitators, composed chiefly of disappointed artists and ultra-liberal newspaper writers, in that advanced state of progress which recognises the usefulness of no institution whatever which has either age or aristocratical traditions to recommend it. A large majority of the charges which have been preferred against it are so notoriously unfounded that, but for the industry with which they have been impressed upon the public mind, *non vi sed saepe cadendo*, any attempt to refute them would be supererogatory. The assailants on this occasion have assumed the functions of judges, jurymen, and witnesses, and in the absence of any plea on the part of the accused, who refuse to recognise the competency of the tribunal before which they have been cited, they have assumed that all their allegations have been proved, and have proceeded to sentence and execution accordingly, without deigning to examine a tittle of the evidence which has been accessible to them from the beginning of the controversy. The charges which have been thus recklessly brought against a body of the most upright and scrupulously conscientious gentlemen who have ever administered the affairs of a great and most important institution, public only in the sense of benefits widely conferred, resolve themselves, in so many words, to these: Envy, hatred, and uncharitableness in the aggregate; a nepotism of the most corrupt description; and an unblushing persecution of the genius (meaning the outside genius) which has been the chief element of their success. Folly and imbecility are not crimes, or they might be added to the category of their imputed offences; but if the severer imputations should be accepted, there can be no difficulty in admitting their mental disqualifications; for anything more suicidal than the conduct of men who would paralyse the exertions of those to whom they stand indebted for by far the largest measure of their success, it is scarcely possible to conceive. If, indeed, the members of the Royal Academy have

systematically excluded from all participation in their honours and responsibilities, a large proportion of the artistical talent of their age; if they have obtruded their own "mediocrity" upon the public in the best places upon their walls, whilst they have banished to the ceiling or the floor the works of those aspirants for fame to whom they owe the larger portion of their attractions and receipts; they ought indeed to plead guilty to the imputation of fatuity (after all, a misfortune rather than a crime,) which has been brought against them; for fatuous they must have been beyond all ordinary imbecility under such a contingency. If, however, as the "Athenæum" asserts, they have retained enough of mischievous cunning to be "unjust and oppressive" to their brother artists; to "tamper with elections;" to "intrigue, slander, and hang (as they do now) good pictures badly, and bad pictures well," they are not merely fools, but dangerous idiots, who ought to be placed under restraint with the least possible delay. Mr. John Pye, in his recent tirade against the Royal Academy, refers his imputations of imbecility to its first exhibition in 1769, which included the names of Reynolds, Gainsborough, West, and Wilson. The "Athenæum" takes a wider range and comprises in its various anathemas all Royal Academicians whatsoever from the year 1769 to the year 1859 inclusive. It tells us that "Forty men *self constituted*" (how are all bodies of professional men elected?) "*get rich* by the exhibition of the works of six or seven hundred artists and *pocket the profits*;" and yet that "these seven hundred men who contribute the largest part, *often the best*, have no share in the fund or voice in the government of the institution." If this assertion could be supported by any reliable evidence, the aforesaid idiots should, at all events, be released from the imputation of being incapable of managing their own affairs, and removed to the category of those astute criminals who can not only manage their own business with the keenest apprehension of their own personal interests, but can convert the talent, reputation, and earnings of their neighbours to their own pecuniary benefit; in fact, to that leading principle of an "advanced stage of progress," the repletion of their own "pockets!" We have thus placed the assailants of the Academy between the horns of a dilemma. The successive administrators of its affairs have been either knaves or fools; but a management which has largely increased the income of the institution, and supported the character of British art in all parts of the civilized world, can hardly take refuge in the alternative left them by their assailants. If, indeed, as the "Athenæum" asserts, the diploma of the Royal Academician does not "mean talent," but a place at a "fat annual dinner, and the chance of a good *unfair* place" in an exhibition from which the funds that supply that dinner and other luxuries have been obtained; if correct in its belief, that "all that art has ever done in England has been done not *through*, but *in despite of*, the Royal Academy," and that were "Raffaello and Michael Angelo alive at the present time it would starve them," the institution, from its origin to the present time, would seem to have been deserving of universal condemnation. But what are the facts?

With a set of the Catalogues of the Royal Academy before us, from its first exhibition in 1769 to the present year, being ninety years from the date of its establishment, we can affirm with confidence that there is scarcely an English painter of any deserved eminence who has not been at one time or other a successful candidate for its honours, and who has not risen to the position he finally occupied in his profession through his connexion with this much-abused body. The exceptions are, indeed, so few and

so peculiar, that we only refer to them in detail for the purpose of verifying the rule which seems to have formed the mainspring of the Society. On its original formation the jealousies, more or less incident to all bodies of professional men, prevented several artists of acknowledged talent from taking part in its proceedings. Of these, Romney was almost the only dissident of any real importance. "Reynolds and Romney," says Horace Walpole, "divide the town, and I am of the Romney faction." And supported as Romney then was by the wealth and fashion of the age, and being of an irritable and jealous temperament, it was hardly likely that he would have accepted of any rank in the Academy subordinate to that of Sir Joshua Reynolds. "Sensitive and proud, a man easily moved to anger or to love, covetous of approbation and willing to resent a difference of opinion as a sin at once against himself and pure taste," he seems to have kept himself aloof from the Academy, in order that he might revel in a grievance, and proclaim himself an alien from its ranks. Hogarth, another of the dissentients, was an irritable and ill-conditioned man, and was scarcely likely to have become a candidate for the honours of an institution which had superseded that of which he was the originator and dictator. How uncandid, therefore, it is to allege, as a well-founded complaint against the Academy, that it has excluded from its body men who boasted of their independence of its control, and whose exclusion was altogether their own act and deed. We have dwelt thus deliberately upon these two great names, because they furnish the only really noticeable exceptions to the assertion we have elsewhere hazarded, that all the best painters of the English school have belonged at one time or other to the Royal Academy, and have not been too self-sufficient or self-reliant to accept of its encouragement and its honours. In more modern times two or three additional names might be instanced as having been apparently overlooked or unappreciated; Martin, Haydon, and Linnell; but Martin, although a man of highly poetical mind, was as a mere painter below mediocrity. With conceptions of the most gorgeous and imaginative character, he was wholly unable to carry them out on canvas, while his attempts to represent historical art on any scale beyond that of the mere landscape figure, were for the most part abortive, and absurd in the extreme. Had it been otherwise, he would have had only himself to thank for his exclusion; for we have repeatedly heard him assert, that unless he could rise *per saltum* to the rank of an R.A., he would take none of the steps which formed the necessary preliminary to admission within its precincts. He wanted, in fact, to overleap the subordinate rank without going through the probation to which other candidates were subjected; and he renounced the honours of the Academy altogether, because its Council refused to relax in his favour the regulations to which everybody else had conformed without a murmur. Yet, although he hugged his grievance with a pertinacity strengthened by an enormous amount of vanity, he never spoke of the Academy in the terms of foul aspersion with which it is now the order of the day to assail it; and whilst he asserted what he was pleased to entitle his independence, and secured an enormous amount of newspaper praise for his virtuous isolation, he was loved and appreciated as a man of genius by many members of the body he affected to despise; most of whom (overlooking his undisputed deficiencies as a painter) would have been willing to receive him among them had not his conceit been so intense as to prevent him from conforming to the ordinary regulations of the Society, in the expectation that they would eventually

be relaxed in his favour. We are not speaking beside the card when we affirm thus much of the self-love which led to the absurd notion that he had a prescriptive right to succeed to the highest honours of his profession without going through any of the preliminaries to which other candidates had been subjected. Such was the general estimation of the man and the appreciation of his imaginative powers by many members of the Academy, that he had only to ask admission and obtain it. Having met the President of the Royal Academy many years ago at one of his *soirées*, we presumed on the privilege of a personal acquaintance with Sir M. A. Shee to ask him upon what grounds Mr. Martin had hitherto been excluded from the Academy, when we were assured that the omission rested entirely with himself; for that, in spite of his manifest deficiencies as a painter, and, we might add, as a draughtsman, he would long ago have been elected, but that he had neglected to conform to the indispensable conditions of his admission,—conditions which had been accepted by all the most eminent painters of the English School during more than half a century.

Of the cause of the exclusion of Mr. Linnell we are unable to speak with any precision; but we may fairly presume, with the above examples before us, that the responsibility does not rest with the Academy. Whenever this question is mooted, the name of Haydon is fiercely flung in its teeth. But here, again, the grounds for an ovation may very fairly be disputed. Haydon was undoubtedly a man of genius, and had a considerable theoretical knowledge of art, but a more arrogant, ill-conditioned, impracticable man it has never been our lot to encounter; whilst his powers as an historical painter were by no means sufficient to balance his many moral and mental disqualifications; and that deficiency of taste and contempt of finish which rendered his pictures fitter for a barn or a bazaar than for a private gallery, in which moderation of size, perfection of design, and harmony of colour and composition are indispensable requisites. Regarding him, therefore, merely in his professional capacity, we should certainly have given our ostracism against him. What in a few short years has become of the reputation which his eternal self-eulogy for a time created? It is absolutely "nowhere." Excepting a curious woodcut of gigantic size from his "Dentatus," the only tolerable picture he ever painted, where is there to be found an engraving from any one of his works? or in what gallery of painters of the English school may we look for one of his coarse, violent, if colossal compositions? But does there exist no other reason for his exclusion? For many years there was hardly a successful artist either within or without the pale of the Royal Academy who was not at one time or other the victim of his personal and venomous slanders.

The lower order of newspapers of his day, and the five volumes of the periodical entitled, ludicrously enough, "Annals of the Fine Arts," were filled with the most truculent abuse from his pen of his brother artists in general, and of those attached to the Royal Academy in particular. From the meek Flaxman, the kind and gentle-spoken Howard, the bland and courtly Lawrence, the reserved Leslie, the voluble Chalon, the cautious but simple-hearted Wilkie, and the jovial epicurean Chantry, to the successful prizeman of the Drawing School of the Royal Academy for the year; all were in turn the objects of his fierce and virulent vituperation. Were the dignitaries of his profession altogether inexcusable that they did not stretch their consciences into the requisite admission of his title to set them together by the ears, by introducing him into their circle? Barry

was, to be sure, expelled from his Professorship of Painting in the Royal Academy, and afterwards deposed from his rank of R.A., because, instead of confining his attention to the instruction of his students, he made his lectures the vehicles of the most malignant and defamatory abuse of his brother Academicians, who, on the unanimous vote of a committee appointed to consider his conduct, and more especially his reply to their remonstrances, dismissed him from their body. Had he lived in these days, notwithstanding his pictures in the large room of the Society of Arts, he would hardly have obtained admission at all; for the taste that professes to admire these ambitious but most extravagant compositions is not one with which most persons would sympathize. Barry was a poor but pretentious artist, and in social life what Constable was accustomed to call "a very troublesome customer." Allan Cunningham has honoured him by a niche among his slap-dashing biographies of British painters, but of his art he seems to have had only a traditional impression. Burke thought him a genius, as Wordsworth did Haydon; and posterity has hitherto been content to take his word for his genius, but those who with their own eyes review the only means we now have of forming an estimate of the capabilities of his pencil, will probably be of opinion that he was a bad painter, and a crack-brained critic. All the wretched painters of his time who conceived themselves on an equality with him, hated and abused Sir Joshua for his manifest superiority; and Allan Cunningham appears to have willingly perpetuated their ill-nature. In his despite we affirm, that so far as Barry is concerned, the Royal Academy is entirely absolved from blame. From the ruck of Foggos and people "of that ilk," we would willingly rescue Mr. Hurlstone, the triton of the minnows of the Suffolk-street Gallery, and one of the most determined of the opponents of the Royal Academy; but although a clever imitator of Murillo, (no bad model,) he would, we dare say, rather reign over the Society of British Artists than serve as a subordinate in the Royal Academy. Stanfield and Roberts paid the fines imposed by the rulers of this liberal body on their departing members, and are honoured R.A.'s, with a smaller monopoly of wall than they enjoyed in Suffolk-street; yet we hear of no attacks on the exclusive practices of this Society, which, with the fullest impunity of nepotism, can scarcely manage to keep open its doors. If Mr. Hurlstone follows the example of these distinguished seceders, and goes through the requisite formula, he will have a fair chance of election, albeit there is nothing special in his case. So much for the unwillingness of the Royal Academy to draft men of talent into their body, of "self-appointed men, whose interest it is to keep down rivals and competitors." We challenge contradiction to our assertion that all the great artists who have flourished during the last ninety years, have either been educated in the schools of the Academy or drafted into their body; and this without the exercise of any less exceptional influence than has been created by their own talents and perseverance.

The simple details of the origin and progress of the Royal Academy from its foundation in 1768 to the present time, furnish the best answers that could be given to many of the misstatements which have been circulated by its enemies; and the pure and unspotted lives and world-wide eminence of the vast majority of the painters who have been recipients of its diploma, afford an abundant refutation of the shameless personal calumnies of which they have been the victims. Equally fallacious is the statement invented by Haydon, and reproduced by its more modern assail-

be relaxed in his favour. We are not speaking beside the card when we affirm thus much of the self-love which led to the absurd notion that he had a prescriptive right to succeed to the highest honours of his profession without going through any of the preliminaries to which other candidates had been subjected. Such was the general estimation of the man and the appreciation of his imaginative powers by many members of the Academy, that he had only to ask admission and obtain it. Having met the President of the Royal Academy many years ago at one of his *soirées*, we presumed on the privilege of a personal acquaintance with Sir M. A. Shee to ask him upon what grounds Mr. Martin had hitherto been excluded from the Academy, when we were assured that the omission rested entirely with himself; for that, in spite of his manifest deficiencies as a painter, and, we might add, as a draughtsman, he would long ago have been elected, but that he had neglected to conform to the indispensable conditions of his admission,—conditions which had been accepted by all the most eminent painters of the English School during more than half a century.

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Such was undoubtedly the fact, but where are we to look for the pretext for any imputation of intrigue in the matter?

The King responded, as has been seen, most warmly to the appeal, and the result is well known. The first exhibition was opened in 1769, and was at once a great success. It comprised the works of fifty artists, thirty-three of whom were members of the Academy, and the rest casual exhibitors; and hence arises one of the leading complaints of the dissentients, who seem to fancy that casual contributors were entitled to share with the Academy the proceeds of the exhibition, in something like the value of their contributions. This is, however, after all a mere splitting of hairs; for the Academy has always admitted its exhibitors, and indeed artists of every description, to an indirect participation in its resources. What becomes annually of the large sums of money that are withdrawn from its funds for public purposes? They are applied to schools of art, to the expenses of travelling students, and to the relief of the necessities, not only of their own superannuated members, but of distressed artists and their relatives of every denomination. Away, then, with the impudent assumption that they divide the spoil (as it is termed) corruptly among themselves. The imputation is not simply untrue, but the very converse of the fact. When the laws of the Royal Academy were submitted to the revision of Lord Camden, and adopted with his approval as its settled constitution, the means at its disposal were extremely limited, and the duties of its officers proportionably light. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of its income, and the onerous augmentation of the duties of its officials, no addition has ever been proposed to their stipends, although they have always been wholly inadequate to anything like a fair remuneration for the services they perform; whilst the pensions allowed to their distressed or superannuated members are altogether insufficient to enable them to maintain a decent position in society. This economy of their resources has, however, enabled them to devote a larger annual income than they would otherwise have been enabled to appropriate to educational purposes. Had they elected to divert it into other channels, there would have been no rational ground of complaint. It is as clearly as much at their disposal as any fund that was ever accumulated by private enterprise. Exhibitors have already received their portion of the benefit, if they had ever any claim to participate in it, in the appropriation of its funds to the purposes of art-education, to the necessities of distressed artists in general, as well as in the advancement of their own interests, by the introduction of their works to public notice in particular. They have, moreover, had the opportunity, after the due term of probation, of attaining successively the honours and slender emoluments of the brotherhood. Nearly all the great painters of the modern English School were exhibitors before they achieved the honours of Associate or Royal Academician. They had to abide patiently, for a time, the apparently unjust decisions of hanging committees, and to content themselves, until their honours were won, with places "above the line," or even with situations of a more unpleasantly exalted character. But what probation of the life of a professional aspirant is not liable to similar contingencies? The author, if he do not happen, like a Byron or a Scott, to awake some fine morning to find himself famous, has his own mortifying discouragements. Both the soldier and sailor have to pass through many a fiery ordeal, and endure severe rebuffs, before they obtain a command; and the curate, however exalted his opinion of his own merits, can hardly expect to vault at once to the episcopal bench. But the painter is not allowed to

retouch and varnish his picture on the walls of the exhibition, unless he be an R.A. Assuredly not, for very obvious reasons. In the first place, the concession to the whole body of exhibitors of such a privilege would defeat itself: space could not be found within any reasonable area for the enormous amount of scumbling, glazing, varnishing, and re-touching to which such a permission would give rise; besides, everybody would be painting up his picture so as to overpower his neighbour, until the walls would assume the appearance of an extensive furnace, and the eye would be disqualified for looking at anything which should bear the remotest affinity to the modesty of nature. In the second, was one of the prizes offered for successful competition, and so therefore properly reserved for those who have won their spurs. Such complaints are what in military parlance are called "frivolous and vexatious," idle and impertinent, because they are not susceptible of a remedy. The imputation of occasional favouritism in placing a picture or preferring a candidate, is one to which all institutions and co-partnerships, public or private, are more or less liable. It is something, however, to be able to aver, in behalf of a body which has been visited with so much undeserved obloquy, that in this age of noisy profession and nepotic practice, there does not exist a society, public or private, whose duties have on the whole been more conscientiously and delicately performed; and it is upon no light grounds that we express this confident belief. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of a close intimacy with such men as Eastlake, Stothard, Flaxman, Wilkie, Leslie, Constable, Collins, Landseer, Calcott, Shee, Uwins, and other of their contemporaries, need hardly be told that no gentlemen were ever more nervously conscientious in the discharge of their professional duties to their brother artists than they have, on all occasions, shewn themselves to be; and the calumny which would impute to them little less than a foul conspiracy to employ the means at their command to obstruct the progress of youthful genius to the goal which they have all attained with so much honour themselves, is one that deserves universal reprobation, and which is contradicted by the whole tenor of the lives of the persons who have been thus viciously and malignantly assailed. Some of the complaints would be ludicrous, but for the malice of the motive which gives birth to them. The cuckoo cry that the great body of outside contributors to the exhibition of the Royal Academy receive no benefit from their contributions has already been disposed of. A large majority of these exhibitors have actually received their art education which has qualified them to produce works worthy of this privilege, and all of them who display talent or perseverance in this probationary course thus earn a title to its honours which, in these days at least, are rarely withheld from real talent. If their voluntary contributions to the common stock are worthy of the fine things with which they are sure to be associated, the obligation is reciprocal; but if otherwise, as is the case with one-third of the outsiders in the present exhibition, they destroy the effect of what is really good, and ought to pay rather than receive compensation. However this may be, there is no compulsion on their parts to send their pictures for competition. If they are good, they will reap the benefit of their juxtaposition; if bad, they will damage others without serving themselves. What, if this wonderful obligation to casual exhibitors exists, renders a rejection so deep a source of mortification? Why do they send their pictures at all, if not to promote their own interests, and secure for themselves a preference which may help to establish their professional reputation? If dissatisfied with the arrangements and hanging committees,

why not send them to the Society of British Artists? Why, simply because they desire to find themselves in better company. But why should the Academy be assailed for features of its plan which are common to all societies for the exhibition of works of art? Does the Society of British Artists, for example, allow its exhibitors to participate in its receipts? Nothing of the kind; and yet it has little to offer them in the way of advantage beside. The plan of the Old Water Colour Society is even less liberal than that of the Royal Academy; they will allow nobody to exhibit but themselves. The Academy restricts its members to *eight* pictures; we remember to have seen no fewer than *forty* of the stone-blue lakes and red mountains of the late Mr. Robson in this gallery; they occupied most of the best places in the room, but called forth, so far as we can remember, no denunciation of the monopolizing spirit of the artist and the institution. It is charged, in terms of acrimonious complaint, against the Academy, that other artists contribute to cover the walls of their gallery; but what would have been said of an R.A. who should have helped himself to space and choice of position for forty of his pictures? The New Water Colour is, we believe, constituted upon a more liberal principle, but can hardly avoid some of the short-comings which bring down such torrents of abuse on the Academy. The Exhibition of Industry for 1851 was entirely composed of contributions from an infinite variety of sources, and realized a net profit of £200,000; but we have yet to learn that claims were preferred for any portion of these receipts by the artizans and manufacturers whose works were displayed under its roof, on the ground that the objects furnished by them had helped to realize that profit. The pretext for any such demand would have been absurd; they were amply repaid by the publicity given to their merchandise or inventions, and the custom it secured for them. The volunteer exhibitors of the Royal Academy are in the same category. Who ever heard of the Directors of the British Institution dividing the receipts of their exhibitions among the ladies and gentlemen who seek to attract public attention to their works through its medium? If artists adopt such means of drawing attention to their productions, and thus secure the readiest mode of disposing of them, they have no right to demand a special remuneration from those who afford them such facilities. There is no body of painters, whether in oil or water-colours, which has ever made any such concession. The obligation, if any there be, is altogether reciprocal. The Royal Academy has, however, displayed a liberality in the disposal of its funds of which there is no similar example in any institution of the kind, foreign or English. Instead of dividing their receipts among themselves, as they would have had a perfect right to do, they have devoted by far the largest portion of them to the maintenance of schools of art, and to the relief of distressed artists and their families.

In 1836 a vast body of evidence was given before a committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the Royal Academy and its management. The inquiry was conducted throughout in a most invidious and inquisitorial spirit, and not only were statements to its prejudice, which bore their falsehood on their face, greedily adopted, but invitations were offered by leading questions of the most insulting character to misrepresent its regulations and vilify its dignitaries. The assailants, for the most part disappointed painters who had failed in their endeavours to achieve the honours of the Academy, Messrs. Foggo, Haydon, Hurlstone, Hofland, &c., gave their evidence in a spirit of the most rabid animosity, and

although their statements were totally refuted, they seem to have furnished the data for all the more recent attacks upon the institution. According to their testimony, the Royal Academy had not only rendered no services to the Fine Arts, but had oppressed and degraded its professors by distributing its honours to men of no mark whatever, whilst the real Art genius of the country had been depressed and discouraged by every means in its power. The reply to this audacious misrepresentation was simple and complete; namely, an enumeration of the distinguished men who had been elected Royal Academicians in the interval between 1810 and 1836. This list comprised Wilkie, Hilton, Calcott, Chantry, Leslie, Ety, Constable, Edwin Landseer, Stanfield, Gibson, Eastlake, Collins, Baily, Jackson, Chalon, Ward, Smirke, Raeburn, Mulready, Stuart Newton, Cooper Allan, Briggs, &c. Such were the "mediocre" men (vide the "Athenæum") whom the "forty" "self-constituted," "unjust," "oppressive," "corrupt," "grasping," and "intriguing" Academicians preferred to the Foggos, Haydons, Hoflands, Hurlstones, *et id omne genus*. Such are the men, the flower of the English school of painting and sculpture, who have been held up to public scorn as persons capable of every degree of baseness and nepotism of which our lower nature is capable. But the rancorous malice of their opponents has not been content with mere verbal abuse; the newspaper press has teemed with calumnies upon them for the last quarter of a century; and slanders, which have been refuted over and over again, are now, with an effrontery which is almost without a parallel, once more reproduced as facts that have obtained an universal acceptance. Among the figments thus impudently revived, are the pretended conditions on which the Royal Academy received its grant of apartments from the Crown. Both Sir Martin Archer Shee and Mr. Howard have borne their testimony to the fact that the concession was entirely voluntary on the part of George III.; in short, a "deed of gift," with no qualification or condition of any kind soever. There was a compact, rather implied than declared, that his Majesty should be considered as the head of the institution, and that he should have a vote upon all appointments to the higher grade of its honours. Other witnesses also deposed, that the apartments occupied by the institution in old Somerset House were conferred as a free gift by their munificent founder, and that it was always understood by its members that when he gave up that edifice to the public he stipulated that apartments of corresponding extent should be erected for them in the new building, The Royal Academy remained in the old palace until the new rooms were completed; plans of which had been submitted for their approval, and signed by the President, Council, and officers. When they were again disturbed for the convenience of the public, the apartments they at present occupy were allotted to them as a matter of course; thus furnishing, after their possession of the premises for seventy years, the very natural inference that the grant had been, was intended to be, and was finally recognised as, an absolute and unconditional gift which the nation had no right to resume.

In the debate some three months ago in the House of Lords, upon the question of its title to a site corresponding with the amount of the sum the Academy proposed to expend upon the area allotted for its use, this title was insisted upon by Lord Lyndhurst on its behalf, and tacitly acquiesced in by the House. Some discussion did, to be sure, ensue as to whether such an amount of space as was demanded, could be conceded with a just regard to the claims of other Societies; but had the slightest comparison of their respective pretensions been instituted, and the issue decided by the extent

of the comparative services rendered to the public, it would at once have been adjudged in its favour. The Society of British Artists, and the Water Colour and other Associations connected with the Fine Arts, have made no pretext of rendering any services, educational or otherwise, to the public; whilst it appeared in evidence on the occasion to which we refer, that so far back as 1836 the Royal Academy had expended in the support of its Schools of Art upwards of £240,000, and upwards of £30,000 in relieving the necessities of distressed artists and their families, of which only £12,106 5s. 9d. had been expended on its own members, £19,249 13s. 3d. having been devoted during the same period to distressed artists wholly unconnected with the body. During the twenty-three years that have intervened, the respective amounts expended for educational purposes and the relief of the necessities of distressed artists and their families, will, in all probability, have increased the amount to £400,000, and the donations and pensions to decayed artists and their families of all denominations to some £50,000. Such is the institution of which it is affirmed by the "Athenæum" that "*all that Art has ever done in England has been done not through, but in spite of, the Royal Academy.*" Having thus specified the enormous sum of money which has been expended on art education and art charities by the Academy, it may be worth while to enquire how much of the large funds at its disposal has been "divided among its own members?" We have heard of a "Guild of Literature and Art," a leading object in its day of newspaper adulation, which after receiving, it is said, some £14,000 in hard cash for its pseudo-charitable exhibitions, had only a balance of some £3,000 for the relief of distressed members of the two honourable professions, which it has dragged through the dirt, *in formâ pauperis*, not only of the metropolitan cities, but of all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; the said £3,000 having been locked up ever since by such careful chartulary restrictions as to render it utterly useless for any charitable purpose whatsoever! Here the receipts have been comparatively large, the proceeds, shorn of the cost of tavern dinners and other *et cæteras* to the actors and managers, very small; whilst the benefit to the poor painter and *litterateur* has been absolutely *nil*. Yet in this somewhat flagrant instance of mismanagement, or something worse, we hear of no "vile regulations" and still viler "misuse" of charitable funds, none of the allusions to "unjust stewards" who "pocket" (or swallow) "all the profits." As for the newspaper press, it does not pretend to have asked with even the most "bated breath" for an account of its receipts and expenditure; it is content with a mere balance of profits set down without any explanation of the circumstances under which they really accrued. For the institution which, whilst it has starved its members, and its working members more especially, has contributed nearly half a million sterling for purposes of art education and art charity, it has nothing but abuse of the most virulent character. But

"Look upon this picture and on this."

Whilst the Royal Academy disburses annually a large proportion of its revenue for the education of aspirants of all descriptions who can satisfy it that they possess any real qualifications for the privilege, it limits the payment of its own professors to stipends which render the appointments (which they cannot honourably avoid) an absolute tax upon their professional incomes. The smallness of the respective amounts which they "divide among themselves" would absolutely excite ridicule were we not sensible that this

miserable under-payment of men from whose energies so much is demanded is not only a tax upon their own private resources, but an injury to the institution.

This absurd reticence has arisen no doubt partly from an honourable and conscientious desire on the part of the body to perpetuate its traditions of self-sacrifice, and partly from a nervous apprehension of incurring the imputation of dividing too large a proportion of its income among its own members. But *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; they have not by this conscientious forbearance preserved themselves from the imputations they have made such grievous sacrifices to avert. The Professors, who are five in number, and who are expected to deliver six well-considered lectures in the course of the year, are paid *sixty pounds* per annum; but if from illness or any other cause they do not complete the requisite tale, they are mulcted in a penalty of ten pounds for every omission. The idea of £60 per annum as a remuneration for the services of a man of the highest practical and theoretical accomplishment in his art, for a series of lectures on painting, which ought to contain, and usually does contain, a summary of the experiences, practical, theoretical, and speculative, of an entire professional life, is almost too absurd. The teacher of a charity school, who superintends any one of the most ordinary departments of elemental knowledge, would scarcely be satisfied with such a rate of remuneration. The effects of this mistaken economy cannot be overlooked. Turner might have realised thousands of pounds sterling by the time and labour he would have been called upon to devote to the preparation of a series of lectures on the branch of his art, of which he was practically so efficient an exponent; but not feeling the conscientious obligation acknowledged by his brother professors, who conceived, that, having undertaken certain special duties they were bound to perform them, he intermitted his lectures for more profitable commissions. The great and good Hilton (one of the noblest historical painters of the English School) was absolutely starved by the inadequacy of his miserable stipend, as Keeper of the Academy, to the duties he was called upon to perform. For this devotion of his entire time, and great capabilities as a public instructor, he received £160 per annum; hardly the wages of an ordinarily efficient clerk in a merchant's counting-house. Stothard's graceful facility of pencil would have earned for him hundreds of pounds sterling as an illustrator of books, in the time and with the labour he was called upon to devote to his vocation as Librarian, for the paltry remuneration of £80 per annum. Howard, the blandest and kindest of Secretaries, impressed, as it regarded his official labours, with the keenest sense of the responsibilities which devolved upon him, had, beside other onerous duties, to conduct the entire correspondence of the Academy with an *irritable genus* which distanced even Horace's notions of the habitual temperament of a poet. A perfect gentleman in the best acceptation of the term, who treated disappointed candidates of all descriptions with a courtesy which amounted to an expression of sympathy with them in their disappointment, it was hardly possible to conceive a person better qualified for so invidious a duty. A travelled painter, who had not only a practical but an extensive theoretical knowledge of his art, and, always accessible to the humblest applicant for his advice, his leisure was continually interrupted, and his means of providing for the modest necessities of his family comparatively destroyed. For these labours and sacrifices he received £140 per annum, with coals and candles; a scale of remuneration at which the Bumble of a parish workhouse

would turn up his nose with contempt. Is it surprising that totis excellent and most conscientious man, the most influential dignitary of his order next to the President, should have left behind him a family wholly unprovided for save by the miserable dole of £75 a-year vouchsafed to his widow from the enormous funds at the disposal of his former colleagues? The post is now somewhat more liberally remunerated, or it would not have been as efficiently filled as it is.

The President of the Royal Academy, the claims upon whose time are often of the most absorbing character, receives, as we have already stated, nothing whatever from the academical funds. He has, like Mungo in the play, to be "here and there and everywhere;" now presiding at charitable meetings or dinners for smoothing the decline of life of the decayed artist; anon sent for by the minister to be questioned and perhaps bullied upon topics upon which the most minute accuracy is demanded, and for which he must prepare himself accordingly; at a sacrifice of time and labour which compel a large deduction from his professional earnings. He has nothing but the barren honour comprised in the initials P.R.A. for his reward. Lawrence, the most courtly of Presidents, was ruined, less by the legitimate duties of his office, than by the demands upon his time and talents it incidentally involved. His minutes were to him, in the zenith of his fame, worth almost as many guineas; yet was he compelled to devote hour after hour and day after day to labours which did not yield him a single farthing of compensation; and if a Hume or an Ewart attempted to create for themselves political capital by echoing the outcry of the press or of some prolétaire M.P. against the Academy, upon him devolved the duty of replying to their misrepresentations. If the lie were deemed worthy of correction, it was to him that the preparation of the reply was referred. The qualities demanded in the President of such an institution are of so multifarious and onerous a character, that, if of any standing in his art, a gratuity of £1,000 a-year would barely compensate him for the sacrifices it entails upon him. Shee accepted the office with some reluctance, and could so little have afforded the inroads made upon his professional engagements, that, but for the anticipation in his behalf of the £300 per annum bequeathed, under certain contingencies, by Sir Francis Chantry for the use of future Presidents, he would scarcely have been able to keep his house in Cavendish-square over his head, for he derived no benefit from the Academy beyond the barren initials of P.R.A. after his name in the Catalogue.

The Professors of History and Anatomy have no stipend whatever, and are therefore perfectly justified in limiting their labours to their annual attendance at the Academy Dinner; that grand field-day for dissatisfied officers and complimentary guests. A superannuated Royal Academician, when no longer able to pursue his profession, is allowed £100 per annum, and his wife, if she survive him, £75; there is no pension whatever for his children, so that the only daughter of a member who may be unprovided for is left to perish, so far as the regulations of the Royal Academy are concerned.

Such is the institution which has been described as a "corrupt," "selfish," "despotic" oligarchy, injurious to art, destructive of the art genius of the country, and deservedly obnoxious to the censure, not only of the public at large, but of the members of both Houses of Parliament in particular; who are recommended to confiscate its funds and paralyse its means of further "mischief" by the most stringent and restrictive enactments.



Having rendered such testimony in behalf of this much-abused institution as justice appears to demand at our hands, and having shewn, we trust satisfactorily, that it is the converse of what it has been described by its enemies, we shall on some future occasion endeavour to discuss with candour and calmness those errors and short-comings of its constitution, so far as we have been enabled to discover them, which appear to us really liable to reasonable objection, and which, in these days of professed liberality would seem to have furnished so frequent a handle to its assailants. We allude to the pertinacity with which it has uniformly rejected advice, however friendly the quarter in which it has been offered, and the obstinacy with which it continues to adhere to many solecisms in the laws by which it is governed, which, whilst they help to provoke a powerful and damaging antagonism, are calculated to impede its usefulness, and weaken and impair the enormous power for good to which it has attained. We have shewn what the Royal Academy really has done for the Fine Arts of the English School, and we shall next endeavour to explain what it has not done and might have done, by an internal reform of errors and oversights which are more or less incident to all human institutions. It has, however, revised, at the command of the Queen, that ungracious and even ungrateful regulation which has pressed with so discouraging an effect upon an art to which its most eminent members owe by far the largest portion of their fame, in having amended the law which restricted the engraver to any but a subordinate rank in its scale of honours; but there are other of its rules which call quite as peremptorily for amendment, to which we propose hereafter, in no unfriendly spirit, to direct the attention of its Council.

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#### THE NOBLE AND GENTLE MEN OF ENGLAND<sup>a</sup>.

It was a remark of Sir Egerton Brydges, a man of great talent and observation, if not in every case a perfectly honest genealogist, that there is no quality to which people in general are disposed to pay greater respect than that of ancient and honourable descent; at the same time that there is none that is more offensive to them, and none on which they are greater sceptics. In its being "offensive" we are not inclined to agree; indeed, the charge is somewhat inconsistent with the "respect" that is said to be entertained for it. But if the case be put in this way, that nothing is intermixed with more unsound pretension, with which the world has good reason to be offended, in that view we coincide. And where the world is conscious that so much pretension exists, and yet has not sufficient knowledge to distinguish the fictitious from the true, it may be excused for being sceptical.

The popularity of many recent books on genealogy proves that the attachment of the English to this study is not now less devoted than in the days of Sir Egerton Brydges. The frequent use made of the genealogical manuscripts in the British Museum attests the same fact. The goodly peerage, whether of Debrett, Lodge, or Burke, which is seen on

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<sup>a</sup> "The Noble and Gentle Men of England; or, Notes touching the Arms and Descents of the Ancient Knightly and Gentle Houses of England, arranged in their respective Counties. Attempted by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Warwick." (Small 4to.)

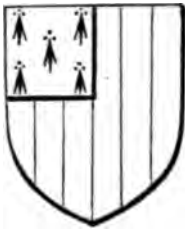
every drawing-room table,—that “British bible,” as it has been somewhat profanely termed,—is the great text-book of this branch of knowledge; and the successive publications of the Burkes<sup>b</sup>, on “The Commoners of England” and “The Landed Gentry,”—both happy and attractive titles, under which so many are anxious to range themselves,—have provided the untitled nobility with a correspondent register of their own claims to social rank and distinction. There is something, however, after all, that is delusive and unsatisfactory in this crowd of gentility. It resembles the throng of carriages in Hyde Park, or the crush at the Queen’s drawing-room. The lord of Norman descent is jostled by the *parvenu* of yesterday. The gold is undistinguished among the gilded, the silver among the plated and electrotyped. Not only are many families very new, but many professedly old are the mere personations and substitutes of those that they resemble. They have assumed the semblance, and taken the name and position, of the ancient fathers of the forest, but they are not the venerable trees in their vigour.

It consequently becomes a natural desire with those who really take an interest in these matters, to distinguish from out the modern thicket those time-honoured English oaks, around which cling so many associations that connect them with the history of our common country.

Mr. Shirley has “attempted” this task under conditions that some may consider exceedingly strict and limited. In the first place, every family admitted into his volume must have been established as landowners of knightly or gentle degree before the commencement of the sixteenth century, that is, more than 350 years ago. Secondly, they must still exist in the position of landowners. Thirdly, he limits himself to direct male descent, excluding those families now represented by female heirs, even though the former name has been assumed; and also excluding illegitimate descent, though it may occupy the same position as the legitimate male line would have enjoyed. The other conditions of Mr. Shirley’s plan are, —when families have sold their ancient estates, to notice them in those counties where they are at present seated; but if they still possess the ancient estate, to notice them there, though they may now reside in another county.

The most remarkable result of this investigation is the very scanty number among our county families whose claims come up to the required conditions. A list of the Gentry of England, made in the reign of Henry the Sixth, is inserted, county by county, in Fuller’s “Worthies;” and on introducing the first portion, under Bedfordshire, that quaint and sententious author observed, “Hungry time hath made a glutton’s meal on this catalogue of Gentry, and hath left but a very little morsel for manners remaining.” This was after a lapse of two centuries; and the effects of three centuries and a-half upon the families flourishing in 1500, are, as may be supposed, still more fatal. Of our chief historical families in ancient days not one, indeed, remains in its former vigour; for even the Berkeleys, the Talbots, the Stanleys, the Howards, and the Clintons belong, in that view, to the later centuries of our history; though, in point of baronial rank, the antiquity of the two former is very remote. The Veres, after rearing twenty occupants of the earldom of Oxford, became extinct at the commencement of the last century, and have not a place in Mr. Shirley’s volume.

<sup>b</sup> We may also add their book entitled, “Visitations of Gentlemen’s Seats,” and that on “The Royal Descents of the Nobility,” which was suggested by the previous work of Mr. Charles Edward Long on the same subject.



Ferrers, is the first recorded of this, the oldest knightly family in the county of Warwick. Until the reign of Edward III., Easington appears to have continued the principal seat of the Shirleys, whose name was assumed in the twelfth century from the manor of Shirley, in Derbyshire, and which, with Ratcliffe-on-Wreke, in the county of Nottingham, and Rakedale and Staunton-Harold, in Leicestershire, derived from the heiresses of Bassett and Staunton, succeeded, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as the usual residences of the chiefs of the house. In the sixteenth century, Astwell, in Northamptonshire, was brought into the family by the heiress of Lovett; and in 1615, by the marriage of Sir Henry Shirley with the co-heiress of Devereux, a moiety of the possessions of the Earls of Essex, after the extinction of that title in 1646, centered in Sir Robert Shirley, father of the first Earl Ferrers; on whose death, in 1717, the family estates were divided, the Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire estates descending with the earldom to the issue of his first marriage, and the Warwickshire property, the original seat of the Shirleys, eventually to the great-grandfather of the present possessor, the eldest surviving son of the second marriage of the first Earl Ferrers.

"Younger branches (extinct). Shirley, of Wiston, Preston, West-Grinstead, and Ote-Hall, all in Sussex, and all descended from the second marriage of Ralph Shirley, Esq., and Elizabeth Blount, which Ralph died in 1466. All these families are presumed to be extinct on the death of Sir William Warden Shirley, Baronet, in 1815\*.

\* See Dugdale's Warwickshire, ed. 2, vol. i. p. 621; Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 704—727; *Stemmata Shirleiana*, pr. pr. 4to., 1841; and Brydges's Collins, vol. iv. p. 85.

"ARMS.—*Paly of six, or and azure, a quarter ermine.* The more ancient coat was *Paly of six, or and sable*, as appears by the seal of 'Sir Sewallis de Ethindon, Knight;' and the legend, 'Sum scutum de auro et nigro senis ductibus palatum,' engraved in 'Dugdale's Warwickshire,' and Upton *de Studio Militari*; indeed, Sir Ralph Shirley bore it as late as the reign of Edward II. See Nicolas's Roll of that date, p. 73. Sir Hugh de Shirley bore the present coat (Roll Richard II.); so did his father Sir Thomas, and his great-grandfather Sir James, as appears by their several seals engraved in Upton, &c.

"Present Representative, Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for South Warwickshire."

In conclusion, we may remark that it would doubtless be acceptable to many who find themselves shut out from the present volume by the early limit of the year 1500, as well as generally interesting in continuation of the subject, if Mr. Shirley should be induced to extend his researches to a second series of families. The re-distribution of land at the dissolution of monasteries gave birth to a large accession of new proprietors, and the "county families" that acquired their territorial status during the sixteenth century might probably furnish forth a list as ample, if not altogether so illustrious, as that now before us. It would be much more satisfactory to receive such a continuation from the impartial as well as experienced hands of Mr. Shirley, than from any that might be influenced by lower motives, or be less independent of prejudiced parties.

In some of the Italian cities we hear of a *Libro d'Oro*, in which all the aristocracy of the state was registered: Mr. Shirley has compiled, for the first time, a Golden Book for England, and it is a book which, though it bears no official stamp, will take its place as one of national importance, of permanent value, and standard authority.

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\* "The Iretons of Little Ireton, in the county of Derby, extinct in 1711, were in fact the elder line of the family, sprung from Henry, eldest son of Fulcher, and elder brother of Sewallis de Shirley."

## REMARKS ON THE CHURCHES OF ROME.

THESE are said to be three hundred and fifty churches in Rome ; and of these only one (the Minerva), is Gothic. This is a handsome church in the usual style of Italian Gothic, with very wide and lofty arches, no triforium, small circular clerestory windows, and a good vault, the whole richly painted and decorated in a manner suitable to the style and place, but quite unsuited for England. Of the remaining churches, by far the greater number are modern and very bad ; the exteriors are usually hidden entirely by the surrounding houses, except the west fronts, which look more like theatres than churches, and are generally very ugly. The interiors are gorgeous with modern plastering, painting, and gilding ; enormous sums must have been spent upon them, but it has for the most part been thrown away, and in many cases worse than thrown away, the ancient work being entirely destroyed or concealed by the modern rubbish. For the last two centuries bad taste has been supreme in Rome, and the doings of Roman cardinals far exceed those of English churchwardens, the mischief they have done having been in proportion to their means. For the last two centuries, indeed, Rome appears to have stood still or retrograded in everything.

The churches of the fifteenth century, which are the earliest examples of the revival of the ancient Roman style, are mostly very fine, and superior to anything that has been done since in the same style. The manner in which the dome is managed in some of their "cinque-cento" churches is admirable, and has not been equalled since : this is the one feature in which Italian architects have surpassed all the rest of Europe. The bold experiments that have been tried in other parts of several of the modern churches, and the egregious failures which have been produced, are both amusing and instructive. Rome is the last place to which a *young* architect should be sent to study his profession, but for an architect of experience who has mastered the principles of construction and the style of his own country, a visit to Rome might be very useful, and might give him some valuable hints, especially what to avoid.

The façade of St. Peter's is exactly like that of a theatre, and the interior carries out that idea far more than that of a church. Michael Angelo has succeeded in a marvellous manner in deceiving the eye as to the size of the building, which does not appear half the size that it really is. If this be a merit, he is entitled to the full benefit of it, but our Gothic architects went upon the opposite principle, and contrived to make their buildings appear double the size that they really are. In a Gothic cathedral the eye is led on by the infinite succession of objects, arches and pillars and shafts in endless variety, till the senses are bewildered and the mind impressed with a vague sense of awe at the grandeur of the scene presented to it. The very reverse of this is the case at St. Peter's : it gives the idea of a vast area prepared for the display of grand ceremonies, and this seems to have been the idea of Michael Angelo himself. He hardly considered his building as complete without those accessories, and he planned all the ceremonies to be performed there as parts of his grand design. The acme of all being the grand ceremony on Easter-day, when

the nave is entirely filled with people, and the choir with those who take part in the performance, which is of the same class as the *Miracle Plays* of the middle ages. The scene which the artist designed to be represented is the Court of Heaven, as described in the *Book of Revelation*, the performers being the Pope and the Cardinals and Bishops and Princes, and Guards, who are dressed in the same costume of the seventeenth century as designed by Michael Angelo. We therefore still see the church exactly as in the days when it was first built, and as the architect intended. It is difficult for an Englishman to believe that it is a church, or that the ceremony is a religious service, but we must remember that the Roman Church professes to teach by the eye as well as the ear, and that the acting a passage of Scripture may have the same effect as painting or sculpture. As a piece of construction St. Peter's is marvellous, but the real construction is studiously concealed by mask walls and other contrivances, as if it were a matter to be ashamed of, instead of being proud of.

The ancient churches of Rome are highly interesting, and they begin from the earliest period. The Pantheon, which is quite perfect, with the circular opening at the top still open to the weather, has long been turned into a church, having been consecrated by Pope Boniface IV. in 608, and is probably the earliest building now in use as a church, being at least as early as the time of Christ. Some other pagan temples are turned into churches, and others are made out of apartments of the ancient palaces or baths, but the earliest buildings erected for that purpose are of the time of Constantine; his Basilica, which is said to have been the earliest Christian church, and the model which has been followed ever since, is a magnificent ruin. The ground-plan can be distinctly made out, comprising in a very remarkable manner all the plans which have been since usually adopted for churches; it is a vast parallelogram, divided into aisles, with apses at the ends, and the internal divisions also make out a cruciform arrangement. It was vaulted with a fine brick vault, or at least the eastern part was, and ornamented with numerous marble columns, which have been removed. All the buildings of Rome, and indeed the whole of Central Italy, are of brick, as is well known. The interiors were covered with plaster, and pictures either in mosaic or in fresco. The exteriors were generally cased with marble, or intended to be so, but in very numerous instances the marble casing has either been destroyed, or has never been put on.

The celebrated ancient Basilicas of Rome, of the fourth and fifth centuries, have all been rebuilt at periods long subsequent to their original foundation, although in most instances the original plan has been preserved, and the antique columns either left standing, or used again; and in some cases the original tribune, or apse, with its mosaic pictures, has been carefully preserved when the rest of the church was rebuilt. The one which was long considered as the most genuine and original, and of which the internal arrangements were referred to with confidence as authority for the practice of the fourth century, was St. Clement's; but recent discoveries have shewn that this also has been entirely rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The original foundations and the lower part of the walls of the old basilica have been dug out and found perfect at the depth of fifteen feet below the foundation of the present church. The marble slabs which form the enclosure of the choir, and of which the ambones are made, are ancient work, perhaps as old as the fifth or sixth century, but it is quite evident that they have been worked up a second time, and the arrangement altered; the patterns are

cut in two, and the slabs pieced in several places; the celebrated Paschal candlestick also, with its mosaic patterns, is clearly part of the work of the thirteenth century, corresponding exactly with other work of the same kind in other churches which are dated, or have the name of the artist upon them.

The temples and palaces of ancient Rome must have served for centuries as quarries for the builders of the churches of after generations. Almost every church in Rome (excepting those which are quite modern) is built with antique marble columns, the capitals and bases of which often do not belong to the same columns: they were often taken from different buildings, and are of different materials; some of marble, others of granite or some other kind of stone. The Arch of Constantine is partly built of old materials taken from some previous temple, shewing that this picture had commenced in his time. There are said to have been as many as fifteen thousand columns in the various palaces and temples of ancient Rome, and that of these upwards of twelve hundred are now preserved by having been used again in the churches. In St. Clement's the antique columns remain in the old foundations which support the present church, and a second set of antique columns is used in the church above.

Some of the most interesting buildings in Rome are the small circular or octagonal chapels built by Constantine, or soon after his time, especially the Baptistery, and the chapel or church of his daughter Constantia, near the church of St. Agnes. This latter has the vault entirely covered with fine mosaic pictures, in the most perfect preservation, representing the vine in all its stages, the mode of cultivating it, and of gathering the grapes and making wine, as practised in the fourth century, which is exactly the same as practised now. This chapel has been called a temple of Bacchus, on account of this abundant use of the vine as an ornament upon it, but that is a mistake; it is undoubtedly a Christian church, built by Constantine, and the idea of the ornamentation was to illustrate the text, "I am the Vine." This literal mode of representing in pictures the words of Scripture is very common in Italy in buildings of all periods, and also in the Catacombs, the paintings on the vaults of which are all Scriptural subjects treated in the same literal manner. The most common are Daniel in the lions' den; Jonah and the whale, here represented rather as a dragon; Moses striking the rock, (an emblem of baptism); and our Lord as the Good Shepherd. No attempt to represent the person of our Lord is to be found in the Catacombs, nor a single crucifix before the sixth or seventh century. The paintings in the Catacombs are succeeded by the mosaic pictures in the churches of the fourth and fifth centuries. In these, also, the most favourite subject is the Good Shepherd, with a flock of sheep at His feet, or often with twelve sheep only, for the twelve apostles. These are followed by the figures of the apostles, with their respective emblems, which seem to have been known and acknowledged as early as the sixth century. With these at first our Lord is still represented as the Good Shepherd, but very soon He is introduced as a Prince on His throne, and with the nimbus, which also is used to distinguish the apostles and saints. In the seventh and eighth centuries the figure of the saint to whom the church is dedicated is introduced at one end of the picture, and the founder at the other end, with a model of the church in his hand: this is generally the Pope, with his name inscribed over his head, and these inscriptions serve to give the dates of the buildings. In all the early pictures the figures are small: in those of later

date they are very tall, and the most important figure is taller than the rest. In the early pictures the figure of the donor is of the same size as the others, or nearly so; in those of the middle ages he is represented as a small figure kneeling at the feet of a gigantic figure of Christ.

The raising of the soil to the depth of several feet has been mentioned in the case of St. Clement's; the same observation may be applied to the whole of ancient Rome, as shewn by the digging out of the foundations of the ancient temples in the Forum. In some places the soil is said to have been raised as much as twenty feet, and is entirely filled with the ruins of old buildings, the foundations of which are usually perfect.

There are no churches of the tenth or eleventh centuries now remaining in Rome, but several of the twelfth and thirteenth, in the Romanesque style, with round arches, the use of which appears never to have been discontinued in Rome or in other parts of Central Italy.

The campaniles, or bell-towers of Rome, are all built on the same type. There are said to be upwards of a hundred of them, and some are believed to be as early as the eighth century; others as late as the thirteenth, but all so exactly alike, not only in general form but in the details also, that it is almost impossible to distinguish the age by the style: they are all of brick, and have very little ornament, but are tall, and divided into many stories. The idea that our Saxon bell-towers or the round towers of Ireland were copied from these campaniles, does not seem to have much foundation; the resemblance between them is very slight. The popular history which makes the great architectural movement of the eleventh century originate at Rome is altogether a dream; there is not a single building of that period, and the arts of cutting and carving stone could not have been preserved in a city where there was no stone, where all the buildings are of brick, and where all the capitals and other carved ornaments are taken from antique temples.

The two arts which have been either preserved from the ancient Romans, or revived at a very early period in Rome, are those of sculpture in marble and pictures in mosaic; the series of these is wonderfully fine, and almost perfect. Specimens may be found of each century from the fourth to the ninth, and from the twelfth to the nineteenth; the art is still practised with perfect success. The tenth and eleventh centuries seem to have been a blank here. Various evidences combine to prove that Aquitaine was in a far more civilized state than Italy at that period; and it appears almost certain that the architectural movement originated in Aquitaine, and spread rapidly over France and other Northern countries, penetrating very slowly to the south of the Alps. This great movement, which had its culminating point in the thirteenth century in the invention of the Gothic style, affords one of the most interesting subjects for study and investigation, and is still very imperfectly understood notwithstanding that so much has been written upon it. We have had so many dreams and fancies originating in the closet, that people have ceased to remember that it is after all only a matter of fact to be carefully and patiently investigated, by comparing the architecture and the history of each country. One is certain to throw light upon the other, and any treatise upon medieval architecture which proceeds on æsthetical principles or fanciful theories, is not worth the paper that it is printed on. Perhaps there is no other subject which requires so much careful investigation of facts, nor on which so many erroneous conclusions have been arrived at for want of ascertaining the truth of the data assumed as the starting-point.



The beautiful sculptures and paintings of Italy are too well known to need further remark; they begin very early, and in these arts they seem at all periods to have excelled all other nations, at least since the time of the ancient Greeks. The ancient Etruscans excelled in sculpture; their tombs, with recumbent or semi-recumbent effigies upon them, are very abundant in all parts of Etruria, and there are many of them in Rome itself. They are often very well executed, so much so as to rival the works of the ancient Greeks. Yet it is evident that the Etruscans lived in wooden houses and in caves; they built stone walls to enclose and fortify their cities, but the buildings within those walls were of wood only, or had merely foundations of stone with wooden superstructures, as in the middle ages. This is evident from the fact that there are no remains of houses in the Etruscan cities, while such massive walls as they built could hardly have been entirely destroyed. Also in their sepulchres, which are cut out of the solid rock, there is no attempt to imitate stone vaults or stone walls, but the wooden beams of the roof of a house and the wooden supports on which they rested are very closely imitated in the stone carving of the roof of the sepulchre. In architecture Italy was very much behind other nations at all periods, excepting in the fifteenth century, when the second great architectural movement, the revival of the Antique, originated at Rome, as was natural, from the abundance of models which the people had before their eyes.

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#### THE MOST INTERESTING PART OF HISTORY—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS <sup>a</sup>.

WE had just received a book which has what we believe is termed a taking title, and our first glance at it made us think that it was as good in substance as in name. Opening it at random, before settling down to a formal examination, we were pleased to light at once upon a really graphic description of the difficulties and perils of travelling in England in the seventeenth century. We saw in it our old friends Ralph Thoresby and Samuel Pepys, the one losing his way between Newbury and Reading, the other in danger of drowning in the Trent, and Prince George of Denmark all but engulfed in the mud of the Weald. Though we soon found that the sparkling passage belonged to Lord Macaulay, we turned like a conscientious critic to the Preface, and read with satisfaction that the object of the author who had set this gem in this work was to give "a correct idea of the manners, customs, and curious particulars of our forefathers, which to most persons are the most interesting part of our history"—that these were worked up into "a connected narrative of events not to be found in any other volume"—and that he "had made no statement without the most patient research."

A book that even in a moderate degree should justify these "brave words" has long been a desideratum, but we cannot congratulate Mr. Brookes

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<sup>a</sup> "Manners and Customs of the English Nation, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Present Time. By John Brookes." (London: James Blackwood.)



We recognise the ingenuity of the inference about St. Dunstan; the saint "could play the Æolian harp," *because*, Pennant says,—

"The harp, with strings and all,  
Untouched by hand did twang."

An explanation of surnames (p. 84.) is very satisfactory, as it increases our stock of Latin :—

"It was during the period under consideration that *surnames* were introduced into England. Family names were so called because they were originally written *over* the Christian name—*sur* or *sursum* is the Latin word for *over*."

But this, clever though it is, is exceeded by the restoration of their true name to the famous Northumbrian earls. It should be *Pierce-eye*, because one of them thrust a spear into the eye of a Scottish king.

William I. "introduced beheading;" which shews that Thorpe is quite wrong in his "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," for he makes it a capital punishment among the Anglo-Saxons.

Henry V., like "Bess," acted up to "the light that was in him," and was such a master of tactics, that troops drilled by him gained the victory not only at Agincourt, but at "Cressy, Poitiers, &c.," long before he was born. It would be an improvement to attribute this wonder to Sir David Dundas, or "Old Peevot," as he was called, and his nineteen manœuvres.

The Stock Exchange, as well as the Royal Exchange, was built in the time of Elizabeth, but we are not told whether the "first English newspaper," which belongs to the same auspicious era, contained the price of consols or a railway share list.

The place and period of the invention of the mariner's compass has hitherto been a subject of debate; it will be so no longer. "The mariner's compass was invented [before the time of Edward I. we learn incidentally] by Murphy, a Dutchman." We regret to say that no authority is given for this important statement, any more than for the following, which shall be our last specimen of "things not generally known :"—

"In the year 1770 an act was introduced into Parliament against hoops, false hair, high heels, and matrimony. Its provisions ran thus :—'That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after such act, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's male subjects, by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, &c., shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanours, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void.'"

Such are a few of the "curious particulars of our forefathers" that the industry of our author has collected, and there is an air of originality about most of them that must recommend them to attention. We can hardly allow as much praise to the "manners and customs," for we have seen much the greater part of what we find here in the very accessible pages of Pinnock and Goldsmith, and they hardly needed collecting again. Yet, with happy tact, Mr. Brookes contrives to impart a certain degree of freshness by his peculiar mode of treatment.

We are told, for instance, that the ancient Britons were remarkable for their fair complexions, so much so that—

"the women were fairer, perhaps, than most Englishwomen of the present day, but not so delicate. They had blue eyes, which they much admired, and long hair, of which they were very proud. The last and most earnest request of a young warrior who was taken prisoner and condemned to be beheaded, is said to have been, that no slave might be permitted to touch his hair, and that it might not be stained with his blood."

This, of course, is an adaptation of the romantic story of Sigurd, one of the Jmsburg rovers, as related in the Saga of that name; but not content with having used it once, Mr. Brookes tells it again, and this time makes the hero "a young Danish warrior," and favours us with his authority, "Jomswikinga Saga, in Bartholinus de Caus. Contempt. Mort., Lib. I. c. 5." Like poor Parson Primrose, "we are sorry to interrupt so much learning, but we have heard it before."

In the same spirit of giving a new reading to history, we also observe that a whole series of Welsh customs is transferred to the Anglo-Saxons, particularly that of "the king's feet-bearer," and the Anglo-Saxon laws are represented as "extremely mild," money being accepted instead of life, "even for the worst crimes." A mere dip into the Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, and of Wales, would have shewn that the "piece of state and luxury unknown to modern times" belongs to the British princes, and that it was only as between individuals that the Anglo-Saxon laws were "mild." Treason, brawling in the king's hall, coining, and many other state offences were "death-worthy;" and a fearful list of capital punishments appears, as beheading, hanging, burning, drowning, and stoning.

One of the most remarkable pictures of the state of things in England in the fifteenth century is to be found at pp. 178, 179, where we are told that the winter of 1434 was so severe that the Thames was frozen over,—a statement to be found in Stowe's Chronicle. But the venerable writer was not a man of such patient research as Mr. Brookes, and he says nothing of a sheep roasted whole, and sold at a shilling a slice, nor of the "grand walk, called the City-road, from London to Blackfriars-bridge," nor even of the eight or ten printing presses hard at work to commemorate the glories of Frost Fair. This is all, no doubt, quite correct, but if we had not a firm reliance on our author's accuracy, we should really think that he had inadvertently copied from our own pages a description of the doings of the Frost Fairs of 1740, or 1789, or 1814.

Meaning to part the best of friends with Mr. Brookes, we gladly cite his opinion on a much-vexed question, no less, namely, than the origin and signification of the term Britain. This, then, is the true interpretation, and we warn all concerned not to dispute it, as the views of others have been duly considered and rejected:—

"*Bruit* was the Celtic for tin, so that *Bruit-tan* might be the derivation, meaning *metal* or *tin* land, being smoothed down by the Greeks and Romans into *Britannia*, and afterwards by others into *Britain*. This is, we think, the real derivation of the word *Britain*, though we have given the opinions of others on this subject."

We are quite aware that it often happens to authors who have bestowed "great and conscientious pains" on their works to have them reduced almost to nonsense by the shameless carelessness of their printer, and themselves being unable to stoop to "the mechanical drudgery of revising the press." Poor Mr. Brookes has not escaped this affliction. His printer perseveringly uses "Briton" for "Britain," mentions King *Lucius* (*Lucius*,) tells us of "Milfrid and Benedict Biscop, two clergymen travellers," Bishop *Elfega*, and the town of *Giscore* (*Gisors*), makes "*Odericus*" a contemporary of *Froissart*, hangs Mrs. Turner, the poisoner, "up by her ruff," throws *Van Eyck* and the invention of oil-painting back to the time of *Edward III.*, makes that king build *Windsor Castle* in 1386, nine years after his death, dates the union with *Scotland* under *George I.*, places the

Rye-house near Newmarket, instead of Ware, and confounds the Lord Mayor with Guy Fawkes by celebrating the show on the 5th of November.

We can spare room but for one more brief extract, which we hope will leave an advantageous impression of our author's nice discrimination of words and polished English. Cowper says,—

“ Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oft-times no connexion ; Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.”

How much more neatly and convincingly is this antithesis put by Mr. Brookes :—

“ Dr. Brewer says that it was customary for the Gauls to send their sons into Britain to be instructed by the Druids in law, astronomy, and poetry. The same writer, in his *English History*, page 3, says that the Druids were very celebrated for their wisdom. We are sorry to see such an assertion. We grant that they were better informed, and that they possessed more influence than any other class of men in Britain ; but they were certainly not celebrated for their *wisdom*, unless burning their fellow-countrymen and deceiving the people with the loggan-stones prove it. Dr. Brewer should have known that what we know is *knowledge*, and that the right use of knowledge is *wisdom*—that of *knowledge* the Druids possessed more than any other class of Britons, but that of *wisdom* they had precious little.”

We read on the title-page, “ The right of translation is reserved,” which appears to us an excellent idea. Foreigners are usually considered to misunderstand us, and if they can have the advantage of consulting this work in their own tongues, it is not too much to say that they will have views of our manners and customs, as well as our history, such as no one ever before presented to them. We trust they may appreciate the boon as it deserves.

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#### THE CORNWALLIS CORRESPONDENCE<sup>a</sup>.

A WORK of this kind is difficult to estimate. In one opinion, it may be exceedingly dry, and possess more cry than wool ; in another, the more the detail of apparently unimportant matter, the greater will the value be considered. For if the main question, or questions, are of sufficient interest, the more minutely the evidence is brought forward and sifted, the more likely will it be to elucidate the truths sought to be established. It generally happens, however, that the leaning inclines to the latter, and not to the former category. Authors, and especially biographers, are apt to be diffuse upon their favourite theme ; and readers have, in ninety-nine *per cent.* of cases, more reason to complain of diffuseness than of concentration, of too much even of a good thing, rather than too little.

If there be an error in these ponderous volumes, of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three solid pagination, it will thus be found on the side of amplitude ; and the critic, who prefers pith and conciseness to expansion and illustration, may fancy that some of the Correspondence might have been spared without injury to the political and historical facts which are set forth and explained in the selections of Mr. Ross. That he has taken much

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<sup>a</sup> “ Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis. Edited, with Notes, by Charles Ross, Esq. 3 vols., 8vo.” (London: John Murray.)

pains with his labour of love is apparent throughout; and if he has thrown a considerable literary burden upon the public shoulders, it must be acknowledged that he has also cast considerable light upon many very interesting points of our history, and produced a valuable and standard contribution for every good library in the country. It is true that the lights are side-lights, and may not be always received *ad literam* as incontestable data; yet, when compared with what we may call contemporaneous cross-lights from other aspects, they must serve well to clear up national concerns, rectify the judgment upon men and measures, and generally tend to keep history, which partakes so much of romance and imagination, if not of falsehood and misrepresentation, at least a trifle more within the bounds of accuracy than we occasionally see it, even at the present enlightened day. *Quantum valeat.* All such publications are most acceptable in these respects; and we have only to balance the relative value of similar revelations rescued from ancient repositories, and modern statements brought forth from the portfolios of recent actors in important situations. The latter, perhaps, are not entirely so trustworthy as the former. They may, and much of them must, have been foreseen to meet the public eye, and hence a colouring which detracts somewhat from our implicit faith in them, while still admitting their claim to keep us correct in our national annals. But the Paston Letters, the Losely MSS., and other works of the same description, flash upon us as unreserved pictures, never meant for communion beyond the family or confidential social circle, illustrating old feelings and manners as a collateral charm, and to be received as *bona fide* truths wherever the intelligent writers were in a position to acquire a knowledge of them. Dear to us, and of inestimable popular worth, are the contents of those worm-eaten old muniment-chests, very many of which remain to be explored, ransacked of their treasures, and, in the cant expression of the time, "ventilated" for the information and benefit of generations yet to follow us!

To the present, however.—The Marquis Cornwallis was, from 1776 to 1805, (an epoch of mighty import, though eclipsed by the more marvellous crisis of the "hereafter" which immediately succeeded, and seems yet in train for no less amazing development,) engaged in transactions of the utmost magnitude, and the influence of what he performed as a leading character is felt in every quarter of the British empire, especially in all that relates to India and Ireland. He was born in 1738, entered the army, and served with Granby in Germany. His command as a Lieutenant-General in the American war, and surrender with his force at York Town, may be passed over as no very brilliant commencement of a memorable career. But it was the prelude to his being Governor-General of India, whither he went (with the Garter) in 1786, and conducted the intricate affairs of that vast empire with successful ability till 1793. His reign, however, shewed but the beginning of the end we have since witnessed; for though he chained the tiger Tippoo, it was left for his successors to destroy the savage animal, (whose grandsons now dazzle the court fêtes of Victoria with priceless gems); and by the defeats of Holkar and Scindia, in turn, paved the way for the falls of Scinde, Oude, and other states, Begums, Nabobs, and Raos. Ireland was the next theatre for his services, and between the rebellion of 1798 and reparation of 1801, as Lord-Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief he put down insurrection and consummated the Union. His next great employment was the definitive negotiation of the Peace (truce) of Amiens, concluded in March, 1802. In 1805 he returned again as Governor-General to India, reaching Calcutta in July; he died up the

country at Ghazepore, Benares, on the 5th of the ensuing October, falling as an autumnal leaf exhausted and withered at the age of sixty-seven years, many of them spent in the discharge of the most arduous and most important duties.

These, indeed, were great missions for one man to conduct; each a theme to which a separate and lengthy review would fail to do justice. The personal repute and fame of the noble Marquis, no doubt essential in the view of an attached memoir-writer, are yet of minor general importance; and the records in proof of their bright and substantial essence may be passed over without loss to the individual whose distinguished merits are confessed by common consent, though, as with all who have filled eminent stations in directing great events, amenable to difference of opinion and censure from opposite counsels. The memory of Cornwallis may despise such stains, or rather misconstructions. He was placed in the highest trusts by William Pitt and Henry Dundas, and many passages in this Correspondence demonstrate that the strictest integrity in the performance of these momentous functions was prescribed and acted upon to the letter by the much-abused statesman whose jobbing, corruption, and depravity have formed the chorus of thousands of denunciations and diatribes. The carrying the Union, indeed, was a measure in which support was bought at enormous cost, and bribery did its "*possible*;" but that was for a grand national object, (untainted the hands through which it was administered,) and in their individual or private exigencies for patronage it is absolutely refreshing to see how firmly undue applications were resisted, or how adroitly (when circumstances compelled) they were parried. The highest royal and the most intimate friends' recommendations are frequently met by refusals on the score of the public weal, or the force of exclusive rules; and these instances reflect a glory upon the parties who had principle to guide and firmness to preserve them in the midst of every trying appeal.

It is impossible, within the compass of this Magazine, to enter into a minute consideration of the topics suggested under every head we have mentioned, or truly to discuss any one of them thoroughly. Elaborate essays might be composed without exhausting the subjects. What, then, can we do with a mere Notice, so as best to afford a fair idea of the work, and apply some of its points to useful application at the present hour? It is no easy task, and must be desultory; but we will go along thoughtfully, and try to fulfil it to the satisfaction of our readers. Of course it will be felt that the statements in the private letters are the most reliable for our purpose; and we are sorry to say that a number of the letters from which Mr. Ross expected to obtain the best information relating to the Union, he found to have been purposely destroyed, right and left, in almost every quarter where he sought them. Perhaps such may turn up about 1959, in a rummage among the Londonderry papers; but till then we must be content with the luminous sparks thrown out by the corrupt particles visible in the correspondence of the Lord-Lieutenant Cornwallis. They are abundant enough, and the destruction of the rest only negatively attests the utter baseness that prevailed when passion or prostitution mimicked Irish patriotism, or adopted English views alike for the gratification of selfish objects and personal ambition. But we are forerunning our plan.

We overleap the American campaign. The surrender of Cornwallis with some 5,000 men at York Town, virtually and happily ended a war which never could have been carried on to another issue. The after-war of words with Clinton, &c., is not now worth a doit, and so we let it sleep

in a hundred pamphlets and more in the British Museum. He returned, a prisoner, in 1782, and there was some trouble in arranging that he could take an active part in public affairs, till Benjamin Franklin agreed to his being a free agent. Till 1785, with the exception of a short demi-political or quasi-official mission to Frederick the Great of Prussia, he lived quietly at Culford, Suffolk; but in that year was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance; having for some time declined a seat in the Cabinet and the office of Secretary of State which Pitt offered to him. His refusal of this brings us to one of the "suggestive" points to which we have alluded in our preliminary observations. He declined the flattering offer of the Secretaryship of State, "assigning as his reason that, having no habit of public speaking, he did not feel equal to the defence of the measures of government." In any other country in the world this would appear to be a poor excuse for not undertaking an office for which, in every other respect, he was even pre-eminently qualified.

And again, in the year 1792, when Lord Cornwallis was about to leave India, and Pitt again wished him to accept the seals of Secretary of State, he writes in answer:—

"I will freely own to you that if anything could induce me to come forward in a station of business and responsibility at home, it would be the allurements that would be held out to my vanity by being enrolled as a member of an administration, the uprightness of whose principles, and the wisdom and vigour of whose conduct, I so deeply respect. I have, however, always been of opinion that no man who has a regard for the consideration in which he is to stand with his country, should produce himself even in the House of Lords [no compliment, by the way, to that House, and quite inapplicable in the present day] as an efficient member of Administration, without possessing such habits of Parliamentary debate as would enable him to do justice to a good cause, and defend his measures as well as those of his colleagues. This maxim of *orator fit*, which has produced so much bad speaking and so much *ennui* in this world, may be true in some instances, but he is not to be made *e quovis ligno*, and I should doubt whether the timber ought to undergo the seasoning of above half a century."

It is worthy of note that an experienced statesman, of tried ability in the most responsible positions, and eminently qualified to serve his country, should feel inadequate to the appointment simply because he had not the qualification more forcibly than elegantly expressed as "the gift of the gab." Does it not lead us to suspect that we permit too much to depend upon this comparatively unimportant facility. To be able to speak lucidly and forcibly, or even eloquently, is no doubt a considerable accomplishment; but still it seems to carry more weight than it intrinsically deserves in promoting men, otherwise of inferior talents, to the direction of public affairs. It would not be difficult to designate ministers who can do nothing but speak, are fit for nothing but spouting, are clever in parliamentary debate, but poor creatures for aught else which the welfare of the people requires from their leaders. It is true that there may be specimens who can neither speak nor act—from such guides and rulers may Heaven protect us! As a test for the wisdom of counsellors or the genius of politicians it is nought.

Having at the present moment been engaged in cabinet-making, the next salient point we shall touch, as linking times with times, refers to matters so long ago as 1784, when Lord Cornwallis was affronted by Plymouth being given to Lord G. Lennox, and the Grenadier Guards to Lord Percy, by which he deemed himself overlooked and neglected, nay, insulted. The death of Lord Waldegrave led to the promotions, and the angry Marquis writes the strongly-worded letters addressed to his friend Lieut.-Col. Ross, which we find in the first vol., pp. 176 and 167.

sorry we can only refer to them (vol. i. pp. 456—461) as worthy of most attentive perusal.

In 1794-5, the Flanders campaigns, the British forces under the command of the Duke of York exhibit a vexatious spectacle. Austrians and Prussians with different views, pulling different ways, or not pulling at all, demonstrate the selfish hollowness of bought alliances, and the disastrous results to combinations in the field of war. Lord Cornwallis as a Field Marshal was proposed to supersede his Royal Highness under specious pretences; but the King was much annoyed when he had to recall his son, and the Marquis, after all, did not go. He was made instead Master-General of the Ordnance, and reserved for 1798, when he was sent to Ireland,—most miserable country, convulsed from end to end, and on the eve of its greatest revolution since the steel-clad epoch of his Lordship's predecessor, Strongbow!

Into this crowded and painful field it would be impossible, if desirable, for us to follow the Correspondence step by step, and yet without some such process we confess it is out of our power fully to exemplify the three years of Lord Cornwallis' extraordinary vice-royalty. All the horrors of united Irishism were in sanguinary action and no less sanguinary retribution; danger was imminent, for there were corresponding associations in England, and the assurance of co-operation by invasions from France. But the insurrection was ultimately crushed, and the business for carrying the Union set on foot and completed, yet not without much moral suffering as well as physical exhaustion. "The life of a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland comes up to my idea of perfect misery," writes the envied possessor of that lofty station, who only hoped by clemency and mercy towards the rebels, for which he was bitterly blamed by their infuriated opponents, to bring the Irish people within the pale of humanity and civilization. Slaughter, followed on one side by cold-blooded murders, and on the other by hot musket martial executions, or cheaper gallows, almost at the command of any subordinate individual, had maddened the land, and the voice of moderation was lost in the roar for vengeance:—

"The principal persons in this country," writes the Lord Lieutenant, "and the members of both Houses of Parliament, are, in general, averse to all acts of clemency, and although they do not express, and perhaps are too much heated to see the ultimate effects which their violence must produce, would pursue measures which could only terminate in the extirpation of the greater number of the inhabitants, and in the utter destruction of the country."

To silence, if not to calm, the infuriated was no easy task; but materially assisted by Lord Castlereagh, "a very able and good young man," an amnesty was proclaimed, and the rebellion was worn out, yet amid such atrocities as are described in a letter to his friend Major-General Ross from Dublin Castle, July 24, 1798, which we find at vol. ii. p. 370.

We rejoice to turn from the contemplation of such a state of wretchedness, even as if it were a relief and a compliment to the dignity of human nature, to plunge into the shameful sink of degradation and infamy by which the great and wholesome measure of the Union was (of necessity) carried into effect. Here indeed the mob, the rabble, the misguided peasantry, had nothing to do; but their worst qualities were not weakly represented by gentry, magistrates, placemen, patriots, members of parliament, bishops, and peers.

On the first great division, nearly twenty-two members who had pro-



mised support voted with the opposition, but twenty "might be bought off." Ever and anon £5,000, or other like sums, were remitted from England, and the "Castle Spectre" (Mr. Secretary Elliott, the pseudo-double of Windham in the Imperial Parliament) was the conveyancer of more heavy bribes than ever any other ghost or phantom has been known to carry. Lord Castlereagh writes to the Duke of Portland, "The advantages (of the last £5,000) have been important, please send another supply forthwith." The open compensations were estimated at £1,500,000. But notwithstanding all these exertions, in April, 1799, we have several anxious letters from the Lord-Lieutenant written to Ross at various dates.

And here we close the humiliating exhibition; those of our readers who may desire to learn how the business was finally accomplished by bargains for places, promotions, peerages, bishoprics, and cash, will find enough to satisfy their curiosity in these pregnant pages, and will agree with the Lord-Lieutenant in saying that "it is a sad thing to be forced to manage knaves, but it is ten times worse to deal with fools."

He must have been a joyful man when, in July, 1801, he found himself at home again in Suffolk, the harvest just ripening, the country smiling, and the only shooting looked forward to that of the first of September. The fears of a French invasion were ripe, yet not overwhelming, but the condition of our defences and other cognate topics are treated of in letters worthy of reference from the Marquis, who was appointed to the command of the Eastern district. At that date there were *only* forty different kinds of rifles in the tower; what will Enfield, and Whitworth, and Armstrong think of that? In November, however, the preliminaries having been previously signed with Otto, the Marquis was sent as plenipotentiary to arrange the detailed conditions of a peace with Buonaparte, and Amiens was the rendezvous. The pros and cons, the offs and ons, and all the exquisite *et cæteras* of diplomacy are related in the despatches, and in March, 1802, the sham was concluded. The particulars of the conferences are nevertheless exceedingly interesting, and furnish bases for history for all time to come. On setting out, the King, whose letters in these volumes are as shrewd and sensible as they are short, and, like Wellington's speeches, direct to the purpose, states a curious fact for the guidance of his representative, viz., to insist on the bishopric of Osnaburg not being given to the King of Prussia in lieu of the duchy of Cleves, seeing that it is "a palpable injustice to the house of Hanover, who have by treaty alternately one of the family as bishop of Osnaburg." A like claim is urged for the bishopric of Hildesheim, only none of our princes had a right to tonsure there.

Lord Cornwallis in the first instance went to Paris, and had an interview with the Consul, on whom he had to press, *inter alia*, the evacuation of Hanover, a suitable provision for the House of Orange, and "the restoration of Piedmont to the King of Sardinia;" for these were days of Ligurian and Cisalpine republics, to be succeeded by kings of Rome and viceroys of Italy. When the last came to be proposed at the private interview with Napoleon, Lord C. writes home that he could make no progress, and that Buonaparte also objected to Malta being garrisoned by Russians, because "it would give the Emperor a claim to a passage through the Dardanelles, and in many respects would tend to the speedy dissolution of the Ottoman empire, and probably to the interruption of the peace of Europe." We rub our eyes, as if we were conning news from another planet; but no, it is all of Europe, and within the present century. Why are treaties signed to last "for ever?" It is surely a waste of parchment: the ink on that of Amiens



had not time to dry ere it was riven to shreds and tost into the limbo of false national deludings. It might have been contracted with Talleyrand instead of Joseph Buonaparte, though very opposite characters of the two men are drawn on this vital occasion. *Ex. gr.* of Talleyrand, Lord Hawkesbury (Liverpool) warns the ambassador,—

“There certainly cannot be the least objection to your listening to anything Talleyrand may have to say, and to your entering into any explanations with him which may appear to you to be likely to facilitate the speedy termination of the business. At the same time you are probably apprised that he is a person who is likely to take every unfair advantage in conducting business with others, and should therefore be treated with more than usual caution and circumspection.”

And the Marquis, after some acquaintance with the future Prince of Benevento, re-echoes his opinion in a letter to the minister. “But when the appeal is to be made to a man so void of honour and principle as Talleyrand, much good is not to be expected.” On the contrary, Joseph Buonaparte, who represented France at the meeting, though the tool of his younger brother, is declared to be “a very sensible, modest, gentlemanlike man, totally free from diplomatic chicanery, and fair and open in all his dealings.” Two letters from Amiens are so amusingly descriptive of the social intercourse at Paris and there, while the important business was lumbering on its trifling wheels, that we must request our readers to turn to them. The first, at p. 410, is from Viscount Brome, the son of the Marquis, to General Ross; the next, p. 435, is from Lieut.-Col. Nightingall, an attaché to the embassy, to the same.

The circumstances described in these lively sketches varied the tiresomeness of the other treating; and we must say that the fun of the company when assembled at the dining-tables seems to have been of as much ultimate consequence as the solemn conversations anent the balance of power. Not so fancied the citizens of Amiens, for the table on which the treaty was signed is still a show at the Hotel de Ville; and there is a picture of the plenipotentiaries, indifferently painted, with, in the back ground, a sample of the *entente cordiale*,—an English officer cordially embracing one of the French suite. Nothing could be more instructive. As we have trenched upon the entertaining, however, in order to season the dulness of the political-historical, we may pause here to state that amid the painstaking research which marks and enriches the labours of the editor, especially in his numerous biographical notes, we have fallen upon a few miscellaneous bits, which, like an afterpiece, may be tacked to the main drama. Justice Buller is remembered as Judge Thumb, in consequence of his unlucky judicial dictum that it was lawful for a husband to beat his wife with a stick of the calibre of his thumb. Justice Cresswell would divorce him for cruelty if he threatened his patient rib with such a lethal weapon against her crinoline. An Indian general Smith, it seems, who *did* the Prince of Wales and Duke of York at cards, was “commonly called Hyder Ali, and his son, reckoned the best whist-player of the day, got the name of Tipgoo, in honour of their proficiency and exploits.” At the new club-house Lord Barrymore received two black balls more than there were members in the room, and Weltzie, who had officiated in the royal household confectionary, and was the keeper, when called on to explain, said, “I did put two black balls in myself, lest he should come in and ruin my club.” This was the origin of always examining and shewing the empty ballot-box before any ballot. When the Duke of York fought a duel with Col. Lennox, and had his curl carried away by his opponent’s

ball, Lord Rawdon (Moir), his second, always said that by delaying the signal for firing, and thus rendering Col. Lennox' aim unsteady, he saved the life of the Duke. A Mr. Clowdesley applied for advancement in the Ordnance Office, and the Master General describes him as the son of "the man who *verily believed* that the French troopers had a design against his life when they gave him fourteen cuts on the skull." Of the far-famed Bull-maker, Sir Boyle Roche, the annexed are recorded:—

"It would be better the speaker to give up not only a part, but if necessary even the whole of our constitution, to preserve the remainder."

"Here perhaps, Sir, the murderous Marshall Law men (Marseillois) would break in, cut us to mincemeat, and throw our bleeding heads on the table to stare us in the face."

When the French government sent emissaries to urge Tippoo Sahib into war, they carried with them stores and proclamations, but when the latter came to be translated into Persian great difficulties arose, for the language had no equivalents for "Liberté," "Fraternité," "Egalité," and "L'an VI. de la Republique une et indivisible" would have beaten Hafiz to render intelligibly.

But we must finish this mosaic page, and hastily proceed to wind up this long "article," though so short when the variety and importance of its subjects are considered. Very soon after his return from peace-making, Lord Cornwallis found his military skill commanded for the preparations against the threatened invasion from Boulogne, and he tells us "Pitt wants to make the volunteers more of soldiers than their constitution can possibly admit; and Fox, on the contrary, so little of soldiers as to be entirely useless." The error, if any, did not lie with Pitt, and we trust that our rising Rifle Corps will shew that their constitution admits of perfect soldierly efficiency, should their country ever require their services.

Again, in 1805, as we stated in our opening, Marquis Cornwallis went as chief to India. He landed at Calcutta on the 29th of July, and died on the 5th of October at Ghazepore, Benares, aged 67. He was (as he had been throughout his whole career) all for forbearance and peace—against the opinions of Lord Lake and Col. Malcolm (two high authorities), but whether he was right or wrong in his judgment, death denied the opportunity to prove. He had spent a life of elevated and splendid usefulness—fame and honour attended him—even those who politically or otherwise opposed him were prone to pronounce eulogies upon his virtues; and he died as a loyal and patriotic statesman would wish to die, giving his last breath to the service of his king and country. The descendant of a sheriff of London in 1378, of Irish blood, all the accumulated distinctions of many generations have already (except in the female line) evanished like the baseless fabric of a vision, "no son succeeding." When he was sent to America, his affectionate wife pined and died, as she declared, of a broken heart; and she requested that a thorn-tree should be planted above the vault where she was buried, as nearly as possible over her heart—no stone to be erected to her memory; that tree yet lives in the common churchyard, having been removed from its first site when the estate was sold to a stranger on the death of the last Marquis, in 1823. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* the life and death of the lady was a romance; what more, a few years hence, will be the life and death of her lord?

We had marked a number of passages for extract, but our article has already exceeded the prescribed limits, and we must therefore refer the curious reader to the work itself for the letters referred to in the foregoing pages.

## MEMOIRS OF JAMES WILSON, Esq., OF WOODVILLE\*.

IF it were only that he was the brother of Christopher North, we should feel some interest in the subject of this biography; but James Wilson was not a person needing the help of illustrious kinship to give interest to his life and character. It is true that neither life nor character were of the kind that make much noise in the world, but both were intrinsically beautiful. One finds very little resemblance, physical or mental, between James Wilson and his eminent relative. The gifts of imagination and humour, indeed, the two possessed in common, but, even so far as these are concerned, it is difficult to realize that the glowing, impetuous flights and broad fun of the Professor are really the same qualities in kind as the tender fancies and delicate half-melancholy playfulness of the younger brother.

If the reader can conjure up a scientific and Christian Charles Lamb he will be able to form some notion of the manner of man made known in Dr. Hamilton's pages.

James Wilson was born at Paisley, in the month of November, 1795. Never robust in constitution, his childhood and boyhood were quiet and somewhat solitary. The "ruling passion" early developed itself—so early that we find the young naturalist, when only in his seventeenth year, elected a member of the Wernerian Society, founded by Professor Jameson in the year 1808. At eighteen he began to study the law, but it was an uncongenial pursuit, which he followed with little zeal or interest, and was before long relinquished. From his twenty-first to his twenty-fifth year he was a good deal a wanderer. In 1816 he made a tour on the Continent; and after his return took a journey to Paris to purchase, for the University of Edinburgh, the series of ornithological specimens now known as the Dufresne Collection. In 1819 he visited Sweden; and the winter of 1820-21 was spent in Italy, where a tendency to pulmonary disease compelled him to seek a refuge from the bleak airs of his native North. It was in the summer of 1822 that he made the acquaintance of a lady who exercised such an important and happy influence upon his subsequent life, and to whom were addressed some of the pleasantest of the letters with which Dr. Hamilton favours us. Some of these letters give such a faithful exhibition of the character of the writer, that we cannot describe Mr. Wilson better than by selecting a few extracts. On one day he writes:—

"I rushed over [in a hackney coach] to the Wernerian Society last Saturday, and was so bold, besides transacting my own especial business, as to stay to the meeting. I got a bit of a fright, however; for the first paper read, I found, was an attack upon myself—that is, upon certain doctrines which I had advocated in a paper read to, and published by, the Society some years ago: so that I was obliged in my own defence, and in spite of that great degree of modesty which I possess, and which I hope you have observed, and give me due credit for, to get up and make the following excellent speech from a corner, in a low and plain'tive voice:—

"'Mr. President,—Sir.' But it would be egotistical were I to proceed any further."

The following shews him under another aspect. He is recounting an

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\* "Memoirs of James Wilson, Esq., of Woodville. By James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S." (London: Nisbet and Co.)

excursion made at early morning into a solitary valley of Arran. After describing the silence and darkness reigning over the place, he proceeds:—

“The morning as I thought was growing darker and darker still. I feared ‘total eclipse’, and was about to retrace my steps towards the narrow pass by which I had entered, at this time entirely concealed by a rocky barrier, when all at once a low sweet voice was heard from the stump of an elder-tree, and the beautiful dark-eyed bird, the soother of many an hour of weary solitude, stood confessed before me. I could scarcely resist the first sudden impulse which had almost driven me towards him. He seemed to bend his radiant eyes upon me, as if he had recognised an ancient friend, and I sat down upon the grass, and listened to his plaintive melody as intently as if nothing else had existed in the world but himself and me. The gray crags and castellated clouds, and that secluded valley, so magnificent in its death-like solitude, were at once forgotten . . . . But at last I rose, and, as I left the valley, the beautiful creature seemed to deepen and yet extend the compass of its voice, as if it knew no end; and the last and only sound which I heard in that sublime region was the song of that single solitary bird. I then gained the mouth of the valley, and descended to the sea-shore; and I said to myself, ‘If I have elbow-room in the cabin, I shall tell my cousin about this delightful creature:’ and I have done so now.”

It was when the cousin—who was no cousin—here addressed became his wife, that Mr. Wilson established himself at Woodville, the beautiful and busy home in which he passed the remainder of his days. The account of Woodville, its *pets* and its *pursuits*, forms, perhaps, the most agreeable part of Dr. Hamilton’s memoir. It would be impossible to find a better illustration of “domestic peace” than was presented by the household at Woodville. There, upon his own domains, the loving-hearted naturalist was at liberty to congregate around him as many of his feathered and other favourites as his inclination prompted; and a most heterogeneous assembly was accordingly gathered. Hedgehogs, ichneumons, dogs, rabbits, pigeons, jackdaws, cockatoos, parrakeets, all might be found there, living in happy harmony; as for the birds, there was open house kept for their accommodation, and seldom a summer went by without some destitute family being domiciliated. The prime pet and presiding genius of the motley company was an ancient chaffinch, who lived under Mr. Wilson’s patronage for upwards of fifteen years, and was singularly attached to him. When his master approached him, “Shilly” invariably crested his feathers and gave voice to his satisfaction in a particular tune; and further testified his sense of kindnesses received by more than once bringing choice specimens of spiders for the entomologist’s delectation.

In the midst of this circle, and with the presence of a beloved wife and children to shed sunshine on his way, Mr. Wilson laboured diligently at his chosen studies. That he worked hard and profitably, there is abundant evidence. Besides his numerous contributions to the various periodicals of the day, he furnished no less than nine hundred pages to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The articles on Angling, the Animal Kingdom, Animalculæ, the Bee, Entomology, Fisheries, Helminthology, Ichthyology, Mammalia, Ornithology, Reptiles and Serpents, were all from his pen, and give proof of the patient research and active industry of those tranquil years. And his avocations were not prosecuted in seclusion. The study he liked best was the family-room, and the chit-chat of his children or guests, and even reading aloud caused no disturbance or annoyance.

To Mr. Wilson belongs the distinction of being the first to invest encyclopedical literature in an attractive garb. The driest scientific facts received an inspiration of grace in passing through his mind, and he would not condescend to shape his thoughts or style to pattern. “Although writing for a dictionary, he was not haunted,” his biographer affectionately

Mr. J. JACKSON HOWARD exhibited a rubbing from a brass in Stifford Church, Essex, representing a corpse in a winding-sheet, the hands on the breast clasping a heart inscribed IHC.

Mr. RICHARD BROOKE read a notice of antiquarian remains in Herefordshire, especially with reference to Caer Caradoc, and the earthwork commonly called the Camp of Caractacus.

*May 19.* The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The ballot was taken for Mr. Richard William Binns, and Mr. Robert Fitch, who were elected Fellows.

Mr. DAVID MOCATTA presented to the Society a small urn and a lamp in terra-cotta, said to have been found on the site of Clifford's Inn, London.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS presented to the Society an example of a pryck-spur, in iron, found at Bow.

Mr. JOHN EVANS exhibited a gold cross of Irish workmanship, apparently of the twelfth century, said to have been found at Mellifont Abbey.

Mr. J. G. NICHOLS read remarks on the transcript from an original document among the records preserved in her Majesty's Record Office, bearing the following title:—"Inventory of the goods belonging to the King's grace by the forfeiture of the Lady Hungerford, attainted of murder in Hilary term, anno xiiij. Regis Henrici VIII."

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated a notice of the land limits recited in an unpublished charter of King Edwy, preserved in Winchester Cathedral Library, which contains the Saxon name of Ermine-street, "Earminga-stræt."

*May 26.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt was elected Fellow.

Mr. RICHARD FRANKUM exhibited a wooden tankard in the form of a barrel, mounted in silver, apparently of the seventeenth century.

A series of views in Italy, sketches in pen and ink, were exhibited by Mr. W. M. RICE.

The Vice-President in the Chair exhibited a leaden bulla of Pope Gregory IX., who reigned from 1227 to 1241.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH exhibited drawings, by himself, of the following objects:—

1. The faces of a very remarkable and interesting Saxon cross, preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, near Scarborough, with a restoration of the same, done by the Rev. Daniel Henry Haigh.

2. Two drawings of the head of a cross dug up in the churchyard at Winstone, Durham.

3. A drawing of a Roman bronze key, found near Chisenbury, Pewsey, Wilts.

The Director read a notice of transcripts of a series of letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, addressed to Madame De la Tremouille, communicated by Mons. Paul Marchegay, archiviste at Angers.

The Rev. HARRY M. SCARTH then read remarks on the stone tumulus at Wellow, near Bath, which has recently been restored, and is now preserved from further injury.

*June 2.* FREDERICK OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and subsequently OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Walter Hawkins for his present of a copy of *Vues des Cordillères, et Monumens des Peuples Indigènes de l'Amérique*. Par Al. De Humboldt. Folio, Paris, 1810.

A report was read from the Council, announcing the receipt from the Court of Chancery of a part of the surplus income arising from the Stevenson bequest, and suggesting the appropriation of a certain sum to the printing of the calendars of the Society's proclamations and broadsides, which have been compiled by Mr. Robert Lemon, and also for the printing of a catalogue of the library.

Mr. William Romaine Callender, jun., and Mr. Charles Villiers Bayly, were elected Fellows.

The ballot was also taken for Viscount Raynham, M.P., who was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

Mr. STEPHEN STONE exhibited a small bucket and a pair of dish-shaped brooches, ornamented with snake-like figures, found accidentally, in the spring of the present year, in the unexplored portion of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brighthampton. Also a bone spindle-whirl, and a bone pin, found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Yelford, Oxon.

VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE exhibited, through the Secretary, a bronze dagger-blade, found on his Lordship's estate at Homington, three and a-half miles from Salisbury, by labourers digging a foundation for a cottage. The skeleton with which it was discovered, as well as a small urn, were unfortunately broken into fragments.

Mr. G. B. BAKER exhibited, through Mr. B. B. Woodward, a flint celt, recently found in a pit of the most recent drift gravel on the west side of Bungay Common, Suffolk.

Mr. EVANS read a paper on the occurrence of flint implements in undisturbed beds of gravel, sand, and clay, (such as are known by geologists under the name of drift,) in several localities, both on the Continent and in this country. The first discovery of these implements is due to M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, who in the pits in that neighbourhood found flints, evidently fashioned by the hand of man, under such conditions as forced upon him the conclusion that they must have been deposited in the spots where they were found at the very period of the formation of the containing beds.

M. de Perthes announced his discoveries in a work entitled *Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes*, in two volumes, the first published in 1849, and the second in 1857; but owing in some measure to the admixture of theory with the facts therein stated, his work has not received the attention it deserves. The late discovery in the Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, of flint weapons, in conjunction with the bones of the extinct mammals, had brought the question of the co-existence of man with them again prominently forward among geologists, and determined Mr. Prestwich, F.R.S., who has devoted much attention to the later geological formations, to proceed to Abbeville and investigate upon the spot the discoveries of M. de Perthes. He had there been joined by Mr. Evans, and they had together visited the pits where flint weapons had been alleged to have been found, both in the neighbourhood of Abbeville and Amiens. The chalk hills near both these towns are capped with drift, which, apparently, is continued down into the valleys, where it assumes a more arenaceous character, and in these beds of sand, as well as more rarely in the more gravelly beds upon the hills, mammalian remains have been found in large quantities. They include the extinct elephant, rhinoceros, bear, hyæna, tiger, stag, ox,

and horse; in fact, most of the animals whose bones are so commonly associated together in the drift and caverns of the post-Pliocene period.

On the hills near Abbeville, and at St. Acheul, near Amiens, the drift varies in thickness from about ten to twenty feet, and consists of beds of subangular gravel, with large flints, and above them sands containing the fragile shells of freshwater mollusca and beds of brick-earth. It is among the basement beds of gravel, at a slight distance above the chalk, that the flint implements are usually found. They are of three forms:—

1. Flakes of flint, apparently intended for knives or arrow-heads.
2. Pointed implements, usually truncated at the base, and varying in length from four to nine inches, possibly used as spear or lance-heads, which in shape they resemble.
3. Oval or almond-shaped implements, from two to nine inches in length, and with a cutting edge all round. They have generally one end more sharply curved than the other, and occasionally even pointed, and were possibly used as sling-stones, or as axes, cutting at either end, with a handle bound round the centre.

The evidence derived from the implements of the first form is not of much weight, on account of the extreme simplicity of the implements, which at times renders it difficult to determine whether they are produced by art or by natural causes. This simplicity of form would also prevent the flint flakes made at the earliest period from being distinguishable from those of a later date.

The case is different with the other two forms of implements, of which numerous specimens were exhibited, all indisputably worked by the hand of man, and not indebted for their shape to any natural configuration or peculiar fracture of the flint. They present no analogy in form to the well-known implements of the so-called Celtic or stone period, which, moreover, have for the most part some portion, if not the whole, of their surface ground or polished, and are frequently made from other stones than flint. Those from the drift are, on the contrary, never ground, and are exclusively of flint: they have indeed every appearance of having been fabricated by another race of men, who, from the fact that the Celtic stone weapons have been found in the superficial soil above the drift containing these under weapons, as well as from other considerations, must have inhabited this region of the globe at a period anterior to its so-called Celtic occupation.

This difference in form and character from the ordinary types of stone implements strengthened the probability of their having been found under entirely different circumstances; and Mr. Evans then proceeded to examine the evidence of their having been really discovered in undisturbed beds of gravel, sand, and clay. He shewed, from various circumstances in connection with them, such as their discolouration by contact with ochreous matter, whitening when imbedded in a clayey matrix, and in some instances being incrustated with carbonate of lime, the extreme probability of their having been deposited in these beds at the very time of their formation, inasmuch as the unwrought flints adjacent to them had been affected in a precisely similar manner, and to no greater extent. This discolouration and incrustation of the implements also proved that they had really been found in the beds out of which they were asserted to have been dug; and their number, and the depth from the surface at which they were found, were such that if they had been buried at any period subsequent to the formation of the drift, some evident traces must have been left of the



holes dug for this purpose; but none such had been observed, though many hundreds of the implements had been found dispersed through the mass. But besides this circumstantial evidence, there was the direct testimony of MM. Boucher de Perthes, Rigollot, and others, to the fact of these implements having been discovered underneath undisturbed beds of drift, and many of them under the immediate eye of M. de Perthes, who, indeed, had been the first to point out the existence of these implements to the workmen. Of the correctness of this testimony, the writer, when visiting with Mr. Prestwich the gravel pit at St. Acheul, near Amiens, had received ocular proof. There, at the depth of eleven feet from the surface, in the face of the bank, or wall, or gravel, the whole of which, with the exception of the surface soil, had its layers of sand, gravel, and clay entirely undisturbed, was one of these implements, *in situ*, with only the edge exposed, the remainder being still firmly embedded in the gravel. After having photographs taken of it so as to verify its position, this implement had been exhumed, and was now exhibited with other specimens. At a subsequent visit of Mr. Prestwich and some other geologists, one of the party, by digging into the bank of gravel at a depth of sixteen feet from the surface, had dislodged a remarkably fine weapon of the oval form, the beds above being also in a perfectly undisturbed condition.

The inevitable conclusion drawn from these facts was, that M. Boucher de Perthes' assertions were fully substantiated, and that these implements had been deposited among the gravel at the time of the formation of the drift. And this conclusion was corroborated in the most remarkable manner by discoveries which had been made long since in England, but whose bearing upon this question had, until the present time, been overlooked.

In the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia* is an account by Mr. Frere, in 1797, of the discovery of some flint weapons at Hoxne, in Suffolk, in conjunction with elephant remains, at a depth of eleven to twelve feet from the surface, in gravel, overlaid by sand and brick-earth, presenting a section extremely analogous with some that might be found near Amiens or Abbeville. Some of these weapons are preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the British Museum, and are identical in form with those found on the Continent. Mr. Prestwich had been to Hoxne and verified the discoveries recorded by Mr. Frere. Flint implements are still found there, as well as mammalian remains, but in diminished quantity, only two of the weapons having been brought to light during last winter.

Another of these implements is in the British Museum, having been formerly in the Kemp and Sloane collections, and is recorded to have been found with an elephant's tooth in Gray's Inn Lane. Similar implements also reported to have been found in the gravel near Peterborough.

These accumulated facts prove almost beyond controversy the simultaneous deposition of instruments worked by the hand of man, with bones of the extinct mammalia in the drift of the post-Pliocene period. Whether the age of man's existence upon the earth is to be carried back far beyond even Egyptian or Chinese chronology, or that of the extinct elephant, rhinoceros, and other animals brought down nearer to the present time than has commonly been allowed, must remain a matter of conjecture. Thus much appears nearly indisputable, that at a remote period, possibly before the separation of England from the Continent, this portion of the globe was densely peopled by man; that implements, the work of his hands, were caught up together with the bones of the extinct mammals, by the rush of water through whose agency the gravel beds were formed; that



This curious book, called *Liber Fletewood*, is still preserved with great care in the Town Clerk's office at Guildhall, and the Society were favoured by the Corporation of London with an exhibition of it. It is a folio volume of parchment, bound in rough leather, and has the name of "Fleetwood" let into the cover, under a piece of transparent horn. It contains:—

1. An epistle by William Fletewoode, "To the right honorable and right worshipful the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the most renouanced and famos Citie of London," dated "the laste of Julie, 1576, from Bacon house, in Noble Street, near Stayninge's Church." (See Stow's "Survey," Aldersgate Ward.)
2. The severall names of all the courts within this realm of England.
3. The armes of the Lord Mayor and his brethren, being Aldermen this present year, 1576; also his own arms, and those of the principal City officers at that time<sup>c</sup>. The arms are nicely emblazoned, but no mottos accompany them.
4. The liberties, franchises, and customs of the city of London<sup>d</sup>.
5. The liberties, customs, and charters of the Cinque Ports.
6. The Queen's prerogative on the Salt Shores.
7. That to marye or contract without the consent of parents is not lawfull.
8. A Treates concerning Corporations.
9. A Treates of the Exchequer, being the original Court of the whole realme.

10. Alle such liberties of St. Martyn's-le-Grand in London, whiche heretofore have bene most secreatly kept fromme the knowledge of this Citie<sup>e</sup>.

In the year 1576, a reversion of one of the four clerkships in the Mayor's Court was granted to Thomas Weston, clerk to William Fleetwood, Esq., Recorder, for his great pains in writing a book called "Fleetwood," which book the said Recorder freely gave to the City<sup>f</sup>.

Of Matthew Dale, whose signature and seal are attached with Fleetwood's to the certificate exhibited by Mr. Howard, Mr. Corner stated that he was Steward of Southwark from 1597 to 1601, in which latter year he

clearly designates him as then being Recorder of the City of London. His successor, Edward Coke, was not elected till 1591.

<sup>c</sup> Names of the dignitaries whose arms are given:—Thomas Offley, miles; Rowland Hayward, miles; William Allen, miles; Lionell Duckett, miles; John Rivers, miles; Thomas Ramsey, miles; Richard Pipe, miles; Nicholas Woodrof, miles; Johan Branch, miles; James Harvey, miles; Thomas Blank, Edward Osborn, Thomas Pullyson, Woolstan Dixy, William Kympton, George Barne, Thomas Starkey, George Bond, (Aldermen passed the Mayoralty); William Fletewood, Recorder; John Allot, William Webb, — Rowe\*, . . . Richard Martine, Martine Calthorp, John Hart, Ralphe Woodcock, (Aldermen below the Chair); John Mab, Chamberlain; Bernard Randolph, Common Serjeant; William Sebright, Common Clerk; Thomas Norton †.

<sup>d</sup> This portion of the work is acknowledged to be almost wholly derived from *Liber Albus*.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Corner is indebted to the kindness of H. T. Riley, Esq., M.A., the learned editor of the *Liber Albus*, for this catalogue of the contents of *Liber Fletewood*.

<sup>f</sup> Rep. 22, fo. 341.

\* Rowe's Christian name is blank; one Christian and surname omitted after him.

† Thomas Norton was Member of Parliament for, and Remembrancer of, the City of London. See an account of a manuscript treatise by him on the ancient duties of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, by J. Payne Collier, Esq., V.P.S.A., *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi; and further particulars of him, and of State proceedings in matters of religion, in the years 1581 and 1582, by William Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., *Archæologia*, *ibid*.

was elected one of the burgesses in Parliament for the borough of Southwark, but sat only in the Parliament held that year.

Rubbings from three ancient monumental inscriptions in Winchester Cathedral were exhibited by the Rev. W. H. GUNNER, of Winchester College. Observations upon them, in a letter addressed to W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., were read by Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, F.S.A. The first of these inscriptions, which is in the south aisle of the presbytery, is *HIC IACET RICARDVS WILLI SENIORIS REGIS FILI: ET BEORN DVX*. The second, which is over a long arch at the base of the parclose, near the former, reads thus, *INTVS EST CORPVS RICHARDI WILLHELMI CONQVESTORIS FILII ET BEORNIE DVGIS*. The age of the first inscription, as was afterwards shewn by a comparison of the forms of the letters with those beneath the niches in the arcade over the Holy Hole, is the latter part of the twelfth century. The second inscription is the work of Bishop Fox, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Milner, in a note to his second edition, shews that he was informed respecting a passage in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which affords the explanation of these inscriptions, but he did not think it more than a "probable" explanation. Remembering, however, that Beorn never belonged to the Conqueror or his sons, and observing the date of earlier inscriptions, the fact that at the rebuilding of the cathedral by Bishop Walkelin all the earlier interments of persons of note were removed, and that even now the mortuary chests shew that the relics of more than one eminent person were inclosed in the same sarcophagus, we are bound to conclude that Beorn, a kinsman of Canute, whose burial in the cathedral is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, *sub ann.* 1049, is intended by *Beorn Dux*, which Bishop Fox has changed into a title of the son of the Conqueror.

The third inscription is now inside the presbytery, at the base of one of the southern parclooses, and reads thus, *HIC IACET EDMVNDVS REX. EYELDREDI REGIS FILIVS*. It is of the same age as the older of the two preceding inscriptions, and it was formerly where Bishop Gardiner's chantry now is. Thomas Rudborne and John of Exeter, two chroniclers of Winchester in the fifteenth century, misled by the imitation of the Anglo-Saxon *p*, called this Edmund the son of King Alfred; and Milner, who read the character as a *p* (*w*), accepted their interpretation. On one of the mortuary chests he is described *Qui vivente patre, regia sceptrā tulit*. And finally, Dr. Petrie, in the edition of Asser, contained in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, vol. i. p. 485, has introduced this Edmund into the text as a son of Alfred who died in the lifetime of his father. But not only is it quite plain that the name of the father is Etheldred, and not Alfred, but neither in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, nor in any other unquestionable authority, does any son of Alfred appear bearing the name of Edmund, or crowned and dead before his father's death. The only King Edmund, son of a King Etheldred, is Edmund Ironside, who is said to have been buried at Glastonbury. It is a problem requiring solution, therefore, *who was this Edmund?*

The Society's meetings were then adjourned to November 17th.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 25. George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

George Greenhill, Esq., Priory-lodge, Barnes; C. A. Hance, Esq., of Alexander-square; and Joseph Wyon, Esq., of Regent-street, were elected Associates.

Mr. Forman exhibited a cordiformed purse of blue silk, with richly wrought silver filigrane and plaques of enamel, intended to hold jettons.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a plaque of enamel of a similar character, but having a French motto, whilst the former had one in German.

Mr. Nightingale produced the matrix of a seal in coarse jet, having as legend ROBERTO DE AVO. It is a forgery, and the surface of the stone has been pecked all over to give it an air of antiquity.

Mr. Adams exhibited the head of a demilance of the middle of the sixteenth century. It was found near a ditch which divides the parish of Staines from Wyrandisbury, in Bucks.

Mr. Cuming made some observations on the gill as a drinking vessel and as a measure, and produced a specimen found in the Thames of the early part of the seventeenth century, on the site of the old London Bridge. It was what was then called a quifing pot.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., occupied the remainder of the evening by a minute description of the ancient Uriconium, and explained the results of the excavations already made at Wroxeter. He produced various tesserae, iron implements, pins, glass, pottery, &c., together with plans and drawings of the several portions of buildings now laid open.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Wright for his able address and his offer of a complete paper on the subject for the Journal, which will be fully illustrated. The members and the public were urged to contribute towards the excavations now in progress, which promise such very satisfactory results. It was announced that the President, the Earl of Carnarvon, had appointed the Congress of the Association in Berkshire to be held from the 12th to the 17th of September inclusive.

June 8. T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Swynfen Jervis, Esq., of Barleston-hall, Staffordshire; John Christopher Powle, Esq., of New Inn; Rev. C. F. Wyatt, of Forest-hill, Wheatley, Oxon; Henry Sadler

Mitchell, Esq., of Great Prescott-street; Cornelius Carter, Esq., of Grosvenor-st.; Thomas William Davies, Esq., of Lonsdale-road, Barnes, and John Scott, Esq., of King William-street, were elected Associates.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited letters patent of William and Mary 1691, granting to John Barkstead of the City of London, Merchant, the privilege for fourteen years of using an invention made by him "for making of calicoes, muslins, and other fine cloths of the sort out of other wool of the growth and product of our plantations in the West Indies to as great a perfection as those that are brought over and imported hither from Calcut, and other places in the East India." To this instrument a fine impression of the Great Seal in yellow wax was dependent.

Mr. John Moore, of West Coher, Somerset, sent a drawing and sections of the nether stone of a pot quern found in his garden whilst excavating for the erection of a wall. The quern is 6 inches in height, and 11½ diameter at the base. The aperture through which the meal escaped represents a semicircular arched doorway, with a large *fleur-de-lis* sculptured above it. It is to be referred to the thirteenth century.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a fine example of the "inkhorn and penner" of the second half of the sixteenth century. It is of bronze, or rather latten, and the ink vessel is of an elegant vase shape, sculptured with foliage and animals, and hanging to the penner by chains. These examples are rare.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited sketches of two large black-jacks, or bombards, still preserved at Knole-house, Kent.

Mr. T. Ingall exhibited a trader's token which is not in the Beaufoy Cabinet. On the *obv.* AT Y<sup>e</sup> GENERAL MYNKES, on the *rev.* HEAD IN CHURCH LANE.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited a leaden medal commemorative of the acquittal of the Seven Bishops, June 29, 1688. Their profiles are sculptured on the obverse.

Mr. G. G. Adams also produced a brass medal with full-faced busts of the Bishops, and he possesses an oil painting in which they are introduced in a similar way.

Mr. Wakeman exhibited an ampulla-shaped reliquary of glass more than two inches in height, mounted in silver gilt, and painted in the interior, representing the Annunciation, and St. Francis de Assisi receiving the stigmata. It is of

Italian fabric *circa* 1600. Mr. W. also produced a glass etni four inches long, mounted in gold, and elegantly enamelled with flowers and birds enriched with gilding. The knot for keeping back the spring is set with a ruby. This is also Italian, but of the commencement of the eighteenth *sæc.*

Mr. S. Wood produced a very early and fine specimen of Valenciennes lace, exceedingly elegant and delicate. It was of the end of the seventeenth *sæc.*

Mr. Syer Cuming read a curious paper on Battersea Enamels, an art practised during the latter part of the reign of George II. and the commencement of that of George III. The only notice in reference to this kind of enamelling is to be found in Walpole's Catalogue. The specimens are very rare, none are to be found in the British Museum, or the South Kensington Museum, or the Economic Museum. The subject gave rise to a discussion, and the specimens were exhibited.

Mr. Thomas Wright sent a drawing of the capital of a column measuring three feet in height found at Wroxeter. It shewed that the houses at Uriconium were not wanting in architectural decoration. The works are proceeding with pro-

mise of exceedingly interesting results, the whole of which will be recorded and illustrated by the Association.

The Rev. Mr. Kell and Mr. Ernest Wilkins forwarded notices of the discovery of a Roman villa at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. The excavations are still in progress, but already two tessellated pavements, pottery, glass, hair-pins, bones of animals, oyster-shells, &c., have been found. The particulars will be recorded when the examination has been completed, and the antiquities found are to be deposited in the Newport Museum.

An elaborate paper on the Rock Basins at Dartmoor, and on some other British remains in this island, was read. It was by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, V.-P., and illustrated by numerous drawings and plans, all by his experienced hand. This will be printed *in extenso*, and illustrated.

The Chairman announced that the Earl of Carnarvon had fixed the congress to take place at Newbury, commencing on the 12th, and terminating on the 17th of September. It will not be confined to Berkshire, but embrace the borders of Hants., taking in the well-known Roman station at Silchester.

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. A meeting of this Society was held in the Tholsel, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, President, in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretaries announced that the issue of the January Part of the Society's "Journal" was delayed, in consequence of the time required to engrave suitably the magnificent ancient Irish fibula found in the county of Kilkenny, and exhibited at that meeting. The engravings were now, however, all complete, and the Part would be in the hands of members in a few days.

Mr. Graves stated that it was the purpose of the Hon. Secretaries to publish a History of the County and City of Kilkenny in the pages of the "Journal" of the Society. This could, of course, only be accomplished by degrees, and would take a long period to complete. However, it seemed to be the only mode in which the local history could ever be brought out, and he trusted that the committee having lately devoted so much space to other districts of Ireland, distant members would bear with the closer attention which for some time to come

would be paid to the history of the county and city which had originated the Society. The History of the Cathedral of St. Canice having been already published, the authors were naturally led to take up the thread where it had been left off, and proceed with the history of the city, before they attempted the county of Kilkenny; and as the ancient Corporation of the Irish town of Kilkenny was intimately connected with the cathedral, and was probably of more ancient date than the English settlement at Kilkenny, it naturally claimed priority of attention. He (Mr. Graves) had undertaken to treat of the ancient history and architecture of the town, whilst his friend and *collaborateur*, Mr. Prim, would take in hand the social history of the community, and compile the local annals.

Mr. Graves then read the first portion of the "History of the City of Kilkenny."

The Rev. Duncan M'Callum sent a paper on the topography of two localities in his neighbourhood, in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

Mr. Herbert F. Hore contributed a no-

tice of the Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland.

Mr. T. Davis White sent some curious extracts from ancient wills formerly pre-

served at the Consistorial Office of Cashel, but now removed to Waterford.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in July.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITTANY.

A GOOD many of our readers will probably find their summer excursion affected by the event which we have to announce, the suppression by the French Government of the Archæological Association of Brittany. Each of the three kingdoms was to have sent out a band of persons learned in Celtic lore, or at least interested in it, in answer to an invitation from our ancient cousins, the Britons on the other side of the Channel. Anticipation ran high on either side among all concerned in this genial project; when it was suddenly quashed by an exercise of power, such as will seem strange to English readers.

The Breton Association was formed during the reign of Louis Philippe, and has lasted sixteen years. It consisted of two sections, one of Agriculture, and the other of Archæology. It was a voluntary association, formerly under the patronage of Government, but practically independent. An application to Government was required by law as a preliminary to the formation of such a society; but this requirement satisfied, the Association was left to its own course uncontrolled. It made its own constitution, elected its own officers, organized its own proceedings. Once a-year, for the last sixteen years, the archæologists and agriculturists of Brittany have met together in one or other of their towns, taking the five departments in rotation. The pleasures of history and of science, blended with those of friendship, have conspired to render the week thus spent together one of the brightest weeks of the year.

Few of our readers but look back with satisfaction upon the meetings or the discourses, or the excursions which have risen out of such Associations among ourselves. Nowhere is a new bit of information more heartily relished than when it is acquired under genial and exhilarating circumstances. But all these refreshments and enjoyments have been snatched away from our fellow-Britons across the sea; and this on the eve of a meeting which promised more than any before it.

The Archæological branch of this Association had long desired to be better acquainted with their relatives of the other surviving Keltic races, especially with

those who have been led by a similarity of taste to form themselves into similar societies. Accordingly, last year they invited the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch Archæological Societies to come across to their *résunion*, and to accept of their hospitality. The "insular societies" were not able to bring themselves into movement the same year, but they promptly reciprocated the friendly sentiment, and made an engagement for the year 1859. Among the letters of this purport is one in French from the Bishop of St. Asaph, as President of the Cambrian Archæological Society, which was read last year before the meeting at Quimper, and was received with enthusiasm. The combined assemblage was to have met this year at Vannes, under its distinguished president, M. le Vicomte de la Villemarqué. This town, the *chef-lieu* of the Morbihan, was chosen, out of course, for its proximity to those objects which would most delight the insular Kelts. These are the famous megalithic monuments of Karnac, of Lokmariaker, and those of the Bay of Morbihan. Moreover, the neighbourhood is well inhabited, and many a scheme of hospitality and of domestic reception was already ramifying out of the central plan in favour of our countrymen. The Bretons are as well known in France for their hospitality, as the nearest kin, the Cornishmen, are in England.

But all these amenities have been annihilated at a blow. The Minister of the Interior has been led to perceive the inconsistency of such proceedings with a certain law against associations in general, which law was made in 1852, shortly after the *coup d'état*. The peaceful Bretons, who loved archæology and meddled not in politics, found one morning in their family newspapers a brief *arrêté*, declaring in ministerial language that their Association was dissolved. *Nous voilà dissoc!* is their mutual salute.

This Association has, during the years of its existence, given a valuable stimulus to the pursuits of history, of architecture, and of Celtic philology. From its members have proceeded several valuable works which have been crowned by the Academy. Literature had in Brittany a centre, a *tribune* (as they say in France) which it has



now lost. Hard as it must seem to these good Bretons to have the series of their labours interrupted, and to find their mental efforts weakened by isolation, it is doubly

galling at a moment when it involves the cancelling of an extensive plan, and the withdrawal of hospitalities widely and bountifully proffered.—*Guardian*.

#### WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for promoting the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter near Shrewsbury, consisting of—

Earl Stanhope, P.R.S.A.  
Viscount Hill, Lord-lieutenant of Shropshire.  
Lord Londesborough.  
Lord Braybrooke.  
Lord Talbot de Malahide.  
Lord Lindsay.  
Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.  
The Hon. B. Windsor Clive, M.P.  
H. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.  
H. Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.  
W. Tite, Esq., M.P.  
C. C. Babington, Esq.  
Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.P.S.A.  
Rev. Dr. Bosworth, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
Rev. Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, F.S.A.  
Talbot Bury, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., A.I.C.E.  
Robert Chambers, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.  
Sir James Clark, Bart., F.R.S.  
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.  
John Forster, Esq.  
S. Carter Hall, Esq., F.S.A.  
J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.  
Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A.  
Dr. Henry Johnson.  
Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.  
Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S.  
Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A.  
Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.  
Vice-Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.S.A.  
Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.  
Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A.  
Frederick Hindmarsh, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.,  
Honorary Secretary.

These excavations have been carried on by the zeal and activity of a few individuals, and have been supported hitherto chiefly by local subscription; but the time has now arrived when, as the historical interest of the excavations can no longer be doubtful, it becomes necessary to seek the means of carrying them on upon a more extensive scale, by making an appeal to the public; and with this view the above noblemen and gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a committee, invite all those who take an interest in the history and antiquities of their country, to give their assistance in promoting an undertaking of so much national importance.

Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, 17, Bucklersbury, City, E. C.

A good beginning has already been made by the Society of Antiquaries, who have contributed £50 towards the excavations, which shews the estimate that body has formed of their value. We may mention that the workmen are steadily proceeding to uncover a large Roman mansion, of which, and other portions, we shall give a full account in the August Magazine.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture.* By MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM. Tenth edition. (Kent & Co.)—Few books have done better service in their day than this useful compendium, and we hail the appearance of a tenth edition with much satisfaction. It has grown in bulk very considerably since its first appearance thirty years ago! and has kept pace with the times, changing its character by degrees from the milk for babes to the meat for strong men. A tenth edition would hardly have called for notice from us, but that the two new chapters now added, and which occupy nearly half of the present bulky volume, are in themselves an important work, full of learning, and exhibiting the results of the researches of a life devoted to the study

of ecclesiastical antiquities. The subject of them is "The Internal Arrangement of Churches, 1. before, 2. after the Reformation." Both are full of most minute and careful investigation, not in books only, but by personal observation also. He begins by stating his object:—

"Notwithstanding the spoliation of our English churches, especially of those of conventual foundation, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and the changes effected in the ritual and ceremonies of the Church in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the destructive violence occasioned by the Puritans in the middle of the seventeenth century, our ancient churches still retain relics of the past, not as yet swept entirely away. These point to usages in religious worship with which our ancestors were familiar, but which, some having been abrogated, and

others differing in many respects from the Liturgical rites of the Reformed Church, cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the former discipline of the Church, and of the services connected with it. As historic reminiscences, however, the vestiges thus left are not without their interest and value."—(pp. 352, 353.)

He then briefly recapitulates the history of Liturgies, and the concurrent use and arrangement of churches from the time of the apostles to the Reformation:—

"From Justin Martyr's account of the celebration of the Lord's Supper, it is evident that there was in his time a set form of public worship. His first Apology was written within half-a-century of the death of the Apostle St. John."—(p. 358, *notw.*)

But he omits to mention the churches, or chapels, in the Catacombs at Rome used by the early Christians for the first three centuries, though these would considerably strengthen his argument. We are glad to see that he takes a sound Anglican view throughout, and perhaps the recent works of Cardinal Wiseman and Mr. Northcote had rather alarmed him, and made him think it more safe not to touch on this ground. But the English Church has always distinctly referred to the Primitive Church as her model, and we need not fear to meet the Romanists on this ground; the artful sophistry and ingenious misrepresentations of those works have been fairly met and exposed by the plain statements of fact of the American Bishop Kip from personal observation, and we are enabled to guarantee his general accuracy. On all the points in dispute between the Roman and the Anglican Churches, the testimony of the Catacombs, so far as it goes, is distinctly in favour of the Anglican view, though it is decidedly against the ultra-Protestant view. These small early churches, or chapels, are of the highest interest and importance. They support entirely the decent and comely performance of divine worship from the earliest period, but they do not support the abuses and superstitions of Rome, and Mr. Bloxam might have availed himself of their testimony with advantage. They were ornamented as far as the means of the poor early converts would allow; the walls and vaults are covered with paintings, but the subjects are entirely Scriptural, there are no legendary stories, and the figure of the Blessed Virgin occurs only once, we believe, and then evidently not as an object of worship, or "an aid to devotion," but merely historically with other figures; there is not a single crucifix

or representation of our Lord, excepting in the allegorical character of the Good Shepherd. The inscriptions have all been so carefully removed, and so ingeniously arranged in the galleries of Rome, that considerable caution is necessary in trusting them, lest we should mistake an inscription of the sixth or seventh century, or later, for one of the second or third, but we believe it is certain that not one inscription before the fourth century is really in favour of Roman doctrine as distinct from Anglican.

Mr. Bloxam proceeds rapidly to the Saxon period, and mentions that—

"Prior to the arrival of Augustine towards the close of the sixth century, the ancient Liturgy of the British Church is supposed to have been the same as, or derived from, that of the Gallican Church. From the time of Augustine to the Reformation the liturgies of the English Church were derived from that of Gregory, probably at first with little or no alteration. Subsequently in different districts a variety of offices prevailed."—(pp. 356, 357.)

He might have added that the Gallican Liturgy itself was of Oriental origin, and not Roman, and that both the Gallican and the British Churches observed Easter according to the Oriental reckoning, and long refused to adopt the Roman custom,—a proof of their Oriental origin. Mr. Bloxam then proceeds to describe the various customs of the Roman Church in England, of which traces are to be found in our ancient churches, and gives much curious antiquarian information, though not much that is new to us. More stress might have been laid on the worship of relics, and their exhibition on particular occasions: these had considerable influence on the form and arrangement of our churches; the Saxon crypts at Hexham and Ripon, which he describes, with the passages round the central vault, were evidently contrived for this purpose. In describing the altar he omits to mention that it was frequently of wood, and moveable, from the earliest period. Cardinal Wiseman himself mentions the wooden altar of St. Peter as still preserved among the relics at Rome, and as having probably been used in the Catacombs. One of the churches has the seat for the bishop or priest cut out of the rock, with its back against the east wall, so that the altar or table must have been placed in front of it; and in the present church of St. Peter, the Pope or the officiating priest stands behind the altar, looking across it towards the people when he consecrates the elements; this is probably according to ancient usage.

The credence-table, about which so much has been said, was clearly used in the Catacombs, a shelf or corbel being cut out of the rock on the side of the chapel evidently for that purpose.

Mr. Bloxam gives some curious information respecting portable shrines and reliquaries, and mentions that "Relics were sometimes deposited in the walls of churches, with a sculptured stone in front," apparently in memory of the tombs in the Catacombs, where the bodies were all interred in that manner; this is new to us in English churches, but Mr. Bloxam proves his point, as he always does, in an unanswerable manner, by examples. The account of the *Domus inclusum* is so valuable, that we extract it entire:—

"The *Vestiarium*, or vestry, was generally placed on the north side of the chancel, and in many instances was a subsequent adjunct. Sometimes, however, we find it at the east and behind the altar, as at Langport, and Kingsbury Episcopi, Somersetshire; and occasionally, though very rarely, we meet with it on the south side of the chancel. In some instances the vestry contains an altar, with its accompanying piscina, and in the thickness of the wall or at one angle, is a flight of steps leading to a chamber above. This chamber contained a fireplace, and sometimes a closet or jakes. This arrangement is also to be met with in other parts of the church, as over a chantry chapel at the east end of an aisle. These chambers, as well as the small rooms over porches, are, with much probability, conjectured to have served as the habitations of anchorites, or recluses, a numerous body previous to the Reformation; and this kind of cell or dwelling was denominated a *RECLUSORIUM*, or *Domus Inclusi*. It was also called an *Ancorage*, or *Anker hold*. This class of religious devotees may be traced up to the sixth century. Grigulaic, an anchorite priest of the ninth century, wrote a rule on the subject of recluses. Strictly the recluse was shut up in his or her cell, and the door blocked up with masonry, the only means of communication being through a window. The office for the inclusion of anchorites, *Reclusio Anachoritarum*, we find in the Pontifical of Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, in the fourteenth century. In this service the sacrament of Extreme Unction was administered, and the prayer of commendation for the soul of the recluse was offered, lest being prevented by death, he should stand in need of those rites of the Church. Part of the funeral service was also performed, and the *domus reclusorium*, or anchorage, is represented as a sepulchre, into which the recluse entered, being, as it were, thenceforth dead to the world. Blomefield, in his 'History of Norwich,' has preserved many particulars respecting 'ankers' and 'ankresses,' who dwelt in, or adjoining to, churches in that city. In *La Mort d'Arthur*, composed

in the reign of Edward the Fourth, occurs a notice of a recluse in a relation of the adventures of Sir Lancelot:—"Then he armed him, and took his horse; and as he rode that way he saw a chapel, where was a recluse, which had a window, that she might look up to the altar; and all aloud she called Sir Lancelot, because he seemed a knight errant; and then he came, and she asked him what he was, and of what place, and what he seeked."

"Adjoining the little mountain Church of St. Patricio, South Wales, is an attached building or cell answering to that of the recluse described in *La Mort d'Arthur*. It contains on the east side a stone altar, above which is a small window, now blocked up, which looked towards the high altar; but there was no other internal communication between this cell and the church, to the west end of which it is annexed. It appears as if destined for a recluse, who was also a priest. On the north side of the chancel of Chipping Norton Church, Oxfordshire, is a vestry, which still contains an ancient stone altar; in the south wall is a piscina, and projecting from the east wall is an image bracket. Over this vestry is a loft or chamber, to which access is obtained by means of a staircase in the north-west angle. Apertures in the wall enabled the recluse to overlook the chancel and north aisle of the church. Adjoining the north side of the chancel of Warmington Church, Warwickshire, is a vestry entered through an ogee-headed doorway, in the north wall of the chancel, down a descent of three steps. This vestry contains an ancient stone altar, projecting from a square-headed window in the east wall, and near the altar in the same wall is a piscina. In the south-west angle of this vestry is a flight of stone steps, leading up to a chamber or loft. This chamber contains in the west wall a fire-place, in the north-west angle a retiring closet or jakes, and in the south wall a small pointed window, through which the high altar in the chancel might be viewed. This is a most interesting and complete specimen of the *domus inclusi*. The north transept of Clifton Campville Church, Staffordshire, contains a loft or chamber. In the tower of Boyton Church, Wilts., is a chamber with a fireplace, and a similar arrangement occurs in the tower of Upton Church, Nottinghamshire. Other instances of such a chamber or loft might readily be instanced. Becon, in his 'Reliques of Rome,' published A.D. 1563, treats of 'the monastical sect of recluses,' and seems to allude to the low side grated window. 'For who knoweth not that our recluses have grates of yron in theyr speulneces and dennes, out of which they looke.' I have entered somewhat at length on this subject in a paper on the *Domus Inclusi*, read by me, A.D. 1853, at a meeting of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, and printed in the Transactions of that Society."—(pp. 431—434.)

We must protest against this practice, which has been gradually creeping in for



some time, of men like Mr. Bloxam, who are public property, giving valuable papers upon subjects of general interest to the antiquarian world to the journal of some local society never heard of out of its own district, so that they are as much buried alive as the hermits themselves. What chance is there for an antiquary who happens to reside in Cornwall or in Ireland ever seeing or hearing of the Journal of the Lincolnshire Society, of the existence of which we ourselves were hardly aware. Local journals should be confined to local subjects, and valuable papers on general subjects should be sent to some central organ, where all may see them, such as the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

"The *Capella Carnaria*, or charnel vault, is found within or near to some of our churches, but examples of such are not very numerous. Beneath the Churches of Folkestone, Hythe, Ripon, Tamworth, and Waltham, a crypt contains the bones dug up from time to time from the surrounding burial-grounds. A charnel-house, adjoining the choir of the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon, was demolished at the commencement of the present century. The vault under the chancel of St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, was a charnel. The charnel-vault beneath the Church of Rothwell, Northamptonshire, is filled with exhumed bones from the cemetery surrounding the church. Beneath the south transeptal Chapel of Norborough Church, Northamptonshire, is a very singular charnel-vault, lighted by two sloping and grated openings in the east wall. The floor of this vault is covered with human skulls and bones. Sometimes the *capella carnaria* was in the cemetery, as at Worcester Cathedral, Old St. Paul's Churchyard, London, at Bury St. Edmund's, at Norwich Cathedral, and at Durham. Of the latter the author of the 'Rites of Durham' thus spake: 'At the east end of the said chapter house there is a garth called the centrie garth, where all the Priors and monckes was buried. In the said garth there was a vaulte all sett within either syde, with maison worke of stone, and likewise at eyther end, and over the myddes of the said vault, ther dyd ly a faire through stone, and at either syde of the stone was open, so that when any of the monckes was buried, looke what bones was in his gravo, they were taken when he was buried and throwne in the said vaulte, which vault was made for the same purpose to be a charnell to cast dead men's bones in.'"—(pp. 434, 435.)

Such vaults for the reception of the skulls and other human bones dug up in the churchyard were formerly more numerous than is commonly supposed, and their use might be revived with advantage in all burial-grounds. The custom is ancient and reverent, and is preserved in foreign

countries far more than in England: for instance, in Brittany, where old customs have lingered more than in most other countries, they are almost universal, and form a conspicuous object in every churchyard from the small detached buildings or chapels over them. In England such vaults have been very frequently destroyed and filled up within the last few years in order to level the floors, during the recent mania for innovations, mis-called restorations. These small crypts, or vaults, were commonly under the raised platform of a side altar: that in the Abbey Church of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, still exists, as the south aisle of that noble church has not yet been restored; those under the south aisles of St. Michael's and St. Mary Magdalene Churches in Oxford have been destroyed within the last few years among the modern improvements, and most of our readers will call to mind similar instances.

"The use of the small low side window, common in some districts, especially in churches erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is as yet a *verata questio*. It is generally found in the south wall of the chancel, near the south-west angle, but sometimes on the opposite side, and occasionally even in one of the aisles, at no great distance from the ground, and frequently beneath a large window. These low side windows, or the lower portions of them, we commonly find closed up with masonry, and on examination they appear not to have been glazed, but externally covered with an iron grating, with a wooden shutter opening inwardly, the hinges of which are frequently left imbedded in the masonry, though the wooden shutter seldom remains. In the south aisle of Kenilworth Church, Warwickshire, is one of these windows, where the wooden shutter still remains. On the south-west side of the chancel, which is Decorated, of Lyddington Church, Rutlandshire, is a low side window of one light, divided by a transom; of this the lower division is covered with an iron grating. Under the south-west window of the chancel of Cortlinstock Church, Nottinghamshire, is a small square low side window, guarded by two upright and two transverse iron bars. Adjoining this, in the interior, we sometimes find a stone seat and desk. In the north aisle of Doddington Church, Kent, is a lancet-arched window, cinquefoiled in the head; the upper part of this window is protected with an iron grating, the lower part has been blocked up with masonry, but hinges of a wooden shutter are apparent: eastward of this, in the thickness of the wall, is a recess and bracket for an image or lamp, and beneath this, projecting from the wall, is a stone desk. In the opposite wall is an ambrie or locker, the door of which is gone, though the staples remain. Amongst the purposes for which

these windows are conjectured to have been 1-rned, one is, that they were confessional windows, and this idea is strengthened by the following passage in a letter from Bedyll, one of the Commissioners, to Cromwell, at the visitation made on the suppression of religious houses and chantries:—"We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to here outward confession of all comers at certain times of the yere be walled up, and that use to be for doen for ever." Another purpose for which these windows may have been used, was in connection with the anchorites or recluses.—(pp. 423—431.)

It is evident that these low side windows were used for several different purposes, in different places. In some instances, as in Conway Church, North Wales, and in Quiy Church, Cambridgeshire, they were merely to give light under the roodloft, which often spread out on each side of the chancel-arch over one whole bay of the nave and chancel; this accounts for the low side windows being sometimes at the east end of the nave, though usually at the west end of the chancel. Another use of these openings is believed to have been for the giving the Host to lepers at the end of a cleft stick, to avoid contagion, for which instructions are given in the rubrics of some ancient liturgies. In the Church of St. Ives, Cornwall, there is an opening of this kind at the west end of the north aisle, which was near to a lazaret-house. The places where the friars were accustomed to receive outward confession of all comers are not likely to have been in ordinary parish churches, but only in the churches attached to monasteries, whereas these openings are commonly found in parish churches.

The chapter on "The Internal Arrangement of Churches after the Reformation" is even more curious than the other, being almost entirely the result of personal observation during a long series of years and in many distant parts of the country. It affords singular evidence of the conservative tendency of the English character, and the pertinacity with which old customs are adhered to in spite of all orders and injunctions to change them. Notwithstanding the Act of Uniformity, many singular variations of different periods are shewn to remain in various churches:—

"By the royal injunctions exhibited A.D. 1538, such feigned images as were known to be abused of pilgrimages, or offerings of any kind made thereunto, were, for the avoiding of idolatry, to be forthwith taken down without delay, and no candles, tapers, or images of wax were from thenceforth to be set before any image or picture, 'but onelie the light that commonlie goeth about the

crosse of the church by the rood-loft, the light afore the sacrament of the altar, and the light about the sepulchre; which, for the adorning of the church and divine service, were for the present suffered to remain."—(p. 440.)

"Hence the more general introduction of desks with divinity books, the litany stool, and the alms-box, yet retained in some of our churches. But as much contention arose respecting the taking down of images, also as to whether they had been idolatrously abused or not, all images without exception were shortly afterwards, by royal authority, ordered to be removed and taken away.

"In the ritual the first formal change appears to have been the order of the Communion set forth in 1547 as a temporary measure only, until other order should be provided. In the first Liturgy of King Edward the Sixth, published in 1549, the altar or table whereupon the Lord's Supper was ministered is, in the rubric, generally called *the altar*, but in one place, *God's board*. The altar-cross, or crucifix, and the two lights, were, however, still retained. Ridley, Bishop of London, by his diocesan injunctions issued in 1550, after noticing that in divers places some used the Lord's board after the form of a table, and some as an altar, exhorted the curates, churchwardens, and questmen to erect and set up the Lord's board after the form of an honest table, decently covered, in such place of the quire or chancel as should be thought most meet, so that the ministers with the communicants might have their place separated from the rest of the people; and to take down and abolish all other by-altars or tables."—(pp. 443, 444.)

"The peculiar formation, frequently observable, of the old Communion-tables, seems to have originated from the diversity of opinion held by many in the Anglican Church as to whether or not there was in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper a commemorative sacrifice; for by those who held the negative they were so constructed, not merely that they might be moved from one part of the church to another, but the slab, board, or table, properly so called, was purposely not fastened or fixed to the frame-work or stand on which it was supported, but left loose, so as to be set on or taken off; and in 1553, on the accession of Queen Mary, when the stone altars were restored and the Communion-tables taken down, we find it recorded of one John Austen, at Adesham Church, Kent, that 'he with other tooke up the table, and laid it on a chest in the chancel, and set the tressels by it.'"—(p. 446.)

This mention of the tressels for the table or slab to rest upon is remarkable, as shewing that the present custom of the Island of Jersey was once common in England:—

"Many of the old Communion-tables set up in the reign of Elizabeth are yet remain-

ing in our churches, and are sustained by a stand or frame, the bulging pillar-legs of which are often fantastically carved, with arabesque scroll-work and other detail, according to the taste of the age. The Communion-table in Sunningwell Church, Berkshire, probably set up during the time Bishop Jewell was pastor of that church, is a rich and interesting specimen. Communion-tables of the same era, designed in the same general style, with carved bulging legs, are preserved in the Churches of Lapworth, Rowington, and Knowle, Warwickshire, in St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, and in many other churches. Sometimes the bulging pillar-legs are turned plain, and are not covered with carving; such occur in Broadwas Church, Worcestershire, in the Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Helen, at Abingdon, and in the north aisle of Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire. The table or slab of the Communion-table in Knowle Church is not fixed or fastened to the frame or stand on which it is placed, but lies loose; and this is also the case with an old Communion-table of the sixteenth century, now disused, in Northleigh Church, Oxfordshire. In an inventory of church goods, taken in 1646, occurs the following:—'Item, one short table and frame, commonly called the Communion-table.' On examining old Communion-tables, the moveability of the slab from the frame-work is of such frequent occurrence as to corroborate the supposition that some esoteric meaning was attached to its unfixed state, which meaning has been attempted to be explained.—(pp. 449, 450.)

"From a paper found among Secretary Cecil's MSS. it appears that in 1564, a year remarkable for the commencement of the controversy respecting the vestments, some ministers performed divine service and prayers in the chancel, others in the body of the church, and some in a seat made in the church."—(p. 461.)

"About the commencement of the seventeenth century our churches began to be disfigured by the introduction of high pews, an innovation which did not escape censure; for, as Weaver observes, 'Many monuments of the dead in churches in and about this citie of London, as also in some places in the country, are covered with seats or pews, made high and easie for the parishioners to sit or sleep in; a fashion of no long continuance, and worthy of reformation.' The high pews set up in the early part of this century are easily distinguished by the flat and shallow carved scroll and arabesque work with which the sides and doors are covered. In the directions given on the primary visitation of Wren, Bishop

of Norwich, A.D. 1636, we find an order 'that the chancels and alleys in the church be not encroached upon by building of seats; and if any be so built, the same to be removed and taken away; and that no pews be made over high, so that they which be in them cannot be seen how they behave themselves, or the prospect of the church or chancel be hindered; and therefore that all pews which within do much exceed a yard in height be taken down near to that scantling, unless the bishop by his own inspection, or by the view of some special commissioner, shall otherwise allow.'—(pp. 465, 466.)

"In Geddington Church, Northamptonshire, is a pew with the date 1602. On a pew in the north aisle of Ufford Church, in the same county, is the date 1608. In the south aisle of Yarnnton Church, Oxfordshire, is a richly carved pew, bearing the date 1634. In the Church of Crickhowell, South Wales, under the tower is a high pew, bearing the inscription, '*Henricus Herbert hac sedem fieri fecit. In A. Dni. 1635.*' In the south aisle of Warmington Church, Northamptonshire, is a pew with the date 1639. High pews with dates, of the early part of the seventeenth century, are by no means uncommon. To the early part of the same century we may attribute the erection of GALLERIES for the congregation. This was objected to by some of the bishops, and amongst the innovations in discipline complained of by the Committee appointed by the House of Lords, 1641, one of the Puritan objections was the 'taking down galleries in churches, or restraining the building of such galleries where the parishes are very populous.'

"Of early post-Reformation galleries, the following may be noticed: that over the west door of Worstead Church, Norfolk, erected in 1550, at the costs of the candle called the Batchelor's light. In the south aisle of Barking Church, London, over the entry into the church, a handsome gallery was, in the year 1627, erected at the cost and charge of the parish. In the year 1624, in St. Catherine Coleman Church, London, a gallery was made for the poor of the parish to sit in. In the year 1633, a handsome gallery was built on the north side of the Church of Allhallows the Less, London. On the gallery at the west end of Gressenhall Church, Norfolk, was the following inscription, '*Robert Halcot the owner of Harephares gave this gallery 1635.*' At the west end of the nave of Leighton Buzzard Church, Bedfordshire, is a gallery erected in 1634. At the west end of Piddleton Church, Dorsetshire, is a gallery with the date of its erection, 1635. In Bishop Cleave Church, Gloucestershire, at the west end, is a gallery with the front carved; and this is supported by four wooden pillars, and contains three rows of seats with ballusters at the back. The sides of the gallery are also carved, and access is obtained by means of a wide staircase. This gallery appears to have been erected about A.D. 1640."—(pp. 466, 467.)

"Towards the close of the sixteenth

\* "Printed in Strype's Life of Parker. In the same paper the Communion-table is noticed as standing in the body of the church in some places, in others standing in the chancel; in some places standing altarwise, distant from the wall a yard, in others in the middle of the chancel, north and south; in some places the table was feined, in others it stood upon tressels; in some the table had a carpet, in others none."



century the practice of preaching by an hour-glass, set in an iron frame affixed to the pulpit or projecting from the wall near it, began to prevail; and in the succeeding century this practice became quite common. In the churchwardens' accounts for St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, occurs the following:—'A. 1579, Payde to Yorke for the frame on which the hower standeth,—. 1 . . 4<sup>s</sup>; and in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, is an item, 'Anno MDXCI, payde for an houre glasse for the pilpit, 4*d*.' In the parochial accounts for St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, A.D. 1597, is a charge 'for removing the desk and other necessaries about the pulpit, and for makinge a thing for the hower glasse, 9*d*.'—(p. 470.)

The hour-glass stand in Binfield Church, Berks, is finer than any of those mentioned by Mr. Bloxam, and is really quite a work of art.

"In Bishop Wren's diocesan directions it was ordered that the Communion-table in every church should always stand close under the east wall of the chancel, the ends thereof north and south, and that the rail should be made before it, reaching up from the north wall to the south wall, near one yard in height, so thick with pillars that dogs might not get in."—(p. 472.)

"Some few of our churches still retain, or at least did within the last few years, the Puritan arrangement which thus crept in, of seats in the chancel round the Communion-table. This arrangement in the Augustine Fryars Church, London, granted to the Dutch Church A. D. 1551, is thus noticed by Seymour, A. D. 1733:—'At the east end of this church between the two aisles is a rising with several steps both from the north and south sides, and likewise on the west unto a large platform whereon is placed a long table with seats against the wall and forms round, for the use of the Holy Communion.' The chancel of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, which is now comprised within the ancient nave, the chancel or choir having been demolished, is fitted up in the puritanical fashion of the middle of the seventeenth century, with seats ranging along the east, north, and south sides. These seats have desks before them, and at the back of the seats against the walls is panel work of wood carved or channelled with hollow fluted mouldings of a fashion common to the period. The Communion-table consists of a frame with plain moulded pillar legs somewhat bulging, and a frieze fluted or ornamented like the panel work at the back of the seats. The slab, or table properly so called, is loose, it is not placed north and south, but stands with the ends facing east and west in the middle of the chancel. The like arrangement of seats with desks round the Communion-table is still existing in the chancel of the little interesting Chapel of Langley, Salop, which also contains the ancient reading-pew represented at the head of this chapter. In Shotswell Church,

Warwickshire, the puritanical arrangement of seats at the east end of the chancel is still retained. In the chancel of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Wiggenhall, Norfolk, the old puritanical arrangement is still kept up, the Communion-table being brought out into the chancel with seats all round. At Brill Church, in Buckinghamshire, the communion table, on an elevation of one step, is inclosed with rails, within an area of eight feet by six feet and a-half, and a bench is fixed to the wall on each side, in order that the communicants might receive the sacrament sitting. In Lyddington Church, Rutlandshire, the Communion-table is insulated, and placed at a distance from the east wall of the chancel, it is railed all round, and kneeling mats are placed along the east side. It stands on a platform elevated by three steps. On the Communion-table are <sup>K P</sup> RR. 1635. The Communion-table in Wootton-Wawen Church, Warwickshire, though perfectly plain in construction, is unusually long and large, and appears to have been set up by the Puritans at this period, so that they might sit round or at it.

"To the removal of the Communion-table from the east end of the chancel may be attributed the usage which, in the middle of the seventeenth century, began to prevail, of constructing close and high seats or pews, without regard to that uniformity of arrangement which had hitherto been observed; and many seats were now purposely so constructed that those who occupied them necessarily turned their backs on the East during the ministration of prayer and public service. The erection of unseemly galleries, which have greatly tended to disfigure our churches, was another consequence of the innovation on the ancient arrangement of pewing."—(pp. 484—488.)

"We often find over or near to monuments affixed to the wall, relics of funeral achievements. These originally consisted of the heraldic helme, crest, gauntlets, spurs, sword, targe, and cote armour, the latter a kind of tabard or surcote. Suspended over these we sometimes see the fragments of banners, banner rolls, and pennons, according to the rank of the deceased. For during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was customary for the funerals of persons of certain grades, from the simple esquire upwards, to be marshalled by the heralds at arms, and the achievement carried at the funeral, and purposely made for the occasion, was afterwards fixed up. Since the close of the seventeenth century, or about that period, the funeral achievement has been superseded by the painted hatchment heraldically emblazoned, within a lozenge-shaped frame, affixed to the wall."—(pp. 489—490.)

*Selections, Grave and Gay, from Writings Published and Unpublished.* By THOS. DE QUINCEY. (London and Edinburgh :

James Hogg and Sons. Vols. VI. to XII.)—It should be a satisfaction to Mr. De Quincey, in his declining age, to know that he has now lived to accomplish what he once declared to be impossible, and that he will leave behind him a noble and endearing monument of the great abilities with which he is endowed. Only five years ago the strange variety and signal power of his writings were scarcely known by any but a few dealers in old periodicals, whose delight it was to discover for themselves the treasures buried in those vast repositories of bygone literature. But, by the labour of collection and revision, which he has now just completed, Mr. De Quincey has added these admirable compositions to the living, circulating, intellectual riches of the language and the land, where—side by side with the master-pieces of the most eminent of his contemporaries—they will be henceforth evermore at hand to entertain, and instruct, and elevate the public mind.

By the mere voluminousness of these selections, Mr. De Quincey would be vindicated from any imputation of having passed an inactive or unfruitful literary life. But when we observe the quality of the composition as well as the quantity, and consider the vast amount of antecedent study—the extensive scholarship and thorough education in philosophy especially—without which a large proportion of the essays could have been by no possibility written at all, we are, we confess, struck with admiration and surprise at the very abundance of such exquisite productions. Nor ought it probably to be a matter of regret—as it has sometimes been made by those who are most sensible of Mr. De Quincey's great merits as a writer—that disquisitions individually short should have given occupation to the time and powers which might otherwise have been devoted to some longer systematic work. In science and in art, the workman, if he lives long enough, falls by an instinctive bias into his own befitting line of effort. Let us be content to know that if Mr. De Quincey had employed himself in some extensive history or voluminous system of philosophy, we must at least have lost many of the valuable papers which are given to us with the mint-mark of his genius on them in this excellent collection.

In these later volumes of the selections there is no falling off from the variety and merit of the earlier five. Even in the very last issue the articles are agreeably diversified and individually instinct in almost every page with manifestations of one or other of the author's manifold powers. His strange subtlety of intellect,

his wide and sure learning, his exquisitely refined analysis, his bold and beautiful imaginativeness, his quaint and deep humour, his impassioned eloquence, and his imperial mastery of speech, succeed and relieve each other with an effect that never fails and an interest that never flags, throughout the long and rich succession of the essays. And it is worthy of observation, as a result of these interchanging modes of influence, that we may turn from paper to paper in Mr. De Quincey's collection without at all experiencing that disagreeable feeling of uniformity which sometimes obtrudes itself upon us as we read the collected articles even of the ablest writers, whose accomplishments have less variety of range. In the selections, every new pasture-land we sojourn on delights us with the freshness of its character and aspect.

One of the departments of literature in which Mr. De Quincey appears to have laboured oftenest and most happily is biography. In the volumes now before us there are at least a dozen articles which come under this category, of which some are amongst the best and pleasantest of his productions. In those of them, especially, in which literary criticism mingles largely, he is always in an eminent degree earnest, deep, and eloquent. His high ideal of literature, as the noblest of all arts, his wide-spread scholarship, and exquisite taste, co-operate with the severer powers of his understanding in enabling him to distinguish the good and beautiful and grand from their counterfeits or contraries with a decision which admits of no appeal, and a delight which finds a response in the heart of every genial reader. Examples of this well-grounded and effective criticism, as well as of that intellectual acuteness with which Mr. De Quincey invariably seizes on and separates the essential points in any biographical relation, will be found sometimes together and sometimes apart in the interesting and instructive papers on Milton, Bentley, Pope, Shelley, Wordsworth, Keats, and Lamb, which are included in these latest volumes of the series.

The writers who have most regretted that Mr. De Quincey's powers have been never concentrated on some large elaborate work, have, we believe, looked commonly to metaphysics and history as the divisions of knowledge by which his genius would have been the most fitly and most fruitfully engaged. Of his capacity for history, and of the insight his philosophy afforded him in solving its mysterious problems, some very sufficient examples are presented to us in the tenth volume of



the Selections. In a paper on "The Theban Sphinx" he has told the story of *Edipus* as, we believe, it was never told before, so chaste and beautiful is the initiatory part of his narrative, and so grandly tragic is its close; and he has besides announced in *Edipus* himself the new and true answer to the memorable riddle of the Sphinx. In an article on "The Essenes," he has pleaded admirably, with the triple force of eloquence and argument and most ingenious conjecture, for the truly Christian character "of that celebrated secret brotherhood," and has shewn, with the evidence at least of urgent probability, that instead of being a Jewish sect which superseded the dispensation of our Lord by anticipating all its choicest fruits, it was, in fact, a segment of the Church of Christ, which lived apart, disguised with mysteries and symbols, in order to escape the fate that too commonly awaited all avowed or recognized disciples. In company with these brilliant disquisitions there is the more elaborate and sustained essay on "The Cæsars," which, from the time of its first publication in "Blackwood's Magazine," has been distinguished by more notice and more praise than almost any other of Mr. De Quincey's miscellaneous writings. But, neither of notice nor of praise, has it received half so much as it deserves. The clear and animated narrative, expanding into majesty or passion as it tells of grand events—the life-like sketches of distinguished actors in the mighty drama—the vast and minute scholarship which the rapid history involves—and, above all, the subtle spirit of philosophy which finds a clue through the obscurest intricacies of the subject, and connects together causes and effects throughout the whole portentous story of magnificence and decay, combine with one another in giving to this excellent production a character of splendour and of solid worth to which it would be hardly possible to find a parallel in any other historical essay of an equal length.

One of the most striking circumstances in Mr. De Quincey's writings is the extraordinary precision of his speech, a precision arising out of the exact choice and logical collocation of words which never admits of doubt or misapprehension of his meaning, and which is just as conspicuous in his grandest efforts of imaginative or impassioned eloquence as in his scientific statement of an argument or proposition. So uncommon a mastery of language presupposes as its sole commensurate source a profound study both of rhetoric and style, and, in the eleventh volume of the Selec-

tions, there are essays on these subjects which bear ample witness to the accuracy of that supposition. In the paper on "John Keats," in a fine passage which scarcely exaggerates the importance of the acquisition, Mr. De Quincey exclaims, "If there is one thing in this world which, next after the flag of his country and its spotless honour, should be holy in the eyes of a young poet, it is the *language* of his country. He should spend the third part of his life in studying this language, and cultivating its total resources. He should be willing to pluck out his right eye, or to circumnavigate the globe, if by such a sacrifice, if by such an exertion, he could attain to greater purity, precision, compass, or idiomatic energy of diction." How far Mr. De Quincey may in his own youth have done what he so urgently advises, it is of course impossible to tell, but not even by an assiduity so persistent could his own accomplishment have been made greater, or the essays in which his views of rhetoric and style are recorded have been made richer in the light they cast upon the subjects. The paper on "Rhetoric" proceeds chiefly—after the philosophical boundaries of the art have been carefully and critically discriminated—by means of short examinations of the writings of the most distinguished ornaments of our English prose literature, from Milton, and Browne, and Taylor down to Edmund Burke. These short examinations are so many models of just and beautiful criticism, in which an especial care is taken to point out with nice precision the greater or less amount of rhetorical ornament with which each of the selected worthies has enriched his compositions. The remarks on Burke and Canning may be particularly referred to as containing in a few finely-condensed pages an exact and admirable estimate of the oratorical capacity of those eminent men. The paper on "Style" is in a still higher degree indicative of Mr. De Quincey's profound acquaintance with the relation between thought and speech. It wants the brilliancy and vivid interest which the illustrations from the great masters of our own literature give to the disquisition on Rhetoric, but it is, at the same time, undoubtedly a more philosophical and closely-reasoned essay, which deserves, and will abundantly reward, the severest attention that can be given to it by those who would understand the unavoidable connection between thought and style. Amongst the new and deep conclusions which give value to the article, it is a satisfaction to find Mr. De Quincey supporting by his authority the opinion, which has been maintained by other com-

petent judges of literature, that "the idiom of our language, the mother tongue, survives only amongst our women and children; not, Heaven knows, amongst our women who write books,—they are often painfully conspicuous for all that disfigures authorship,—but amongst well-educated women not professionally given to literature."

Essays as effective and important as those which we have been glancing at, and ranging with equal mastery over almost the whole domain of learning, will be found profusely scattered through the later volumes of these marvellous selections. They are, in truth, a magnificently stored treasure-chamber of the choicest products of intelligence, where disquisitions on subjects as abstruse as "The Pagan Oracles" and "Miracles as Subjects of Testimony," or as eminently classical as "The Philosophy of Herodotus" and "Plato's Republic," are to be found in company with chaste and elegant little tales, as humorous and amusing as "The Count Fitz-Hum" and "The King of Hayti." Nothing, indeed, that Mr. De Quincey touches on comes amiss to him. He has the rare ability to write on recondite themes, so as to make them light, and clear, and interesting, and to elicit, in apparent trifling with the liveliest, serious lessons of instruction. It is peculiar, too, to his collected essays that the more we read of them the more our wonder grows at the vast extent of knowledge which they travel over, as well as at the depth, and brilliancy, and vigour of the faculty which feeds, and warms, and vivifies them all. Our deliberate judgment of them seems entirely with that of a writer in the "North American Review," who asserts that "no living man has written, on so many questions, so much and so well."

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*The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe: with Remarks Digressive and Discursive.* By WILLIAM CHADWICK. (London: John Russell Smith.)—Whatever may be the faults of the volume now before us, and they are plain and plentiful enough, Mr. Chadwick has done something to make himself for ever distinguished amongst the biographers of Defoe. Hitherto every life of that "true-born Englishman" has been an interesting book. The sterling merits of the man, both intellectual and moral, his unwearied activity, his sturdy earnestness and honesty, his invincible courage, his ability and perseverance in business, his strong clear-sighted common sense, his wondrous skill in giving to fictitious

narrative the air of truth, his inexhaustible invention, and his firm, free, pithy mastery of speech, have given to every work in which they have been dwelt on a rare power both of entertainment and instruction. By his manner of setting forth these particulars, and the chequered course of life in which they were exemplified, each of Defoe's biographers, from George Chalmers to John Forster, has made a more or less agreeable contribution to the pleasures of the reading world. It was reserved for Mr. Chadwick to produce a biography which approaches the most voluminous of its predecessors in length, and far surpasses the worst in badness; to concoct, in fact, out of the common materials, a life of Defoe which is, from beginning to end, pert, vapid, heavy, and unreadable.

There was, we believe, no crying need for the four hundred and sixty-four closely-printed octavo pages in which Mr. Chadwick has chosen to chronicle his own impertinence and utter incompetency to the task he has adventured on. If the larger biographies of Wilson and Hazlitt were not in existence, the eloquent essay by Mr. Forster would be amply sufficient to set Defoe and his times before us in life-like and impressive freshness and abundant fulness of detail. But, with those larger works accessible, and that splendid summary in everybody's heart and hand, Mr. Chadwick's laborious platitudes on the same theme become both unnecessary and insufferable.

If Mr. Chadwick's endeavour has fatally miscarried in regard to the "Life and Times of Defoe," it has been more fortunate in relation to that part of the engagement of his title-page which refers to "Remarks Digressive and Discursive." Anything so digressive or so discursive it has never been our misfortune to meet with in a printed volume. The author begins with a false start, and continues to the end bolting out of the course at every opportunity. He constantly forces on us the conviction that his work would have been with far more propriety designated as "Digressions and Discursions, with Remarks on the Life and Times of Defoe." Such an emendation of the title-page would have rendered it far more faithfully indicative of the character of the book.

It is another objection to the volume that there is no dependence to be placed in Mr. Chadwick's statements of biographical facts. He affirms or denies, contradicts old time-honoured representations and sets forth new ones, apparently from some spiritual insight of his own which never condescends to give a reason for the

change. The reader gets Mr. Chadwick's own dogmatic assertion of the new statement, and gets nothing more. We cannot refer to a more striking example of this unsatisfactory manner of dealing with the facts of the biography, than that which occurs in the account of Defoe's memorable preface to the hardly less memorable volume of "Consolation against the Fears of Death," by Drelincourt. What we can find space for of Mr. Chadwick's narrative is as follows:—

"About this time," he says, "a poor unfortunate author, of the name of Drelincourt, was so rash as to publish a dull, heavy book, without consulting his friends in the book-trade, who knew well what would take with the public as purchasers. Well, this Drelincourt published his truly heavy book unadvised, and paid the penalty; for the public would neither read nor buy, so the poor fellow had to keep the whole impression, unsold, on his hands. In his difficulty, to him a great one, he applied to Defoe for advice, who told him that a marvellous preface might sell the book, and that he would write one for him, to be fixed to the whole impression, yet unsold. This preface was written and prefixed as agreed upon, when, marvellous to relate, the impression was not only readily sold off, but the work went through forty editions, and had such a sale as no other book in England ever had, excepting Bunyan's great work, the *Pilgrim's Progress*."

In exposure of this extraordinary statement it is hardly necessary for us to remind our readers, that the "poor unfortunate author of the name of Drelincourt" was one of the most eminent Christian teachers of his time, happily as prosperous in worldly circumstances as he was unfeignedly pious and painstaking in all charitable works; that the "dull, heavy book," so rashly published, was one of the most popular of those devotional works, by the same author, some of which had, even when Bayle wrote, gone through more than forty editions, and been translated into German, Flemish, Italian, and English; that so far from Drelincourt having applied to Defoe for advice, there is no ground for believing that Drelincourt was ever, at any time, in England, whilst there is the fullest evidence that he died when Defoe was only eight years old; and, finally, that when the calamity which Mr. Chadwick has so absurdly attributed to the venerable Drelincourt happens actually to himself in relation to his present publication, and the poor fellow has to keep the whole impression, unsold, on his hands, it may perhaps occur to him that he is then only reaping what he had before sowed, and that unsaleable lumber is the inevita-

ble last state of every book which is made up of no materials but ignorance, and folly, and conceit,

Mr. Chadwick's form of speech is a very becoming one for what it has to communicate; it is coarse, inaccurate, obscure, affected, and absurdly stilted wherever it is designed to be in a more than common degree clear and energetic. His manner of writing, even without his implied assertion of the fact, would have satisfied us that he heartily despises rhetoric and style. He treats his readers to such dainty specimens of language as "greasy old *elchy* pamphlets," and "a conspiracy stinking in the nostrils as the pestiferous blast of brimstone;" and to such graces of construction as "a legacy of worth and truth, which kept the state together, for the whole *tumble-down-church-tower-tottering* reign of that poor, weak, though honest-minded woman, Queen Anne; and kept her from an ignominious flight, as *outcast, and a pauper to a foreign land.*" But probably the most amusing instance that we could select of these elaborate absurdities of speech is that in which Mr. Chadwick, in support of his position that *Swift was much inferior to Defoe as a prose-writer*, tells us that the former was

"A quippy, slack-wire performer, conjurer, or Mister Merryman, capering and throwing somersets upon the boards of literature. Yes! Swift could dance the slack-wire, or throw a somerset upon the tight-rope of letters, as a grimy, ruddled, pipeclayed buffoon, or Mister Merryman: he was a very conjurer in rhetoric, a man of quips and quirks in language, but as a writer of the English language, he was far inferior to Daniel Defoe."

In the two sentences which we have just quoted, Mr. Chadwick has so exactly given the measure of his own capacity in judgment, taste, and style, that our readers will need no further help to a just appreciation of his silly and presumptuous work.

*Two Lectures on the Currency, delivered in the year 1858.* By CHARLES NEATE, Esq., Fellow of Oriel College; Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.)—Thirty six summers ago, the author of these lectures surprised the scholars of two nations, and did honour to those of his own, by carrying off, at the yearly competition of the Colleges of Paris, the great prize for French composition. The unprecedented triumph was a noble testimony to the ability and diligence of the young English gentleman by whom it was de-



livered. Here, we have some of the maturer fruits of his developed powers.

The two lectures which Mr. Neate now publishes might serve as models of collegiate instruction. Clear, simple, and exact in statement, they are full of information on the important subjects which they treat of, and of explanation on the subordinate difficulties—the points of dispute and doubt—which those subjects comprehend. The first of the two lectures is “On the Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810,” and the second “On the Bank Charter Act of 1844.” Mr. Neate’s exposition, in the first lecture, of the principles which regulate exchanges, and his explanation, in the second, of the relation which exists between the coin or bullion and the paper-issues of the Bank, are examples of his happy faculty in making the abstrusities of economical science easy to be apprehended by those who are unused to them. But the whole texture of the two lectures is indicative of the same ability in rendering the results of deep and critical thought both definite and plain.

In a preliminary notice we are informed that the lectures are “now published in compliance with the directions of the Founder of the Professorship,” and that they “are part of a series in which a sketch was given of the history of the currency from the passing of the Bank Restriction Act to the present time.” This motive to publication makes the merit of the lectures more remarkable.

*The Sonnets of William Shakspeare, Rearranged and Divided into four parts. With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.* (London: John Russell Smith.)—Shakespeare is always welcome, in whatever dress or with whatever purpose he may happen to approach us. In this instance, however, he comes in elegant array, and with the excellent design of doing away with the difficulty which has been hitherto found inseparable from the Sonnets.

The Sonnets are reprinted in a new arrangement, which involves the division of them into four parts; and, in a well-written preliminary essay, the editor explains the clue which is to be obtained by these changes. According to this explanation, the first part contains all that can be now recovered of a beautiful but imperfect poem, “essentially a work of art;” the second and third parts are the *lamentable remains of poetical epistles*; and the fourth part, in which all the amatory sonnets are included, is to be

regarded as a collection of “Sonnets to a Lady.” A cursory perusal of the Sonnets, under this new arrangement, suggests nothing to discountenance the editor’s ingenious views concerning them. His explanation is at least a plausible one, and it will—if proof against a rigorous criticism—cast a gleam of new and interesting light into this hitherto mysterious portion of our great dramatist’s performances.

It should be added that, according to the editor’s conviction, the dear and noble friend to whom the poem and epistles were addressed was the young Earl of Southampton; and that the “Mr. W. H.” *the onlie begetter of the Sonnets*, of the original dedication, is not to be taken as a reference to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, but simply to some *Mr. W. H.* by whom the Sonnets had been *begotten* in the sense of having been collected by him for the purposes of Mr. Thomas Thorpe’s imperfect and unauthorized publication.

*Some Years After: a Tale.* (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This book puts forth no pretensions to be a story, as that term is generally interpreted, that is, it does not aim at presenting a picturesque and interesting panorama of incidents, such as people are amused to follow and authors are liked for exhibiting. The author has taken no pains to make an artistic and attractive tale. He has drawn literally from nature, and not from nature in its most poetical aspects. He steadfastly eschews whatever savours of romance. His men and women, to be sure, marry, but they do so in a rational and ordinary way that causes little excitement; none of his characters have more than an average share of faults and merits; and not a single individual in his tale turns out to be other than is seen from the beginning. The story is not exclusively religious, but it has a religious tendency: whether there is anything symbolic in its design, we cannot quite satisfactorily determine. As to its purely literary qualities, the style is cultivated and unaffected, and the narrative in good keeping.

Chapter the first of “Some Years After” opens upon a Brighton boarding-school, in one of the apartments of which establishment three young ladies are engaged in talking over the important matter of leaving school. One of these girls is the type of the fashionable young lady, another of the giddy and thoughtless young lady, the third of the original and natural, but not very amiable, young lady. The last

is the one with whose fortunes we have most to do. She is an orphan, and has but three relations in the wide world—an aunt, who is on the Continent; a brother, who is in India; and a married sister, who is of very little use to anybody. On leaving school, Florence Ashley—so the heroine is called—goes to pay a visit to her godmother; and this visit forms an important event in her life, inasmuch as it is the means of introducing her to the friend who is henceforth the leading star of her existence. This friend is Gertrude Seymour, a beautiful and interesting girl, upon whose life, delicate health and a certain early sorrow have combined to cast a shadow. Gertrude Seymour, however, is no gloomy murmurer, or disconsolate damsel who sits weeping out her days,—

“ With true love showers.”

When very young she was affianced to an English clergyman, who at length forsook her and his Church, for Rome. The circumstances of the desertion inflicted a deep wound, which she never recovered, but of the precise nature and depth of which we are left a little in the dark.

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*The Heavens and the Earth ; or, Familiar Illustrations of Astronomy.* By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER. (Religious Tract Society, 18mo.)—Mr. Milner is well known by his labours in the cause of popular science. Of the “Gallery of Nature,” now

in course of republication by Messrs. Chambers, which may be regarded as a standard work, this little volume appears to be an abridgment. It takes the young reader through the starry heavens, points out the various phenomena, and, above all, points out the One Great Cause and Ruler of all.

*The Titles of our Lord*, (Religious Tract Society,) is by an almost blind Clergyman, the Rev. J. M. RANDALL, but is none the worse for that, for the work contains fourteen very pleasing and devout meditations upon the titles of our Lord: one especially deserves notice considering the author's affliction, "The Light of the World."

*Lectures on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans*. By the late Rev. CHARLES MARRIOTT, B.D. Edited by his brother, the Rev. JOHN MARRIOTT. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker. 12mo.)—There are few who knew the late Rev. Charles Marriott but will desire to possess this volume of sermons upon a portion of Holy Scripture which he had studied so long and so well. But apart from the interest in the volume caused by the respect and esteem in which the author's memory is held, these sermons are deserving of attention for the practical lessons they convey and the proof they give, if proof be needed, that all Scripture is useful for instruction. The Epistle to the Romans has usually been the book, of all others, on which theologians have been most divided, and on which some of the wildest antinomian views have been founded: leaving all these polemical views far behind him, Mr. Marriott has drawn forth so much wisdom and so many loving counsels to the young, to the aged, to the faltering and to the staid Christian, that all may learn something for their benefit.

The volume is one that is alike fitted for study in the closet, or for family reading, but to clergymen especially the lectures will be found exceedingly valuable as models for plain, familiar, practical, and eminently evangelical discourses.

*Strictures on Mr. Collier's New Edition of Shakespeare*, 1858. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. (John Russell Smith. 8vo.)—It is not our intention to go into this controversy further than to state the nature of it, which we can best do by using Mr Dyce's own words. Mr. Collier is bound to reply to the charge, and doubt-

less will do so. Shakesperian readers will be gainers by the controversy, but friends of both parties will regret the spirit of Mr. Collier's critiques upon Mr. Dyce's readings, and will also regret the tone of Mr. Dyce's reply. In his Preface, the latter gentleman says:—

"Besides bringing against me in his Preface sundry charges which are utterly false, Mr. Collier has over and over again, when speaking of me in his Notes, had recourse to such artful misrepresentations, as, I believe, was never before practised, except by the most unprincipled hirelings of the press. I do not make this statement unadvisedly; let Mr. Collier,—who is fond of addressing the public about himself and his grievances,—gainsay it if he can; he may, indeed, attempt to excuse his *false charges* on the miserable plea that 'he wrote in haste, without sufficient enquiry,' &c., &c., but the proofs which I have adduced of his *deliberate misrepresentation* are too strong to admit of even an attempt to invalidate them."

Such is a specimen of the strong language used by Mr. Dyce in his Preface; after this he proceeds to notice the passages *seriatim* in which Mr. Collier has attacked him by name or implication in the various plays.

*Studies in English Poetry*. By JOSEPH PAYNE. (Hall, Virtue, & Co. 12mo.)—When a school-book has reached its fourth edition, as this has done, it may be considered in the light of a school classic, and to require but little further praise; that this selection has been successful is owing, we believe, not only to the good taste with which the pieces have been selected, but much is due to the accompanying annotations which so fully explain youthful difficulties.

Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker have added to their valuable series of GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, *Homer's Iliad*, Books I. to VI.; the Greek text, with short English notes from the most approved commentators. To their series of HISTORICAL TALES the additions are, *The Chief's Daughter*, an account of the difficulties of Churchmen for many years after the first settlement of Virginia, and the *Lily of Tiflis*, a story based upon Georgian Church History, evidently from the pen of one who has made the History of the Eastern Church his study. From the same publishers we have also received *The Two Holy Sacraments of the Christian Church, when they may be had, absolutely*

necessary to Salvation, by the Rev. JOHN BOURDIER. In this the author complains of finding what every other clergyman has done respecting Baptism, that while few people neglect to have their children christened, a very small number amongst parents or sponsors regard the Sacrament of Baptism in its proper light; and with regard to the other Sacrament, that the number of communicants forms but a very small portion of their congregations. To urge a different state of things is Mr. Bourdier's object.—*The Power of God and the Wisdom of God*, a Sermon preached by the Rev. H. W. BURROWS, at St. Katherine's Church, Regent's-park, on behalf of a Ragged School.—*Some Remarks upon the Remonstrance lately addressed to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the Diocese of Oxford*, a letter addressed by the Rev. HENRY BULL to the Rev. W. R. FREMANTLE on the state of the diocese.

*Dodd's Parliamentary Companion*. The members of the new Parliament before it takes its place as a deliberative assembly can, by means of Mr. Dodd's invaluable Companion, make the acquaintance of each other, and readily learn "who's who." The name of every member is followed by an account of his parentage, education, offices, &c., what places he has represented or contested, also what political opinions he holds or has expressed. Altogether no fewer than 140 members appear in this Companion for the first time. We have before remarked of Mr. Dodd's book that "it is by far the best work on the subject, and, in fact, the only reliable guide;" each successive impression tends to confirm this opinion.

*Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual*, edited by H. G. BORN, has reached its fourth part. In noticing the first volume of this work, we expressed some dissatisfaction at the many omissions observable, but we rejoice to see that the editor is improving as he proceeds. With this part of the work we have now no fault to find, he has given an excellent list of the writings of Goldsmith, Greene, Hearne, Hood, Hook, Hume, &c., and leaves but little to be desired except that which is inevitable in a work of these limits, the insertion of a large number of names of authors of minor importance.

*The Welsh Valley: a Tale*. By LILLIA AMES. (Nisbet & Co.)—The story opens with the description of a Welsh parish

under the charge of a careless clergyman, who in turn is succeeded by one of another stamp. Under the ministry of the latter, Gwen, the daughter of a dishonest miller, becomes religiously disposed, and eventually the means of awakening her father, after he had met with some reverses.

*The Life of John H. Steggall*, (Simpkins & Co.), has also reached a second edition. This amusing biography is said to be the real history of a man who was a gipsy, a sailor, a soldier, a surgeon, and lastly, a clergyman. It is edited by the Author of "Margaret Catchpole."

*The Trilogy; or, Dante's Three Visions: Inferno; or, The Vision of Hell*. Translated into English, in the Metre and Triple Rhyme of the Original; with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. JOHN WESLEY THOMAS. (London: Henry G. Bohn.)—This translation of the most terrible of Dante's Visions cannot fail to be both interesting and useful to those who, with curiosity or taste enough to seek for an acquaintance with the most wonderful of modern poems, have not literature enough to understand or enjoy it in the language in which Dante wrote. To this large class of modern readers the volume now before us will be a valuable boon; it does, we think, as much as can be well hoped for to naturalize the masterpiece of the greatest of great Florentines in our English tongue. It combines, with as strict a faithfulness to the original as that of any translation we have seen, a freedom and fluency of language surpassing that of any version in which the manner and metre of the poet are as carefully preserved. By the union of these qualities, Mr. Thomas has succeeded in giving us the glowing pictures and the grand and tender images of the *Inferno*, in what never ceases to be very genuine poetry. In the translation of a verse, occasionally, he is exquisitely happy.

Mr. Thomas has omitted none of the minor helps to a complete and ready understanding of the great poet's text: in two preliminary essays he has given us a careful summary of all that is known of the poet's life, and a disquisition of considerable interest on his religious opinions; and he has, moreover, accompanied his translation with explanatory foot-notes which are almost abundant in excess. It is a matter of course that the publisher's part in the production of the volume has been well executed; it is clearly and handsomely printed, and is, in all respects, a very useful and attractive book.

livered. Here, we have some of the maturer fruits of his developed powers.

The two lectures which Mr. Neate now publishes might serve as models of collegiate instruction. Clear, simple, and exact in statement, they are full of information on the important subjects which they treat of, and of explanation on the subordinate difficulties—the points of dispute and doubt—which those subjects comprehend. The first of the two lectures is “On the Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810,” and the second “On the Bank Charter Act of 1844.” Mr. Neate’s exposition, in the first lecture, of the principles which regulate exchanges, and his explanation, in the second, of the relation which exists between the coin or bullion and the paper-issues of the Bank, are examples of his happy faculty in making the abstrusities of economical science easy to be apprehended by those who are unused to them. But the whole texture of the two lectures is indicative of the same ability in rendering the results of deep and critical thought both definite and plain.

In a preliminary notice we are informed that the lectures are “now published in compliance with the directions of the Founder of the Professorship,” and that they “are part of a series in which a sketch was given of the history of the currency from the passing of the Bank Restriction Act to the present time.” This motive to publication makes the merit of the lectures more remarkable.

*The Sonnets of William Shakspeare, Rearranged and Divided into four parts. With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.* (London: John Russell Smith.)—Shakspeare is always welcome, in whatever dress or with whatever purpose he may happen to approach us. In this instance, however, he comes in elegant array, and with the excellent design of doing away with the difficulty which has been hitherto found inseparable from the Sonnets.

The Sonnets are reprinted in a new arrangement, which involves the division of them into four parts; and, in a well-written preliminary essay, the editor explains the clue which is to be obtained by these changes. According to this explanation, the first part contains all that can be now recovered of a beautiful but imperfect poem, “essentially a work of art;” the second and third parts are the *lamentable remains of poetical epistles*; and the fourth part, in which all the amatory sonnets are included, is to be

regarded as a collection of “Sonnets to a Lady.” A cursory perusal of the Sonnets, under this new arrangement, suggests nothing to discountenance the editor’s ingenious views concerning them. His explanation is at least a plausible one, and it will—if proof against a rigorous criticism—cast a gleam of new and interesting light into this hitherto mysterious portion of our great dramatist’s performances.

It should be added that, according to the editor’s conviction, the dear and noble friend to whom the poem and epistles were addressed was the young Earl of Southampton; and that the “Mr. W. H.” *the onlie begetter of the Sonnets*, of the original dedication, is not to be taken as a reference to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, but simply to some *Mr. W. H.* by whom the Sonnets had been *begotten* in the sense of having been collected by him for the purposes of Mr. Thomas Thorpe’s imperfect and unauthorized publication.

*Some Years After: a Tale.* (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This book puts forth no pretensions to be a story, as that term is generally interpreted, that is, it does not aim at presenting a picturesque and interesting panorama of incidents, such as people are amused to follow and authors are liked for exhibiting. The author has taken no pains to make an artistic and attractive tale. He has drawn literally from nature, and not from nature in its most poetical aspects. He steadfastly eschews whatever savours of romance. His men and women, to be sure, marry, but they do so in a rational and ordinary way that causes little excitement; none of his characters have more than an average share of faults and merits; and not a single individual in his tale turns out to be other than is seen from the beginning. The story is not exclusively religious, but it has a religious tendency: whether there is anything symbolic in its design, we cannot quite satisfactorily determine. As to its purely literary qualities, the style is cultivated and unaffected, and the narrative in good keeping.

Chapter the first of “Some Years After” opens upon a Brighton boarding-school, in one of the apartments of which establishment three young ladies are engaged in talking over the important matter of leaving school. One of these girls is the type of the fashionable young lady, another of the giddy and thoughtless young lady, the third of the original and natural, but not very amiable, young lady. The last

is the one with whose fortunes we have most to do. She is an orphan, and has but three relations in the wide world—an aunt, who is on the Continent; a brother, who is in India; and a married sister, who is of very little use to anybody. On leaving school, Florence Ashley—so the heroine is called—goes to pay a visit to her godmother; and this visit forms an important event in her life, inasmuch as it is the means of introducing her to the friend who is henceforth the leading star of her existence. This friend is Gertrude Seymour, a beautiful and interesting girl, upon whose life, delicate health and a certain early sorrow have combined to cast a shadow. Gertrude Seymour, however, is no gloomy murmurer, or disconsolate damsel who sits weeping out her days,—

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Salford .....	W. N. Massey	
Salisbury .....	Maj.-Gen. Buckley; M. H. Marsh	
Sandwich .....	E. H. K. Hugessen; Lord C. E. Paget	
Scarborough .....	Sir J. Johnstone; Hon. W. Denison	
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Stockport .....	J. Kershaw; J. B. Smith	
Stoke-on-Trent .....	J. L. Ricardo; Ald. Copeland	
Stroud .....	G. P. Scrope; Rt. Hon. E. Horsman	
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Swansea .....	L. L. Dilwyn	
Tamworth .....	Sir R. Peel; Viscount Raynham	
Taunton .....	A. Mills; Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere	
Tavistock .....	Sir J. Trelawny; A. J. E. Russell	
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Turro .....	M. Smith; A. Smith	
Tynemouth .....	H. Taylor	
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Wallingford .....	R. Mallins	
Walsall .....	C. Forster	
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Inverness Borough .....	A. Matheson	
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Kirkcudbright .....	J. Mackie	
Lanarkshire .....	Sir T. E. Colebrooke	
Leith Burghs .....	W. Miller	
Linlithgowshire .....	Major F. Hamilton	
Montrose Burghs .....	W. E. Baxter	
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Paisley .....	H. E. C. Ewing	
Peebleshire .....	Sir G. Montgomery	
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Roes and Cromarty .....	Sir J. Matheson	
Roxburghshire .....	Sir W. Scott	
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Selkirkshire .....	A. E. Lockhart	
Stirling Burghs .....	J. Caird	
Stirlingshire .....	P. Blackburn	
Sutherlandshire .....	Marquis of Stafford	
Wick Burghs .....	S. Laing	
Wigton Burghs .....	Sir W. Dunbar	
Wigtonshire .....	Sir A. Agnew	
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Clare County .....	Col. Vandeleur; Col. L. White	

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Coleraine .....	J. Boyd
Cork City .....	F. B. Beamish ; W. T. Fagan, (since dead.)
Cork County.....	Serjeant Deasy ; Vincent Scully
Donegal County.....	T. Conolly ; Sir E. S. Hayes
Down County .....	Lord A. E. Hill ; Lieut.-Col. W. Forde
Downpatrick .....	D. S. Ker
Drogheda .....	J. M'Cann
Dublin City .....	Sir E. Grogan ; J. Vance
Dublin County.....	J. H. Hamilton ; Col. T. Taylor
Dublin University..	A. Lefroy ; Hon. J. Whiteside
Dundalk .....	G. Bowyer
Dungannon .....	Maj. Hon. W. S. Knox
Dungarvan .....	J. F. Maguire
Ennis .....	Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald
Enniskillen .....	Hon. J. L. Cole
Fermanagh .....	Capt. Archdall ; Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. A. Cole
Galway .....	J. O. Lever ; Lord Dunkellin
Galway County .....	Sir T. Burke ; W. H. Gregory
Kerry County .....	Hon. H. A. Herbert ; Rt. Hon. Viscount Castlerosse
Kildare County .....	W. H. F. Cogan ; Rt. Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall
Kilkenny Borough ..	M. Sullivan
Kilkenny County.....	Capt. Hon. A. Ellis ; J. Greene
King's County .....	J. P. Hennessy ; P. O'Brien
Kinsale .....	J. Arnott
Letchrim County .....	J. Brady ; W. R. O. Gore
Limerick City .....	F. W. Russell ; M. Gavin
Limerick County .....	Rt. Hon. W. Monsell ; Colonel Dickson
Lisburn .....	J. Richardson
Londonderry City .....	Sir R. A. Ferguson
Londonderry County ..	Capt. R. P. Dawson ; Sir W. F. Heygate
Longford County.....	Col. H. White ; Col. Greville
Louth County .....	C. S. Fortescue ; R. M. Bellew
Mallow .....	R. Longfield
Mayo Co. ....	R. W. H. Palmer ; Lord J. Browne
Meath County.....	M. E. Corbally ; E. M'Evoy
Monaghan County.....	C. P. Leslie ; Sir G. Forster
New Ross.....	C. Tottenham
Newry.....	P. Quin
Portarlington.....	Captain L. S. W. D. Damer
Queen's County .....	M. Dunne ; Col. F. P. Dunne
Roscommon Co. ....	Capt. T. Goff ; Col. F. French
Sligo .....	Rt. Hon. J. A. Wynne
Sligo County.....	Sir R. G. Booth ; C. W. Cooper
Tipperary Co. ....	D. O'Donoghoe ; L. Waldron
Tralee .....	Captain D. O'Connell
Tyrone Co. ....	Hon. H. Corry ; Lord C. Hamilton
Waterford City .....	M. D. Hassard ; J. A. Blake
Waterford County.....	J. Esmonde ; Hon. W. Talbot
Westmeath Co. ....	Sir R. Levinge ; P. Urquhart
Wexford Borough .....	J. E. Redmond
Wexford County.....	P. M'Mahon ; J. George
Wicklow County .....	W. W. F. Hume ; Lord Proby
Youghal.....	I. Butt

## JUNE 4.

*The War in Italy.*—The correspondent of the "Daily News" furnishes the following, which is the best account of the battle of Magenta: the whole of the places mentioned in the letter will be found in the

accompanying map. In our next Magazine we shall give a companion to it, containing the famous quadrangle shewing the localities of the subsequent operations.

"You must not forget that since the end of May, General Gyulai, thinking the object of the allied armies was that of leaning with their left wing on the Po, near Torre Baretta, and with their right flank on Bobbio and surrounding heights of the Apennine defile, sent General Benedek to Lomello, and a brigade of the 5th *corps d'armée* to Bobbio, to oppose equally the crossing of the Po and intercept the road of Piacenza. The battle of Montebello, and the subsequent *reconnaissance* made by the enemy on our lines, had impressed the Austrian General-in-Chief with the idea that we intended to effect an offensive movement on the Po, crossing the river by the road of the Duchies. The lines of the Sesia, of the Ticino, and of the Agogna, were, in the opinion of General Gyulai, but secondary. On the 31st of May, Marshal Canrobert, coming from Prarolo and Palestro, had succeeded in making his junction with our army. On the following day General Niel, who, passing through Momo and Oleggio, had marched on Novara, from Borgomanero, had occupied that city. By these movements we were the same day in full possession of that tract of land which extends from Vercelli to Novara. The right wing of the Austrians was therefore forced to retreat, and obliged to fall back on its centre. Bobbio and Mortara were hastily evacuated by Zobel, Lichtenstein, and Schwarzenberg's *corps d'armée* during the night of Thursday last. Threatened by our forces, these *corps d'armée* were thus compelled to lean on Vigevano, Bereguardo, and Pavia—that is to say, on the nearest point from which they could succeed in crossing the Ticino. We know that on the 1st of June General Gyulai's head-quarters were still at Garlasco, but on the following Wednesday, pressed by the allies, he was compelled to remove them to Rosate, and finally to Abbiate Grasso early yesterday morning. On Saturday we had succeeded in crossing the Ticino at Buffalora, and our head-quarters were established, after some hard fighting, at Magenta, a large borough founded by the Emperor Maximilian and destroyed by Barbarossa. This borough is situated at four miles north from Abbiate Grasso, and twelve miles from Milan. Whilst this able movement was executed by our troops, a French *corps d'armée* had crossed the Ticino at Turbigo, five Italian miles above Buffalora.

"This crossing of the last-mentioned

river by the allied armies renders it obvious that strategetic science ought to have advised General Gyulai to fall back on Pavia, his natural base of operations, from whence he would be in direct communication with Piacenza and Mantua. Instead of doing this, the Austrian Commander-in-chief chose to go to Abbiate Grasso, that is to say, in the most unfit ground to oppose the bold march of our columns. He had the Ticino on his left, the canal Naviglio and the Ticinello on his right, and the most difficult ground to move upon on his rear, for it is all cultivated with rice and surrounded by water. The only road on which he could easily march his troops, is that which from Abbiate Grasso leads to Pavia, a distance of sixteen Italian miles. At the first sight, General Gyulai's movement is justified by the desire he perhaps had of covering Milan, but when one considers that we were already in possession of Turbigo and of the village of Magenta, one can hardly understand how the Austrian Commander could make such an unjustifiable move. A glance at the map will shew you that we had full liberty of marching on the Lombard capital, as well as of attacking the enemy on his front and flank, thus forcing him to fall back pell-mell towards the river. But when we consider that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who, suddenly leaving Alessandria, Voghera, and Casteggio, had crossed the Po, was marching on the Lomellina with three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, perhaps with the object of cutting off the Austrian retreat on Pavia, we can easily explain how General Gyulai was compelled by necessity to advance on Abbiate Grasso. It is quite clear that our move on the upper course of the Ticino could not prevent the enemy from falling back on the last-mentioned town. If he was not able to do that, but forced to advance on Abbiate Grasso, it is obvious that he thought his retreat was cut off either by Baraguay d'Hillier's *corps d'armée* or by the movement of General M'Mahon.

"On yesterday morning the position of Gyulai was therefore equal to that of Massena in 1800, when his retreat on Piacenza was completely intercepted by the enemy. I have tried to explain to you the movements of our armies which led to the great battle of yesterday, or, to speak more correctly, to the battle which is still going on. Surrounded on all sides, Count Gyulai was compelled to take up the position of Abbiate Grasso, with the object of forcing both French and Sardinians to recross the Ticino. In order to attain his object the Austrian Commander-in-Chief ordered General Zobel to attack our extreme left at

Magenta, which was formed by a division of the Imperial Guard supported by a regiment of Zouaves. This column, thinking it had only to deal with a division of the enemy's *corps d'armée*, went boldly to the charge, but was soon compelled to bend on the centre, which had already been attacked by Prince Lichtenstein, who was leading two divisions of Schwarzenberg's *corps d'armée*. It was then that two guns of the Imperial Guard were captured by a company of the 3rd Yager battalion. This back movement of our left wing was soon stopped by a bold march of our centre, which by this time had repulsed the men of Prince Lichtenstein. The advance of our right then followed, and in less than two hours the allied monarchs were able to deploy a line of 60,000 men against the columns of the enemy. The forces of the Austrians were not much short of 80,000 men, with a powerful artillery. They were, however, compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Canrobert's *corps d'armée*, supported by Faut's division, thus obliged to leave Vigano and Rosate, and fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, was soon all in disorder. Thousands of the enemy fell crushed by our artillery.

"At this time General M'Mahon had reached the scene of action, and seeing that the moment had come to break the already disordered centre of the Austrians, went to the charge with an impetuosity never witnessed before. He was supported by General Durand's division, which stood in reserve, moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible; dead and wounded were now falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed; the victory was won. I shall not dwell on the heartrending scene which the field of battle presented. A Crimean officer told me this morning that the assault of the Malakoff is nothing when compared to it. The telegraph has already informed you that on the first day the enemy had 15,000 men *hors de combat* and 5,000 taken prisoners. Some say that twenty-seven Austrian guns were captured, others forty, besides immense *matériel*. This morning I saw myself twenty of the enemy's guns brought here by our troops. Our losses must have been tremendous, but the French suffered most. The Zouaves engaged had about 700 men *hors de combat*. A brigade of Marshal Canrobert's *corps d'armée* were almost destroyed in the last charge. I am assured that during the battle the Emperor and the King were always in the thick of the fight. Generals

Espinasse and Clerc are amongst the dead. Others are mentioned, but I am unable to test the truth of the report which came to me. All military men to whom I spoke this morning are unanimous in stating that the strategic combinations of the Emperor are worthy of the first Napoleon. By his able movements he led the Austrian Commander-in-Chief into the net, and even General Hess was not able to prevent the disaster."

General Gyulai's conduct on this occasion has been condemned by every one, and he has since been relieved of his command.

The following description of the battle of Magenta is taken from *Galignani's Messenger* :—

"Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Grande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Trecate, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo; and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Piccheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino, General Gyulai, who was evacuating Lomellina, had quitted Garlesco and transferred his head-quarters to Abbiate Grasso, on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians, who endeavoured to oppose it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That took place on Friday, and as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneousness of their late movements, been

skilfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, we may suppose that the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino, becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are so briefly but eloquently told in the telegraphic despatch. It is known from late telegrams received that the operations of the army of General Gyulai were directed by Baron de Hess in person; so that it is the best General in the Austrian army that has just been defeated in a battle where not fewer than 160,000 to 170,000 men must have been engaged, the numbers being certainly the greater on the Austrian side."

JUNE 26.

*Paris*.—A supplement to the *Moniteur*, published this evening, contains a telegram dated Cavriana, June 26, 11.30 a.m.:—

"The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their positions, and to withdraw to the left bank of the river Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than seven thousand prisoners, and three flags. General Neil and his *corps d'armées* have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. General Auger has had an arm carried off. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy after having contended with great fury against superior force."

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### THE NEW MINISTRY.

#### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury .....	Viscount PALMERSTON.
Chancellor of the Exchequer .....	Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE.
Foreign Secretary .....	Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Home Secretary .....	Sir G. C. LEWIS.
Colonial Secretary .....	Duke of NEWCASTLE.
Secretary for War .....	Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.

Indian Secretary .....	Sir C. WOOD.
First Lord of the Admiralty .....	Duke of SOMERSET.
Lord Chancellor .....	Lord CAMPBELL.
President of the Council .....	Earl GRANVILLE.
Privy Seal .....	Duke of ARGYLL.
Postmaster-General.....	Earl of ELGIN, K.T.
Board of Trade .....	Mr. COBDEN.
Poor-Law Board .....	Mr. M. GIBSON.
Chief Secretary for Ireland .....	Mr. CARDWELL.
Duchy of Lancaster .....	510. Sir GEORGE GREY.

## NOT IN THE CABINET.

President of the Board of Works.....	Mr. FITZROY.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade .....	Mr. JAMES WILSON.
Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education .....	Mr. LOWE.
Junior Lords of the Treasury .....	{ Sir W. DUNBAR. Mr. HUGESSEN. Mr. BAGWELL.
Joint-Secretaries.....	{ Mr. LAING. Mr. BRAND.
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home .....	Mr. G. CLIVE.
Foreign .....	Lord WODEHOUSE.
Colonial .....	Lord C. FORTESCUE.
War .....	Earl of RIPON.
India.....	Mr. T. BARING.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty .....	Mr. WHITEHEAD.
Secretary to the Admiralty .....	Lord CLARENCE PAGET.
Attorney-General .....	Sir R. BETHELL.
Solicitor-General.....	Sir H. S. KRATING.
Lord Advocate of Scotland .....	Mr. MONCREIFF.
Solicitor-General for Scotland .....	Mr. MAITLAND.
Judge-Advocate-General .....	Mr. HEADLAM.
Secretary to the Poor-law Board .....	Mr. GILPIN.

## THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain .....	Viscount SYDNEY.
Lord High Steward .....	Earl St. GERMANS.
Vice-Chamberlain .....	Lord CASTLEROSSE.
Master of the Horse .....	Marquis of AILSBURY.
Master of the Buckhounds.....	Earl of BRESSBOROUGH.
Controller of the Household .....	Lord BURY.
Mistress of the Robes.....	The Duchess of SUTHERLAND.
Lords in Waiting:—	
The Earl of CAITHNESS.	Lord DE TABLEY.
The Earl of TORRINGTON.	Lord CREMORNE.
Lord CAMOYS.	Lord METHUEN.
Lord RIVERS.	

## IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant .....	Earl of CARLISLE.
Lord Chancellor .....	Right Hon. M. BRADY.
Attorney-General .....	Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD.
Solicitor-General.....	Mr. Serjeant DEASY.



May 20. Sidney Smith Saunders, esq., to be Consul at Alexandria.

Henry Walter Ovenden, esq., to be Consul at Baltimore.

May 26. Barnes Peacock, esq., Chief Justice at Calcutta, to be a Baronet.

May 28. Frederick Hamilton, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Hon. Wm. Geo. Eden, to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart.

June 1. The Hon. George Elliot, on a special mission to Naples, to congratulate the King of the two Sicilies on his accession to the throne.

June 3. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the newly created colony of Queensland, formerly called *Moreton Bay*, New South Wales.

The Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, D.D., to be Bishop of Brisbane, Queensland.

The Rev. Piers Calvey Cloughton, D.D., to be Bishop of St. Helena.

June 4. Andrew Cathcart, esq., to be Consul in Albania.

June 6. Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, K.C.B., to be Ambassador at Naples.

Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., to be Ambassador at Stockholm.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, to be Ambassador at Dresden.

William Lowther, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

George Glynn Petre, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Hanover.

W. A. Henry, esq., to be Sol.-Gen., Nova Scotia.

Henry Hasvard, esq., to be Col.-Sec.; Geo. Wright, esq., Col.-Treas.; Robert Crawford, esq., to be Registrar; Frederick Brecken, esq., Att.-Gen.; and Thomas Owen, esq., Post-Master, Prince Edward's Island.

Wm. Henry Bodkin, esq., Q.C., to be Assistant Judge at Clerkenwell.

June 10. John McAndrew, esq., M.D., to be K.C.B.

The Hon. W. Stuart, to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

George Brand, esq., to be Consul at Lagos.

Charles Thomas Newton, esq., to be Consul at Rome.

June 15. The Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, bart., to be K.G.C.B.

June 17. Capt. Sanford Freeling, R.A., to be Col.-Sec., Gibraltar; Hercules George Robert Robinson, esq., to be Governor, Hongkong; Col. Geo. Abbas Kooli D'Arcy, to be Governor at the Gambia Settlements.

The Rev. Henry Lynch Bosse, B.A., to be Archdeacon of Llandaff.

## BIRTHS.

April 19. At Bellary, India, the wife of Col. Patton, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, a son.

May 6. At King's-house, Spanish-town, Jamaica, the wife of his Excellency Charles Henry Darling, esq., a son.

May 13. At Dromoland, co. Clare, Darling, the Lady Inchiquin, a dau.

May 17. At Langley, near Southampton, the wife of Drummond Wingrove, esq., The Grove, Worth, a dau.

May 18. At Elm-cottage, Fishponds, near Bristol, the wife of Edwin Peterson, esq., a son.

Mrs. Lloyd, of Hafod, near Mold, a son.

May 19. At Whitby-hall, near Chester, the wife of John Grace, esq., a son.

May 20. At Park-house, Selby, the wife of J. S. Harrison, esq., of Brandsburton-hall, a dau.

May 22. At Woolwich, the wife of Col. Francklyn, C.B., Royal Artillery, a dau.

May 23. At Stoneleigh-abbey, Kenilworth, Lady Leigh, a son.

At Aldborough-manoor, the wife of Andrew S. Lawson, esq., a dau.

At Rome, the Marchesa Marianna Paulucci de' Calboli (née Simpkinson), a son.

May 24. At Ecom-house, Berwickshire, the wife of R. C. Kidd, esq., late 9th Lancers, a dau.

At Castlefield, Calne, the wife of Michael F. Ward, esq., a dau.

At Beaumaris, the wife of Major W. D. Hague, 5th West York Militia, a dau.

May 25. At Balcombe Rectory, Sussex, the wife of Capt. J. W. Wetherall, a dau.

At Revelstoke Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. P. Carlyon, a dau.

May 26. At Downing, North Wales, Viscountess Feilding, a son and heir.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. George Butler, Vice-Principal of the College, a dau.

At Bathmines, near Dublin, the wife of Chas. G. Grey, esq., of Ballykisteon, Tipperary, a dau.

At Pitcairle, Mrs. Cathcart, of Carbiston, a son.

At Sibton-park, Suffolk, the wife of J. W. Brooke, esq., a dau.

In Leinster-st., Dublin, the wife of John R. S. Wallis, esq., Drishane-castle, co. Cork, a dau.

At Graveley Rectory, near Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Birkett, a son.

May 27. At the Queen's House, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence H. Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of Capt. J. S. Willes, Bengal Army, a son.

At East Hetton, the wife of Joseph Pearson, esq., a son and heir.

At Ockbrook-house, Derbyshire, the wife of Edmund Yates Peel, esq., a son.

At Eglington-hall, Northumberland, the wife of Robert Ogle, esq., a son.

May 28. At Hindon, Wilts, the wife of Henry Young, esq., a dau.

At Florence, the wife of Capt. John Andover Wood, a dau.

At Chedburgh Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, a dau.

At West Drayton-hall, near Uxbridge, the wife of S. T. Baker, esq., a son.

May 29. At Colley-house, Tedburn St. Mary, the wife of J. B. Gregory, esq., a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Lt.-Major Edward C. Butler, 36th Regt., a son.

May 30. At Lower Brook-st., the Lady Bate-man, a son.

At Stoke Damerell, the wife of Henry Baker, esq., a son.

At Burnt Ash-lodge, Lee, the wife of P. M. Parsons, esq., a dau.

At Tor-house, Wells, Somerset, the wife of John Seager Gundry, esq., a dau.

May 31. At Shenley-house, Bucks, the wife of J. Bally, esq., a son.

At Eldon-road, Kensington, the wife of John S. B. de Courcy, esq., a son.

At Albion-st., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Rose, Rector of Homersfield-with-St.-Cross, Suffolk, a son.

At Albany-st., Regent's-park, the wife of Edward Boodle, esq., a dau.

June 1. At Leytonstone, Essex, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., a dau.

At Ayot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.

At Woodborough, Somersetshire, the wife of W. Savage Wait, esq., a dau.

- At Florence, the wife of T. Tower, esq., a son.  
*June 2.* At Old Shelmingford-hall, Ripon, the wife of Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, esq., a son.  
 At Dowro-terr., Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.  
 At the Grange, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. I. J. Monson, a dau.  
 At Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, Mrs. H. Cadman Jones, a dau.  
 At Manchester-sq., the wife of Henry Smith Lawford, esq., a dau.  
*June 3.* At Millhill, the wife of John M'Laren, esq., a dau.  
 In Welbeck-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Larkins, late of H.M.'s Bengal Military Forces, a dau.  
*June 4.* At Wiston Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. C. W. A. Napier, a son.  
 At Marine-villa, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ralph Smyth, late Bengal Artillery, a son.  
 At Hotel Kley, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Prussia, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. J. Oldfield, a dau.  
*June 6.* At Mynehead, Somerset, the wife of W. A. Sandford, esq., a son and heir.  
 At Donhead-hall, Wilts, the wife of John Du Boulay, esq., a son.  
 At Ingram Rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. James Allgood, a dau.  
 At Porchester-house, Porchester-terr., London, the wife of W. Perceval Henery, esq., a son.  
 At Pembridge-crescent, the wife of J. Anderson Fawns, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.  
 At Belgrave-sq., the Countess of Stradbroke, a dau.  
 At West-hill, the wife of F. G. Abbott, esq., a son.  
*June 7.* At Priory-house, Chichester, the wife of Richard Wilkins, esq., a dau.  
 At Toft, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Newbould, a son.  
 At Quarndon, near Derby, the wife of Charles Yelverton Baguy, esq., a dau.  
 At the residence of her father, Stratford-abbey, Stroud, Mrs. James Stanton, a son.  
*June 8.* At Pentrebylin, Shropshire, the wife of Capt. H. Calveley Cotton, a son.  
 At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, Mrs. Richard Hugh Cholmondely, a dau.  
 At Nether-court, near Ramsgate, the wife of Capt. H. T. Howell, East Kent Militia, a dau.  
 At Hale-Villa, near Farnham, the wife of R. J. Eirington, esq., 10th Hussars, a son.  
 At Gogo-vale, Largs, Ayrshire, Mrs. Cochran Wilson, of Belltrees, a son.  
 At Macaulay-buildings, Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Villiers, a dau.  
*June 9.* At Furstone-lodge, the wife of the Rev. T. Hepworth Hall, a son.  
 The wife of the Rev. G. R. Roberts, M.A., of the Royal E. I. Military College, Addiscombe, a dau.  
 The wife of Thomas Gee, esq., of the Castle, Upton-on-Severn, a dau.  
*June 10.* At Runwell-hall, Essex, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq., a dau.  
 At Hyde-park-gate, South, the wife of Richard Thomas Cousens, esq., a son.  
 At Four Ashes-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Amphlett, a dau.  
 At Lancaster, the wife of Capt. B. Thornhill, late 2d Dragoon Guards, a dau.  
*June 11.* At South Audley-st., Lady Worsley, a son.  
 At Rutland-gate, the wife of Henry Fox Britstowe, esq., a son.  
 At Woodlands, Kenn, Devonshire, Mrs. Wm. Ley, a son.  
 At Wyke, near Weymouth, the wife of John Mallard, esq., a dau.  
 At Higham, Leicestershire, the wife of Capt. Carden, a son.  
*June 12.* At Upper Mount-st., Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, a son.  
 The wife of B. H. Hine, esq., Mapperley, Nottingham, a dau.  
*June 13.* At Grove-house, East Molesey, the wife of James Criswick, esq., a son.  
 Lady Wenlock, a dau.  
 At Roby-hall, Prescot, the wife of Thomas Edwards-Moses, esq., a dau.  
 At Cholmondeley-villas, Long Ditton, the wife of John Kaye, esq., a son.  
*June 14.* In London, the wife of W. H. Heylar, esq., Coker Court, Yeovil, a son.  
 At Somerset-court, Weston-super-Mare, Mrs. G. Barons Northcote, a dau.  
*June 15.* At Carlton-road-villas, the wife of A. G. Codd, esq., of the Inner Temple, a son.  
 At Millford-house, the wife of R. Smith Barry, esq., a dau.  
*June 16.* At Clifton, near York, the Hon. Mrs. Charles St. Clair, a dau.  
*June 17.* At Bedford-sq., Brighton, the wife of Capt. Gore, Royal Artillery, a son.  
*June 18.* At Elmore-court, Gloucestershire, the wife of W. V. Guise, esq., a dau.  
 At the Lawn, Sittingbourne, the wife of Wm. Whitehead Gascoyne, esq., a dau.  
 At Kensington-gore, the wife of Robert Ker, of Argrennan, N.B., a dau.  
 At Lynton-jozge, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, Mrs. Edward Montresor, a son.  
*June 19.* At Hyde-park-st., Lady Elinor Cavendish, a son.  
 At Eaton-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. T. K. Story, prematurely, of a son, still-born.  
 At Hay, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Bevan, a son.  
 At Thoby Priory, Mountnessing, Essex, the wife of Charles Ranken Vickerman, esq., of Gray's-inn, a dau.  
*June 20.* At the Rectory, St. Matthew, Friday-st., the wife of the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, a son.  
 At the Priory-road, Kilburn, the wife of Christopher Robson, solicitor, of Clifton's-inn, a son.  
 At Horton-manoor, Bucks, Lady Yardley, a dau.  
 At Sedghill Parsonage, Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Green, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- April 6.* At St. Catherine's, Canada West, John Ronalds, esq., to Emily Agnes, dau. of the Rev. H. Massingberd, of London, C.W., and formerly Vicar of Upton, Lincolnshire.  
*April 7.* At Allahabad, East Indies, John Hudson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 43rd Regt. Light Infantry, Brigade Major at Allahabad, to Isabel Muir, second dau. of Major-Gen. Charles F. Havelock, Imperial Ottoman Army.  
*April 13.* At St. Peter's, Fort William, Lieut.-Col. Scudamore, C.B., 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Philip W. Le Geyt, esq., Bombay Civil Service.  
*April 14.* At Ramandroog, Lieut. and Adj. Charles J. Pearse, H.M.'s 47th M.N.I., to Harriet Emma, eldest dau. of Charles Pelly, esq., Collector of Bellary, and granddau. to the late Sir J. H. Pelly, bart., of Upton.  
*April 16.* At Bombay, Alexander Sangster, esq., of Bombay, to Katherine Isabella, third dau. of Wm. Crawford, esq., barrister-at-law, Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Police, Bombay.



April 30. At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry Westmoreland, esq., to Mary Elizabeth; and at the same time, Croker L. B. Pennell, esq., to Emily May, only daughters of the Rev. Thomas Stewart, D.D., Rector of Kingston.

May 7. At Dover, Arthur Thomas Frederick, esq., 5th Dragon Guards, to Lydia Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. J. Nash, Montagu-sq., London.

May 10. At Messing, Mr. James Neithorp, of Melbourne-sq., Brixton, to Fanny, dau. of Mr. John Moore, of Harborough-hall, Messing.

May 11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry Naugh, son of George Naugh, esq., and grandson of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, bart., of Tichborne-park, Hants, to Catherine, dau. of the late Wm. Baker, esq., and stepdau. of Wm. Willotts, esq., of Wolverton-house, Dorset.

May 17. The Rev. Charles Cooke, Rector of Withycombe, to Charlotte D., third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Medlicott, Rector of Loughrea, Ireland.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Col. Ferguson, of Balih, M.P., to Emma, eldest dau. of the late James Henry Mandeville, esq., of Merton, Surrey, and granddau. of John Henry Mandeville, esq., formerly H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres.

At St. Paul's Church, Prince's-park, Liverpool, Henry F. Horner, esq., of Liverpool, to Eliza Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Chauncy, Vicar of St. Paul's, Walden, Herts.

At Waterford, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Victoria Cross, Lieut. Bengal Artillery, to Nora Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late John Bews, esq., 73rd Foot.

May 18. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Nathaniel Borrer, esq., of Parkyns-manoor, Hurstpierpoint, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Charles Pilgrim, esq., of Kingsfield, Southampton.

At Fayhembury, John Venn, esq., to Petronella, dau. of the late John Pyle, esq., of Luppitt.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm. Henry, son of the Hon. G. F. Angas, of Lindsay-park, Angaston, Member of the Legislative Council of South Australia, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. George Steward, of Eusemere-hill, Westmoreland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

May 19. At All Saints' Church, Child Hill, Hendon, Middlesex, Thomas Meyler, of Taunton, only son of William Morgan Meyler, esq., of Ashmeade-house, Gloucester, to Mary, only dau. of the late William Montague, esq., of Gloucester.

At Kilmersdon, Richard Lane Bayliff, esq., 100th Royal Canadian Regt., to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Robert John Peel, esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

At All Saints', Rutland-gate, the Rev. Lethbridge C. E. Moore, M.A., (late Capt. H.M.'s 17th Regt.), son of the late Capt. Moore, of the same regt., to Agnes Emma, second dau. of the late Right Rev. Ph. N. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester.

At St. Mary's, Great Sankey, William Maylor, esq., C.E., of the Madras Presidency, second son of the late George Maylor, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Ellen, youngest dau. of Edward James Pemberton, esq., of Sankey-lodge, Warrington.

At Lee, Hugh Mackay Gordon, eldest son of the late Adam Gordon, esq., of Blackheath-park, to Susan Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Charles Hewit Sams, esq., of Lee.

At Llanfair, Waterdine, Shropshire, Capt. J. R. Sladen, of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Maria Anne, second dau. of the Rev. J. R. N. Kinchant, J.P. of Nantiago.

At Sheffield, the Rev. R. J. Steele, Incumbent of East Halesley and Ingleby Arncliffe, to Sarah Althea, dau. of John Jeeves, esq., Sharrow-grange, Sheffield.

May 21. At Clifton, Henry Stratton Bush, Major in H.M.'s 41st (the Welsh) Regt., to Ellen Peyton, third dau. of Benjamin Peyton Sadler, esq., R.N., Clifton.

At Staindrop, James Trotter, esq., surgeon of the Durham Artillery Militia, fifth son of the late Col. Trotter, Deputy-Lieut. and J.P., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late J. Elliot, esq., banker, Carlisle.

At Hull, William Wright, esq., of Singelthorpe-hall, East Riding, to Jane Eliza, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Cory, Vicar of Skipsca.

May 23. At Dublin, Capt. Philip H. Somerville, R.N., to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Hugh R. Cuming, esq., of Beach-park, co. Carlow, and Cornhill, co. Cavan.

At Neufchatel, Switzerland, Nash Edwards Vaughan, esq., of Rheola, Glamorganshire, to Anna Maria Louisa, third dau. of Ed. Swainston Strangways, esq., of Alne-hall.

May 24. At Dublin, Wm. Kennedy, esq., M.R.C.S.L., of Richmond-st., Mountjoy-sq., Dublin, to Grace Marian, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, Mountjoy-sq.

At St. Paul's, Sketty, the Rev. J. R. Hall, Rector of Boldon, and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, to Louisa Frances Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Eden, esq., of the Bryn, near Swansea.

At Cranborne, Joseph Stone Studley, esq., of Broadwindsor, Dorsetshire, to Lucy Jane, only dau. of Wm. Traer Chappel, esq., of Truro.

At St. Paul's, Canonbury, the Rev. Brocklesbury Davis, M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Church of England Missionary to Allahabad, to Constantia Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. J. Carver, M.A., Canonbury, Middlesex.

At Bolton-abbey, the Rev. Chas. Newton Paulet, Vicar of Kirkhamerton, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late T. Dykes, esq., of Hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Joseph Philip Shaw, esq., of Gort-house, Petersham, to Jane Sabina, dau. of the late Major Bolger, 93rd Regt., and widow of Capt. Collard, of Walthamstow.

May 25. At Machynlleth, the Rev. John Jones, B.A., of Shrewsbury, son of Lewis Jones, esq., of that town, to Mary, second dau. of J. F. Jones, esq., Machynlleth.

May 26. At Leek Wootton, Warwick, the Rev. Francis Burton Shepherd, M.A., of Oriol College, Oxford, and Curate of Scholes, Cleckheaton, to Frances, dau. of John Lane, esq., of the Woodloes, Warwick.

At Kibworth, the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of Hong Kong, to Hannah Mary, younger dau. of John Johnstone, gent., of Hull, and relict of the Rev. George Willets, of Salisbury.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. Francis Phillott, youngest son of the Rev. James Phillott, Rector of Stanton Priors, Somersetshire, to Margaret Anne, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Benn Church, of Ince, Cheshire.

At South Newton, Wilts, George Game, Jun., esq., of Pointington, Somerset, to Elizabeth Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Jesty, esq., of Druce.

At Yatley, Hants, the Rev. Wm. Tringham, Rector of Wotton Fitzpaine, Dorset, to Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of Geo. Mason, esq., Manor-house, Yatley.

At Weymouth, the Rev. Williams Sabine, Rector of Hotham, Yorkshire, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Matthews, Rector of Melbury Osmond, Dorset.

At Edwin Loach, Herefordshire, E. Aikyns Wood, esq., of Osmington-house, Dorset, to Anna Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Grasset, Rector of Edwin Loach and Tedstone Wafer.

At Eastham, Cheshire, J. Green Bourne, M.A., Rector of Broome, Kidderminster, to Sarah Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Handforth, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne.

At Brighton, Harvey Wm. Dixon, esq., of Storrington, Sussex, to Emma, fourth dau. of Wm. Anderson, esq., of Brighton.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Licut.-Col. E. G. W. Keppel, of Lexham-hall, Norfolk, to Harriet Jacqueline, youngest dau. of Sir Anthony Buller, of Pound, Devon.



At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl., Frederick, third son of Joseph Chater, esq., of Old Grove-house, Hampstead, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Thomas Davidson, esq., of St. George's-pl., Hyde-park-corner.

At Feltham, George Gage, esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire, to Jane, dau. of Robt. Harris, esq.

At Lincoln, Frederick Wade Hobson, esq., of Manchester, to Fanny, only dau. of the late T. Michael Keyworth, esq., of Lincoln.

May 28. At St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-sq., the Rev. Beynon Batley, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, to Harriet Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Miller, of H.M.'s 24th Regt.

At Holy Trinity Church, Kentish-town, Morris Richard, son of George Coleman, esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., of Guildford-st., Russell-sq., to Eliza Adela'd., third dau. of Charles Wyman, esq., of Camden-sq.

May 30. At St. Marylebone, Charles Elgee, esq., Major 3rd Depot Battalion, to Elisabeth Har'ot, only dau. of Adam Schoales, esq., Carlton-crescent, Southampton.

May 31. At Castleton, Sherborne, the Rev. George Greenwood, Chaplain of Bethlem Hospital, and Assistant-Hospitalier of St. Thomas's Hospital, to Frances Delia Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Coates.

At Doddington, Herefordshire, the Rev. John Byce Byrne, third son of the late Henry Byrne, esq., Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Chancery at Madras, to Ellen Gertrude, youngest dau. of Richard Webb, esq., Doddington-hall.

At Osmaston, near Ashbourn, John Bridges Plumtree, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Western Plumtree, of Eastwood Rectory, Notts, to Elisabeth, eldest dau. of Francis Wright, esq., of Osmaston-manoor, Derby. Also, at the same time, Frederic Edward Wigram, esq., son of Edw. Wigram, esq., of Connaught-pl., West, London, to Frances, third dau. of Francis Wright, esq.

At Hougham, near Dover, the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, Curate of Christchurch, youngest son of Charles Wilkinsoh, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, to Wilhelmina Catherine Tracey, youngest dau. of the late Sir David James Hamilton Dickson.

At Exton, Mr. James Hammond, of Barnsdale-lodge, Oakham, to Emma Augusta, eldest dau. of F. C. Hill, esq., solicitor, late of Chancery-lane, London.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Augustus Pepper, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Commodore Pepper, of the Indian Navy, to the late Helen Susanna Catherine Gertrude Ogilvy, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Airlie.

At Richmond, from the residence of Lady Collier, aunt to the bride, Weston Parry, esq., of Callow-hill, near Monmouth, to Katharine Jean, dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Butler, of Soberton, Hants, and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwick-park, Hants.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-ter., Frederick, third son of John Pater, esq., of Upper Tooting, to Cecilia, fourth dau. of Robert Henry Lachlan, esq., of Gloucester-gardens.

At All Saints', Upper Norwood, Francis Healey, esq., of Euston-grove, Magistrate of the county of Middlesex, to Marian, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Chambers, esq., of Lewisham.

At Grinshill, Salop, John Edward Briscoe, esq., of Albrighton, Shiffnell, fourth son of George Briscoe, esq., of Oldfallings-hall, Wolverhampton, to Annie Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Wood, Incumbent of Grinshill, Salop.

Lately. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. William Parry, M.A., Curate of Romey, to Amelia Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B.

June 1. At Tinwell, Rutland-shire, the Rev. Arthur Philip Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell, to Sarah, widow of T. N. Clough, esq., of Tinwell, and second dau. of the Rev. Thos. Dupré.

At Exeter, Arnold Wm. Wainwright, esq., of Devonshire-place, London, to Caroline Louisa

England, second dau. of Capt. Festing, R.N., K.H.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Heneage Dering, nephew of Sir E. Cholmondeley Dering, bart., of Surrenden Dering, Ashford, Kent, to Lady Chatterton, widow of Sir Wm. Chatterton.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Edgar, youngest son of Edward Fordham Flower, esq., of the Hill, Stratford-upon-Avon, to Isabella Sophia, eldest dau. of the late John Morley Dennis, esq., of Belville, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

At Brighton, Thomas Alderman Houghton, of Hanicans-lodge, Wokingham, Berks, only son of the late John Houghton, esq., of Broom-hall, in that county, to Mary Cecilia Wakeford, youngest dau. of the late Rd. Attree, esq., of Bibearene, Hants.

At Preshute, the Rev. James Furnival, jun., only son of the Rev. Jas. Furnival, of Larkber-house, Devonshire, to Julia Anne, second dau. of David Pierce Maurice, esq., of Preshute and Marlborough, Wiltshire.

At Prestbury, James, only son of Jas. Pownell, esq., of Pennington-hall, Leigh, to Mary, youngest dau. of Joseph Swanwick, esq., of Prestbury.

At Bramley, the Rev. George W. Cruttenden, eldest son of Robert Cruttenden, esq., of Southampton, to Mary Catherine, eldest dau. of the late George Snelling, esq., of Bramley, Surrey.

At Great Yarmouth, J. Knight, esq., Newcastle, Staffordshire, to Mary Ferrier, eldest dau. of G. W. Holt, esq., Great Yarmouth; and at the same time and place, W. Holt, esq., Great Yarmouth, to Catherine, youngest dau. of J. Hall, esq., Tamworth, Staffordshire.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Robert Hepburn Swinton, H.M.S. "Edinburgh," to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late James Hunter, esq., of Hafton, Argyllshire.

At Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Edw. Walker, esq., of Oxted, Surrey, and Orme-sq., London, to Elizabeth Jane Gregory, youngest dau. of Wm. Buchanan, esq., advocate, Her Majesty's Solicitor of Teinds for Scotland.

At Bury, Lancashire, the Rev. James Pearce Yeo, eldest son of Mr. James Yeo, of South Zeal, to Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Tempest Parker, esq., of Bury.

At Liverpool, John Wilson, fourth son of David Blyth, esq., London, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late David Black, esq., Dundee.

At Whitechurch, Shropshire, Lieut.-Col. John Harding Wynell Mayow, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Theodosa, dau. of J. Lee, esq., of Whitechurch.

At Boreham, Essex, Frederick Haines, esq., of Maida-hill, youngest son of the late William Haines, esq., of Hainakerr-lodge, East Brixton, to Laura Ann Maria, fourth dau. of John James Tweed, esq., of Alfred-pl., Bedford-sq.

At Walton Breck, Liverpool, the Rev. Richard Titley, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the late Edward Titley, esq., of Manchester, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Richard Cardwell Gardner, esq., of Newsham-house, Liverpool.

At Upper Clapton, the Rev. George Stringer Rowe, to Jane, younger dau. of J. Vanner, esq., Stamford-hill.

At Leeds, Noble, son of the late Benjamin Hallwell, esq., of Highfield-house, to Mary Alice, eldest dau. of John Young, esq., of Hope-villa, all of Leeds.

June 2. At Barnsley, John George, son of John Phillips, esq., Upper Holloway, to Lucy Jane, dau. of the late H. M. Hawksworth, esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At St. Andrews, Sir Alexander Grant, bart., to Susan, second dau. of J. F. Ferrier, esq., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews.

At Bandwick, Gloucestershire, Thomas Wintle, esq., of Swainwick-villa, near Bath, to Sarah Bealey Beard, relict of Thomas Beard, esq., of Barbadoes.

At Narberth, Pembrokesh., the Rev. William

Huntingdon, M.A., Rector of St. John's, Manchester, to Maria, eldest dau. of Griffith Protheroe, esq., of Narberth, surgeon.

At Liverpool, James Archibald Ker Wilson, esq., to Mary Agnes, eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Bowman, esq., M.D., Liverpool.

June 3. At Stockwell, James Simms, esq., son of William Simms, esq., F.R.S., of Carshalton, to Eleanor Georgiana, dau. of Thos. R. Davison, esq., of Durham-house, Montague-place, Clapham-road.

At Edinburgh, George H. B. Hay, esq., of Lerwick, to Ursilla Katherine, relict of L. Woodman, esq., W.S., and eldest dau. of William Bruce, esq., of Symbister.

June 4. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Francis Edward Pratt, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, to Anna Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Hurt Sitwell, esq., Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Henry Goodenough, third son of Goodenough Hayter, esq., of Loughton, Essex, to Janet, third dau. of William Druce, esq., of Chelsea.

John Elliott, esq., jun., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Georgina, only dau. of Col. G. C. Armstrong, of the Indian army.

June 6. At Dover, the Rev. Robert James Haynes, eldest son of the late Henry H. Haynes, esq., to Amabel Selina, second dau. of William Gambier, esq.

At Anglesey, Richard Reynolds, eldest son of Rd. Rathbone, esq., of Woodcote, near Liverpool, to Frances Susannah, second dau. of the late Hugh Roberts, esq., of Glan-y-Menal, Anglesey.

June 7. At St. Mary Church, Devon, Capt. Graves, late of the 18th Royal Irish, youngest son of the late Very Rev. Thomas Graves, formerly Dean of Connor, to Julia Deverell, eldest dau. of the late B. W. Blossome, esq., of Dursley.

At Cheriton, Kent, Wm. Smith Cowper Cooper, only son of W. Cooper Cooper, esq., of Teddington-park, Beds, to Ledia Housemayne, second dau. of Thomas Du Boulay, esq., of West Lawn, Sandgate.

At Monckstown, Cork, Charles Henry, youngest son of Sir John Kingston James, bart., D.L., of Dublin, to Kate Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. John Rowley, LL.D., and niece of the late Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, bart., G.C.B., &c.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Francis Houseman, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Emma Mary, dau. of the late Charles Roberts, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and widow of Charles Hughes Hallet, esq., of the same service.

At Littlebourne, Kent, the Rev. Thomas Hirst, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's-with-St.-Paul's, and Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, son of the late George Hirst, esq., of Oulton, near Wakefield, to Emma, eldest dau. of Denne Denne, esq., of Elbridge-house, Littlebourne.

At Stretton-on-Fosse, Warwickshire, William Park Dickens, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and eldest son of William Dickens, esq., of Cherington, Warwickshire, to Catherine Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Causton, Rector of Stretton.

At Brighton, Henry R. Madden, esq., M.D., to Flora, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Duncan Macdonald, R.N.

At All Saints', Fulham, Geo. Henry Richardson Cox, esq., of Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., and Spondon, Derbyshire, to Emily Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Gibbs, esq., St. Stevens.

At Warwick, Charles John, second son of Matthew Wise, esq., of Shrublands, Warwickshire, to Louisa Caroline, youngest dau. of Richard Malone Sneyd, esq.

At Whippingham, I.W., Henry George Apletree, esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary Jane Theodosia, younger dau. of the late Rev. William Warner, Rector of Widford, Essex.

At East Bridgford, Notts, Sir Anchtel Ashburnham, bart., of Guestling, Sussex, to Isabella,

eldest dau. of the late Capt. George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B.

At Viewfield-house, Nairnshire, Henry Rose, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, co. Inverness, to Jamesina, youngest dau. of James Augustus Grant, esq., of Viewfield, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut. Thomas Rose Hunter, H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Fanny, younger dau. of Leeds Paine, esq., of Chartham, near Canterbury.

At Forscote, the Rev. Wm. Goldstone, of Bath, to Frances Eliza, only child of the Rev. Edwin Bosanquet, of Forscote, Somerset.

At Hammersmith, the Rev. Maximilian Nunez, B.A., second son of John Nunez, esq., of Jamaica, West Indies, to Catherine, third dau. of the late Henry Kendale, esq., F.R.C.S. Eng.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Percy, son of John Murray Aynsley, esq., Underdown, Herefordshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Campbell, esq., George-sq., Edinburgh.

At Killyleag, the Rev. Jonas Pascal Fitzwilliam Davidson, Curate of All Saints', Dorchester, to Jane Dora, dau. of the Rev. Edward Hinks, D.D., Rector of Killyleagh, co. Down.

At Dartford, John Ellershaw, esq., of Oakfield, near Leeds, to Charlotte Augusta Ommannay, seventh dau. of the late Thomas Bradley Fooks, esq., of Dartford, Kent.

June 8. At St. James', Piccadilly, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, third son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, to Florence Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Miles, bart., M.P.

At Old Widecombe, John Reynolds, esq., of Cotham, Bristol, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Bethell, esq., of Entry-hill.

At All Souls', Langham-place, J. Martin Dunstan, esq., of Morningson-road, elder son of J. Dunstan, esq., of Bromley, to Eleanor, third surviving dau. of the late George Wilson, esq., of Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, and Mayfield, Sussex.

At Wootton Wawen, Phillip Albert, son of the late George Frederick Muntz, esq., M.P., of Umberslade, to Rosalie, third dau. of Phillip Henry Muntz, esq., of Edstone, Warwickshire.

At Wellington-sq., Ayr, N.B., Capt. John D. Hemsley, to Agnes E., youngest dau. of the late Capt. Kirk, 70th Foot.

At Dublin, W. Barnston, esq., K.L.H., of Crewehill, Cheshire, Major of the 55th Regt., to Mary Emma, youngest dau. of the late Col. King, K.H.

At Huntington, Yorkshire, Samuel Smith, esq., of Meanwood, near Leeds, to Jane, second dau. of John Craven, esq., of Highborn-house, York.

At Catthorpe, Leicestershire, Percival Sykes, esq., of Hostenley-house, near Wakefield, to Emily, dau. of the late Henry Highton, esq., of Leicester.

At Jersey, John Scudamore, son of Comm. W. R. B. Sellon, R.N., to Fanny Maria, dau. of the late Capt. Souter, 44th Regt.

June 9. At Blatherwycke, the Rev. Edward Salmon Bagshawe, Bulwick, Notts, to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of Gerard Noel Hoare, esq., and granddau. of Stafford O'Brien, esq.

At Walcot, Bath, Capt. Alfred Grey, youngest son of the Hon. Edward Grey, late Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Christina, only child of the Rev. Calvert B. Jones, of Heathfield, Glamorganshire.

At St. Day, James Hornby Buller, Capt. H.M.'s Military Train, eldest son of the Rev. R. Buller, of Lanreath, Cornwall, to Catherine A., youngest dau. of Wm. Williams, esq., of Tregulow, Cornwall, and Heanton Court.

At Creech St. Michael, near Taunton, Somersetshire, the Rev. F. G. Lee, of Lunsford, near Maidstone, to Elvira Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Duncan Ostrehan, Vicar of Creech St. Michael.

At Dublin, Robt. H. Borrowes, esq., Giltown,

eo. Kildare, to the Hon. Louisa Catherine Brown, third dau. of Lord Kilmaine.

At Bath, the Rev. Alfred Dutton, LL.B., senior Curate of St. Michael's, Coventry, to Rosamond Victoria, youngest dau. of Wm. McMichael, esq., of Nelson-pl., Bath.

At Edgbaston, Howard Taylor Ratcliff, son of Joseph Ratcliff, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second dau. of the late T. Clutton Salt.

At Marylebone Church, Francis Synge, son of the Rev. Edward Lyne, Vicar of Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rev. — Harkness.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. Pierrepont Mundy, son of the late Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, to Harriet Georgina, eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir George Tyler, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire, and widow of E. P. Richards, esq., of Plass Newydd.

At Ramabury, Wilts, Robert Pinckney Tanner, esq., of Yatesbury, to Mary Henley, second dau. of C. Rumbold, esq., of Hildrop.

At Shaftesbury, William Forrester, esq., of Malmesbury, Wilts, to Caroline Matilda, youngest dau. of Wm. Burridge, esq., of Shaftesbury.

June 11. At Walthamstow, Essex, Courtenay Crutenden, esq., of Liverpool, youngest son of Rev. Wm. Crutenden Crutenden, M.A., Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Peter Henry Berthon, esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, T. Godfrey, esq., of the Lodge, Herne Bay, to Louisa Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Buchanan, Hon. Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Military Prison, Aldersholt.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Geo. Gillett, esq., of Grosvenor-gate, Hyde-park, to Mary Anne, only dau. of Alfred Lapworth, esq., of Old Bond-st., and of Lapworth, Warwickshire.

At Hastings, Capt. Dirom, Bengal Artillery, of Mount Annan, Dumfriesshire, to Anna Leonora, only dau. of Wm. Maxwell Dirom, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

At Kensington, R. Liveing Fenn, esq., of Camberwell, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Walker, esq., of Upton-on-Severn.

At Curdridge, Hants, Joseph Fuller, esq., of Maidenhead, Berks, to Elizabeth Rebecca, third dau. of the late George Silcock, esq., of Heacham, Norfolk.

At St. Pancras, London, Dr. Alex. Smith, H.E.L.C.S., to Frances Louisa, widow of the Rev. W. H. Ross, Chaplain in the same service. At Broughton, Wm. Collins, esq., solicitor, Winchester, to Helen, second dau. of Hinton R. Bailey, esq., of Pittleworth, Hants.

June 13. In London, Major Charles Edward Mansfield, to Annie Margaret Eliza, second dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Ellis.

At Stanington, Thomas F. McNay, M.R.C.S., Lecturer on Anatomy, Durham, to Elizabeth Jameson, dau. of the late Watson Chareton, esq., Close-house.

June 14. At St. Just in Roseland, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederic Gutierrez, Chaplain H.M.S. "Russell," to Agnes Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Carlyon, Rector of St. Just in Roseland.

At Street, near Glastonbury, the Rev. Christ Haggard, M.A., son of the late John Haggard, esq., LL.D., of Doctor's-commons, to Mary Helen, only dau. of the late Rev. R. L. Townsend, M.A., Vicar of All Saints', Wandsworth.

At Trinity Church, Cloudeley-sq., Islington, Frederick C. Bailey, esq., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Sophia, dau. of Henry A. Fanner, esq., of St. John's-wood.

At Chislehurst, Frederick Chalmers, esq., of the Rifle Brigade, to Constance, dau. of the late J. Edlmann, esq., of Hawkwood, Chislehurst.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Thoa. Lytton Powys, eldest son of Lord Lilford, to Emma Ellis, youngest dau. of the late Robt. W. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.

At Twickenham, John Kebell, eldest son of

John Gwyn, esq., of Ramsgate, to Ann, only dau. of John May, esq., of Twickenham.

At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. Geo. Everard, M.A., Vicar of Framden, Suffolk, to Martha Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James R. Maude, esq., of St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park.

At Brixton, D. R. Adams, esq., of Surrenden Dering, Kent, late of Shanghai, to Fanny, third dau. of James Deacon, esq., of Brixton, late of Elnore, Denmark.

At Fulbeck, the Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, third son of the Rev. Percival S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, to Mary Gertrude, widow of George Warren, esq.

At Brighton, Arthur Loftus Tottenham, esq., of Glenfarne-hall, co. Leitrim, Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, to Sarah Anne, only dau. of the late George Addenbrooke, esq., of Barrow-mount, Gore's-bridge, Kilkenny.

At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Thomas H. H. Leckonby Phipps, esq., eldest son of the late T. H. H. Phipps, esq., of Leighton-house, Wilts, to Jacintha Penelope, only dau. of the late Lieut-Col. Paul Phipps, K.H., of Berrywood, Hants.

June 15. At Ilfracombe, Wm. Bache Roberts, esq., of Harlington-house, Middlesex, eldest son of Wm. Jackson Roberts, esq., of Camberwell, to Laura Louisa Sheppard, second dau. of John S. Williams, esq., of Quay Field-house, Ilfracombe, and late of the Bengal Cavalry, and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, bart., R.N.

At Upper Norwood, Wm. Moore, esq., of Sunderland, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. A. Swinburne, esq., of South Norwood, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Herne-hill, the Rev. Edward Hensley, eldest son of the Rev. C. Hensley, Vicar of Cabourn, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Wm. Stone, esq., of Dulwich-hill, Surrey.

At Colchester, Henry Laver, esq., surgeon, to Louisa, eldest dau. of W. Johnson, esq., surgeon.

At All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, John, eldest son of John Norton, esq., of Lincoln, to Emma Sarah, dau. of William Bea, esq., of Kensington.

At Edinburgh, Capt. George Sinclair, of the Bengal Army, second son of Sir John Sinclair, bart., of Dunbeath, to Agnes, only dau. of the late John Learmouth, esq., of Dean.

June 16. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Robert Quayle Kermode, esq., of Mona-vale, Tasmania, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Henry Addenbrooke, esq., of Cheltenham.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Jabez Hogg, esq., of Gower-st., to Jessie, widow of R. B. Terraneau, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Read, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Swanscombe, James H. Tillyer, of Northfleet, only son of Joseph Henry Tillyer, of New Brentford, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Wm. E. Russell, esq., of Swanscombe, Kent.

At St. Martin's-le-Grand, York, the Rev. Owen Marden, M.A., Rector of Great Parndon, Essex, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late William Oldfield, esq., of Lendal, York.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Green, 2nd E. Bengal Fusiliers, third son of the Rev. G. W. Green, Court Henry, Carmarthenshire, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Carter, esq., of Troy, Jamaica.

At Calbourne, Isle of Wight, Edward Wilkes Wand, esq., son of Edward Wand, esq., of Manston-hall, Leeds, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. Wm. a Court Holmes, of Westover, Isle of Wight.

At Edinburgh, J. Gilchrist Clark, esq., of Speddoch, Dumfriesshire, to Matilda Caroline, youngest dau. of W. H. F. Talbot, esq., of Lacock-abbey, Wilts.

At Broxbourne, Richard William, only son of Wm. Wilson, esq., of Moor-place, Stamford-le-Hope, Essex, to Caroline, fifth dau. of Cuaa Webb, esq., of High Grounds, Herts.

At Derby, B. Scott Currey, esq., youngest son of the late Benjamin Currey, esq., of Eltham-



park, Kent, to Helen, eldest dau. of Dr. Heygate, F.R.S., of Derby.

At Cologne, Wm. Gage Blake, esq., second son of Sir Henry Blake, bart., of Ashfield-lodge, Suffolk, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. James T. Bennet, Rector of Cheveley, Cambridgeshire.

June 18. At St. Matthew's, Islington, James Charles Hurst, of St. Ann's-villas, Notting-hill, eldest son of Limpus Hurst, esq., Audit-office, Somerset-house, to Emma Jane, eldest dau. of the late O. H. Parry, esq., Reading.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Crowe, esq.,

Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, second son of the late Charles Crowe, esq., Capt. 93rd Highlanders, to Louisa Emily Elizabeth, second dau. of John Easton, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Charles Easton, esq., of Cascombe-hall, Gloucestershire.

June 21. At Writtle, George Sopp, esq., of Ivy Church, Wilts, to Amelia, dau. of the late Charles Bush, esq., surgeon, and niece of Dr. Bush, of Eaton-lodge, Highwood, Essex.

At St. James's, Paddington, A. Leland Noel, esq., third son of Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, to Ella, third dau. of Rev. Capel Molyneux.

## OBITUARY.

### PRINCE METTERNICH.

June 11. At his residence, near Vienna, aged 86, Clement Wenceslas, Prince Metternich, Duke of Portella.

Clement Wenceslas Metternich was born at Coblenz on the 15th of May, 1773, so that when he died he had completed his 86th year. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the Empire against the Turks; his family had given more than one elector to the Archbishoprics of Mayence and Treves; and his father, the Count Metternich, had obtained some reputation as a diplomatist and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of fifteen Metternich entered the University of Strasbourg, where he had for his fellow-student Benjamin Constant, and from which, two years afterwards, he removed to Mayence, in order to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first public appearance as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II.; and in 1794, after a short visit to England, he was attached to the Austrian Embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. Thus far he was but serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility, after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg, was (1801) appointed minister at the Court of Dresden, then (1803-4) proceeded as ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading part in the arrangement of that well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz, and at length, after the peace of Presburg, was selected for the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Emperor—that of Austrian Minister at the Court of Napoleon. The rise of the young Ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French Emperor greeted him with the remark,—“You are very young to represent

so powerful a monarchy.” “Your Majesty was not older at Austerlitz,” replied Metternich. He managed with so much ability that when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian Court, which was seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the successor to Count Stadion. It was during his tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess as a means of purchasing a respite for the empire. He conducted the negotiations with Champagne; Napoleon was divorced from Josephine; and Metternich escorted Marie Louise to Paris. It was but an expedient; it was a humiliating sacrifice, which could not be a permanent settlement; and in 1813, after the great French catastrophe in Russia, war was again formally declared by Austria against France. In the autumn of that year the grand alliance was signed at Troplitz, and on the field of Leipsic Metternich was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. In the subsequent conferences and treaties the newly-created Prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the Treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honour of a doctor's hood from the University of Oxford. When the Congress of Vienna was opened, Prince Metternich, then in his 42nd year, was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and this presidency in the congress may be regarded as typical of an ascendancy which, from this time, he exerted for many years in the affairs of Europe.—*Times*.

### THE BISHOP OF ANTIGUA.

May 16. Of yellow fever, after a very brief tenure of his sacred office, the Right Rev. S. Jordan Rigaud, D.D., F.R.A.S.,

Lord Bishop of Antigua, and Member of the Executive Council of that Island.

Dr. Rigaud's career in England was, in many respects, a distinguished one. He was the son of the late Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, who was an eminent astronomer, and held the post of Radcliffe Observer at Oxford from 1827 to 1839. In Michaelmas Term 1838 he gained the highest honour of his University, a first class both in Classics and Mathematics. After having been for some time Fellow and Tutor of Exeter, where he obtained considerable reputation for his success with his pupils, he became head master's assistant at Westminster School, whence, after narrowly missing the head mastership of King Edward's School, Birmingham (on the promotion of Mr. J. P. Lee to the bishopric of Manchester), a most valuable as well as honourable post, he was transferred to the head mastership of Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. This school was in but little reputation when Mr. Rigaud took it; that of Bury St. Edmund's, under Dr. Donaldson, being the most popular and fashionable school in Suffolk. Mr. Rigaud's great ability, indefatigable industry, popular manners, and earnest Christian life, contrived very shortly to reverse the state of things entirely, and Ipswich School became widely known beyond the limits of Suffolk. A new and splendid school was built in 1852, so numerous were the applications for admission; and it prospered continuously. Dr. Rigaud, who had a year or two before taken the degree of D.D., and had been Examiner in 1845 at Oxford, and Select Preacher before the University in Michaelmas Term, 1856, was nominated in 1857, by the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston's last Administration, to the bishopric of Antigua, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year; and the clergy, gentry, and people of Ipswich on that occasion presented him with a splendid testimonial, indicative of their sense of his merits in promoting every educational, philanthropic, and religious improvement in their town. In Antigua his career was short, but sufficiently long to mark him as an ornament to the episcopate; for his activity, cheerful disposition, and deep piety impressed his flock so thoroughly, that he was honoured with a public funeral, the Lieutenant-Governor heading it, and hundreds of people following it.

THE REV. JOHN MITFORD.

April 27. At Benhall, Suffolk, aged 77, the Rev. John Mitford, B.A., Vicar of

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that parish, well known as the editor of Gray, and formerly one of the editors of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. Mitford was descended from the Mitfords of Mitford Castle in Northumberland, and nearly related to Lord Redesdale, and the historian of Greece. His father, John Mitford, esq., was a commander in the East India Company's China trade, and latterly resident at Richmond in Surrey, where the subject of this memoir was born, on the 13th of August, 1781: he lost his father in May, 1806. He went first to school at Richmond, and afterwards to the grammar-school at Tunbridge, during the mastership of the celebrated Dr. Vicesimus Knox; from Tunbridge he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, where Dr. Copleston (afterwards Bishop of Llandaff) was his tutor; and his intimate associate was Reginald Heber, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In 1802, when Heber's poem on "Palestine" won the prize for English poetry, Mitford, who had already shewn his taste and talents for versification, was the most distinguished of his competitors. Mr. Mitford graduated B.A. in 1809, and in 1810 he obtained the living of Benhall, in Suffolk, through the interest of Lord Redesdale, within three months of his taking holy orders, having during the interval served the neighbouring church of Kelsale. On taking up his residence at Benhall, he at once indulged his fondness for arboriculture, by planting around the vestry a great variety of foreign and ornamental trees, which he lived to see arrive at high perfection and beauty, and built a new parsonage house, and exchanged the whole glebe which previously lay in distant and distinct places.

In August, 1815, Mr. Mitford was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Lord Redesdale, and presented to the rectory of Weston St. Peter's, and in 1817 to that of Stratford St. Andrew, both in Suffolk, and both in the patronage of the King; and in 1824 those livings were united during his incumbency.

The following is a list of his publications:—

1. Agnes, the Indian Captive, with other Poems. 1 vol. 12mo. 1811.

2. The Works of Gray, with a Memoir and Notes, first published in 1814 in 1 vol. 8vo., by White and Cockrane. From the hands of those publishers this work passed to Mawman, who gave Mr. Mitford £500 for a new edition, which was printed in 1815 in 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Warton had then recently communicated to Mr. Mitford 100 fresh letters of Gray, and the opportunity was then taken



to restore the letters which Mason had formerly published in his *Life of the Poet*, but mutilated, garbled, and patched together, sometimes with fictitious dates. Mr. Mitford afterwards, in 1835, edited the Aldine edition of Gray's Works, the Poems in one, and the Letters in four volumes, for which he received £105 from W. Pickering. There have been still later editions of the Poems in 1847 and 1852.

3. The Poems of Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Prior, Swift, Young, Parnell, Goldsmith, and Falconer, with memoirs, forming other volumes of the Aldine Poets; to the Parnell is prefixed one of Mr. Mitford's most elaborate attempts in verse,—an epistle to his friend, the Rev. A. Dyce.

4. The *Life of Milton*, prefixed to his Works, in 8 vols. 8vo.

5. The Latin Poems of Vincent Bourne, with a memoir and notes, 1 vol. 12mo. 1840.

6. Sacred Specimens, selected from early English Poets, 1 vol. 12mo.; with a poetical Proem by the editor, of which the late Charles Lamb thought highly.

7. The Correspondence of Walpole and Mason, 2 vols. 8vo. 1851.

8. The Correspondence of Gray and Mason, 8vo. 1853.

9. Cursory Notes on various Passages in the Text of Beaumont and Fletcher, as edited by the Rev. A. Dyce, and on his "Few Notes on Shakspeare." 8vo. 1856.

10. Miscellaneous Poems, 1 vol. 12mo., 1858, published about six months before his death. This is a very pleasing selection of his fugitive pieces, but by no means containing the whole of them.

At the end of the last was announced, as "in the press," a work as yet unpublished, entitled "Passages of Scripture, illustrated by Specimens from the Works of the Old Masters of Painting."

Mr. Mitford wrote some articles in the "Quarterly Review." One of them was upon one of the early works of his namesake, Miss Mitford, of Reading: it was so spiced by Mr. Gifford the editor, that Dr. Mitford (her father) went in consequence to Mr. Murray, and challenged him to mortal combat. Mr. Mitford was afterwards on friendly terms with the lady; but she was not a relation, unless a very distant one. It is true that she claimed to be descended from the Mitfords of Mitford Castle; but her father had at one time written his name Midford.

Mr. Mitford began to be a considerable contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in the year 1833. He first supplied a series of articles on our old English poets,—Peele, (whose works had then

been recently published by his friend the Rev. Alexander Dyce,) Greene, and Webster; and one on Sacred Poetry, particularly the works of Prudentius.

Before the end of the same year Mr. Mitford had induced the proprietors of the Magazine to transfer a share of it to the late Mr. William Pickering, then of Chancery-lane, and afterwards of Piccadilly, at whose suggestion a new series was commenced in January 1834. Mr. Mitford therefore became the principal writer, and for the next seven years he every month, with very few exceptions, wrote the leading article, as well as the majority of the reviews. This arduous task he very assiduously and successfully pursued until the end of 1850, when he relinquished his post, and his subsequent contributions were only few and occasional.

He varied the graver departments of his labours by frequent pieces of occasional poetry, which was usually signed by his own initials, J. M.

A peculiar feature which Mr. Mitford maintained for many years may also be pointed out as having proceeded from his pen; we mean the article of Retrospective Review, the subject of which was usually old English poetry, or some other scarce relic of our early literature.

It may be safely affirmed that during the considerable period that Mr. Mitford was editor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, his "leading articles," critiques, and verses, all evinced, more or less, his great abilities and the vast extent of his knowledge. Indeed, it may be said that he made a near approach to his favourite Gray in the variety of his learning and acquirements, for he was an indefatigable student of the Greek and Roman classics, well acquainted with Italian, French, and German authors, most deeply read in every department of English literature, a skilful ornithologist and botanist, and a passionate lover of painting, especially that of the Italian school. In order to indulge his taste in some of these matters, and more particularly in paintings and landscape gardening, which he had cultivated sedulously, he visited, as leisure permitted, almost every part of England, and Mr. Mitford perhaps has left no survivor who has examined a larger number of the best furnished mansions of our nobility and gentry. Nor was he less alive to all that was worthy of observation in the metropolis, whether in public or private custody. When in London, to which he paid frequent visits, Mr. Mitford was always a welcome guest at many tables, and especially at that of the late Samuel

Rogers, who used to take much pleasure in his conversation.

In the days of his health and vigour, and indeed to a period beyond middle age, Mr. Mitford was an ardent admirer of the athletic sport of cricket: and we may refer to a very curious memoir on this true English game, in our number for July, 1833, p. 41, in which he investigated its origin and progress with great research and enthusiasm. (On the etymology of *cricket*, see also Mr. Mitford's opinion in our New Series, 1837, vol. vii. p. 338.)

Mr. Mitford had formed in early life a very valuable library of the classic authors of all countries; and many of his books are remarkable for the MS. notes of their authors or former owners. We are informed that this collection is about to be sold by auction by Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson.

Mr. Mitford married, Oct. 21, 1814, Augusta, second dau. of E. Boodle, esq., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square; and has left one son, Robert Henry Mitford, esq., who married, Aug. 12, 1847, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Wilby, and niece of the Rev. Charles Paul, Vicar of Wellow, Somerset.

The several branches of the Mitford family are thus enumerated by Mr. Mitford himself in Nichols's "Illustrations of Literature," vol. vii. p. 840:—"First branch, Bertram Mitford, of Mitford Castle. Second branch, Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall, Suffolk. Third branch, William Mitford, of Pittshill, Sussex. Fourth and last branch, Lord Redesdale, and his elder brother, the historian of Greece. The whole Mitford family are included in these four branches and the off-sets. J. M."

#### GENERAL GOSSELIN.

June 11. At Mount Osprings, Faversham, aged 90, General Gosselin, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

General Gerard Gosselin survived the death of his venerable brother, Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, about two years, the gallant Admiral having died at a great age. The late General was one of the senior Generals on the "Army List." He entered the army as far back as November, 1780. According to Hart's record of his services,—“General Gosselin commanded a brigade on the expedition against Genoa under Lord W. Bentinck, and on its capture was appointed commandant there until the peace with France. Subsequently he commanded a brigade in the American

war, and was present at the attack on and capture of Castine, on the Penobscot.” The late officer's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, November 29, 1780; Lieutenant, January 6, 1791; Captain, June 8, 1794; Major, June 15, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 1, 1800; Colonel, July 23, 1810; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieutenant-General, May 27, 1825; and General, November 23, 1841.

#### MAJ.-GEN. MACADAM, R.M.

June 10. At Edinburgh, Major-General David Macadam, R.M.

The deceased had been fifty-four years in the Royal Marines, and had greatly distinguished himself in his professional career. While serving in "L'Aigle," between August, 1805, and May, 1809, he was at the attack on the French fleet by Admiral Cornwallis, on the 21st of August, 1805; gun-boats in Vigo Bay, 29th of October following; the blockade of Fort Cygo, July and August, 1807; action with French frigate off L'Orient, 22nd of March, 1808; Basque-roads, 11th and 12th of April, 1809, and various other affairs in the ship or her boats, and was forty times under fire. During service in the "Thames," between the 7th of October, 1809, and the 27th of August, 1812, he landed at Mount Circille, Amanthea, Citracco, in the Gulf of Policastro, and near to Cape Palinuro, and several other places on the coast of Calabria and in the Roman States. On board the "Forth," from the 31st July, 1813, to 29th of September, 1815, he was most actively employed, and was on the staff of the Anglo-Russian force forming the siege of Batlitz. The gallant General subsequently served on the North American coast. He had on repeated occasions been honourably noticed in the despatches of his superior officers to the Home Government, and is stated to have been above seventy times under fire. His commissions were dated as follows:—Second-Lieutenant, April 19, 1805; Lieutenant, July 27, 1808; Captain, December 7, 1830; Major, November 9, 1840; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 27, 1848; Colonel, March 14, 1854; and Major-General, June 20, 1855.

#### EDWARD DAWSON, ESQ.

June 1. Edward Dawson, Esq., of Whatton-house, Leicestershire, aged 57.

Mr. Dawson was born in March, 1802, at Long Whatton, where his ancestors have resided from the time of Charles I. to the date of his birth. He was the son of Edward Dawson, Esq., by his wife Susan, eldest daughter of Thomas March Phillips, Esq., of Garsdon-park, and the



position of the family may be inferred from the facts that the grandfather of Mr. Dawson was High Sheriff of Leicestershire early in the reign of George III., and that his great-grandfather held the same office in the reign of George I.

Early in life the deceased gentleman identified himself with the cause of Liberal Progress. He was one of the members for the Southern Division of the County from the year 1832 to 1836. Mr. Dawson succeeded Thomas Paget, Esq., of Humberstone, on his retirement from the representation of the entire county in 1832.

As a Magistrate, resident in the Loughborough division, Mr. Dawson was active and useful, taking a strong interest in all measures affecting the welfare of the county, and he will be much missed from his accustomed place in Quarter and Petty Sessions.

Mr. Dawson was twice married, and he leaves a family. In right of his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of J. F. Simpson, Esq., of Launde Abbey, (in which chapel he was interred on Wednesday,) he became the proprietor of that beautiful seat and domain, where his late brother, Henry Dawson, Esq., resided for many years, and which is still occupied by the mother-in-law of both the deceased brothers, Mrs. Finch Simpson. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Dawson, Esq., Captain of the Inniskillen Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the Crimea, and he is now serving in India.

#### THE BAN JELLACHICH.

AUSTRIA has lost one of her brightest names just at a time when she well needed every champion who could be called into her service. Jellachich, the celebrated Ban of Croatia, died a few days ago, at Agram, in the 59th year of his age. No truer hero than Jellachich has been seen in our time. He had that genius which inspires at once the affection and reverence of men; and, born both a warrior and a poet, he had acquired that great ascendancy over the minds of the wild nation over which he was chief, which could alone have enabled him to play the memorable part he did in the days of 1848. Never, perhaps, was so much dependent on the will and energy of one man, as when the great Ban saved the Austrian empire at that terrible period. Never could you point so distinctly at the armed hand that had torn a page from the book of history. On that page of 1848 was already written, as it seemed, the doom of the Austrian empire, when a new task was assigned to the

historian by means of an exploit which can hardly be matched for daring and brilliancy since the world's chronicle began. It was only the great influence which the Croat chief had acquired over the wild tribes under his command that enabled him to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him. The first week of October, 1848, brought a crisis of fearful importance to Austria. The then Emperor had been compelled to yield point after point to the Vienna revolutionists, until he at length made his escape from the capital and sought refuge at Olmutz. Radetzky and the army of Italy were fully engaged by the revolt of Lombardy; the Bohemians had been recently in a state of insurrection; the whole force of Hungary, the flower of the Austrian Empire, was now arrayed in deadly conflict against the heir of Maria Theresa. At that time Jellachich was with difficulty holding his own in Hungary against the swarming levies of the Magyars. But on hearing of the flight of the Emperor from Vienna, he determined to hazard all for the sake of striking a blow at that capital, now the centre of the revolution. Abandoning his operations in Hungary, he hurried by forced marches towards Vienna. A more perilous die was never thrown than that set upon the movement in question. Jellachich and his Croats were now the only force which could take an active part on behalf of the House of Hapsburg. But that part was taken against fearful odds. Before him the ramparts of Vienna were held by the revolutionary levies; close behind him the Hungarian army pressed in pursuit. It is remarkable that at this moment of danger the principle of nationality which M. Kossuth so eloquently invokes, and to which the existence of Austria is supposed to be antagonistic, was the very principle asserted for the purpose of saving the empire. Not even the blunders of the Hungarian General Moza, nor the pusillanimity of Kossuth, who was among the first to take to flight on the battle-field of Schwechat, contributed so much to the triumphant success of the Ban as the address of the latter to the Sclavonians of Bohemia, in which he called on them for assistance on the ground of their community of race with the Croats and Transylvanians. Up to this time the Bohemians had been making common cause with the revolution; they now responded to the cry of nationality, and at once joined heart and soul with their Croat brethren. This change set the troops of Windischgratz free to join those of Jellachich: and the result was the salvation of the Austrian Empire.—*John Bull.*



## SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.

April 15. Bombay has lost her foremost citizen. Sir Jamsetjee died at his house in town, about two o'clock yesterday morning, and his remains were conveyed to the Tower of Silence at Chowpatty, about nine o'clock the same morning. The funeral procession, as may be supposed, was most numerously attended, all the leading members of the Parsee community of course being present. The road along which it passed was crowded with spectators, many of whom, doubtless, were sincere mourners for a man whose charities were sown broadcast. During yesterday business was almost at a stand throughout the town. The dockyard and other factories were closed. So were all the schools and colleges. In the Government offices all the Parsee clerks were allowed leave of absence. Most of the Parsee shops and places of business were shut up, as were those of many sympathizing Hindoos. In the afternoon all the banks were closed by common consent. The man to whom these unusual honours were paid had been a successful man, but it was not his success that won him these honours. He was a wealthy man, but they were not paid to his wealth. Those who rendered them thought not of what he was or what he had, but of what he had done. They were paid to his active and boundless beneficence. Sir Jamsetjee was an able man, so far as a sound and shrewd judgment, indomitable resolution, and untiring perseverance constitute ability; but it was for his liberal spirit and willing hand that he was honoured. The late Baronet was of humble stock, and was altogether a self-made man. His parents, who died while he was a mere child, belonged to Nowsaree, a small town in the Baroda territories, but their son was born at Bombay. The date of his birth was the 15th July, 1783, so that he was near the ripe age of 76 when he died. He had to make his own way in the world, but by the time he was 16 he was fully prepared to do so. That way was at first rough and hard, but, undiscouraged, he went right on. The early life of the wealthy and all-honoured Baronet was strongly in contrast with the calm which enveloped his later years. He made five mercantile voyages to China. In one of these the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which, under the command of Sir Nathaniel Dance, beat off a French squadron under Admiral Linois. In another voyage the vessel on board which were himself and his fortune was captured by the French, and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence,

with the loss of all his property, and after enduring many privations, he found his way in a Danish vessel to Calcutta. Fortune smiled on him afterwards, however; and as his wealth increased we soon find the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, begin to develop itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to this the stream of his beneficence has scarcely slackened in its flow. The disposal of the vast sums brought to account (above £222,981) was not limited by the bounds of the community to which the munificent donor belonged. Parsee and Christian, Hindoo and Mussulman, indeed, people of all classes and creeds, alike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor and for the public. It is for this abounding and indiscriminating beneficence that Sir Jamsetjee was honoured while living, and that his memory will be honoured now that he is dead. May his example be a lesson to all of his countrymen who seek the road to honour, and are able to follow in his footsteps, though it may be a humble distance in the rear.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## CLERGY DECEASED.

May 14. At Exmouth, aged 61, the Rev. *George Hole*, LL.B. 1821, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Chunleigh (1823), Devon.

At Brecon, aged 82, the Ven. *Richard Davies*, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1800, Christ Church, Oxford, Canon of St. David's (1805), Archdeacon of Brecon (1804), and Vicar of Brecon.

May 15. At the Vicarage, aged 59, the Rev. *Henry James Wharton*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Mitcham (1846), Surrey.

May 16. In London, aged 77, the Rev. *John Gwillim*, M.A. 1809, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Bridenbury (1810), Herefordsh., and Ingoldmells (1817), Lincolnsh.

The Rev. *Henry Cupper Smith*, B.A. 1830, Christ's College, Cambridge, P.C. Monyash (1841), Derbysh., and formerly Curate of Steeple, Essex.

May 17. At Clifton, aged 39, the Rev. *William Merry*, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1848, Worcester College, Oxford.

May 18. The Rev. *Thomas Ludbey*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Cranham (1818), Essex, and Rural Dean of Chafford.

At Muggershanger-house, Beds, aged 64, the Rev. *Edward Henry Dawkins*, B.C.L. 1819, D.C.L. 1824, All Souls' College, Oxford.

May 23. At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 69, the Rev. *Archibald Montgomery Campbell*, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1816, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Little Steeping (1818), Lincolnsh., and P.C. of Paddington (1829).

May 24. At the Vicarage, aged 49, the Rev. *Frederick William Naylor*, B.A. 1832, St. John's College, Cambridge, V. of Upton (1840), and P.C. of Winkbourn (1840), Notts.

May 25. At Berkeley-sq., aged 83, the Rev. *Charles Augustus Stewart*, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, University Coll., Oxford, of Sunningdale, Berks.

*May 29.* Aged 84, the Rev. *John Jowett*, Rector of Hartfield (1830), Sussex.

*May 30.* Aged 43, the Rev. *Edward John Rimes*, B.D. 1845, Queen's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Stillingfleet (1857), York.

At the Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. *John Werrall Groves*, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1819, B. and D.D. 1823, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, Rector of Strensam, (1867), Worcestershire.

*May 31.* At Alveston, Warwickshire, aged 87, the Rev. *Francis Porteus-Knottsford*, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1798, Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Billesley (1823).

*June 4.* Aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Lindsay*, M.A., Rector of Sundridge (1846), Kent.

*June 6.* At Dudley, aged 86, the Rev. *Henry Andrews Cartwright*, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1798, B.D. 1808, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

*June 12.* At Stratford-house, Ryde, the Rev. *J. G. Kentish*, B.C.L., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and son-in-law of the Dean of Carlisle.

*June 13.* At Brompton, aged 68, the Rev. *J. Morrison*, D.D., LL.D.

At Pickhill Vicarage, the Rev. *William Trigg*.

*June 15.* At the Vicarage, aged 58, the Rev. *H. J. Wharton*, Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey.

At the Parsonage-house, aged 73, the Rev. *H. E. Phillips*, B.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Leeds.

*April 1.* At his residence, Ryde, New South Wales, aged 89, the Rev. *William Henry*, being the last of the pioneer missionaries of the ship "Duff" having been 63 years in the Pacific.

*May 18.* At Ashburton, suddenly, the Rev. *John Dove*, for many years minister of the Baptist Chapel in that town.

*May 21.* At Warminster, Wilts, aged 82, the Rev. *Andrew Smith*, for thirty years minister of the Baptist church at Rye, Sussex.

*May 26.* At St. Andrew's, the Rev. *Charles Johnson Lyon*, late minister of the Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's.

*May 29.* Aged 86, the Rev. *C. F. A. Steinkopf*, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand, for 58 years, and formerly Foreign Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

*June 1.* At the Manse, Oxnam, aged 69, the Rev. *James Wight*, in the twenty-ninth year of his ministry.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Feb. 17.* At Canterbury, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 32, Sarah Mary, widow of Wm. Hobart Seymour, esq., and subsequently wife of Henry Pleydell Bouverie, esq.

*March 17.* On board the "Alfred," on its passage to England, aged 44, Matilda, wife of the Rev. A. B. Spry, senior Chaplain, late of Allahabad, fifth dau. of the late H. Brown, esq., of Diss.

*March 31.* At Duntroon, near Queanbeyan, New South Wales, aged 54, the Hon. Robert Campbell, esq., Colonial Treasurer.

*Lately.* Drowned at sea, on his passage from Malta to England, by falling overboard from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-*packet "Ripon,"* aged 62, Rear-Adm. Sam. Thornton.

*April 1.* Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wise, esq., of the Priory, Hants, and late Lady Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-sq.

*April 2.* At Indore, Lieut.-Col. Charles Grant Becher, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and of of Beaton's Horse.

*April 9.* At Calcutta, whither he had been conveyed after his capture by the English at Canton, Ex-Commissioner Yeh. The "Hurkaru" says, "He was jolly to the last, and retained his genuine Chinese type of stolicism. So far from

suffering from compunction of conscience for having beheld 100,000 fellow creatures, his only regret seems to have been his inability to take the lives of all the rebels and their kindred."

At Berhampton, John Francis Tierney, Bengal Medical Service, second son of the late Matthew John Tierney, Bengal Civil Service.

*April 10.* At Chinsurah, India, Lieut. Thomas Shore Macdonough, 30th Regt.

*April 11.* In the city of Mexico, aged 68, Eustace Barron, esq.

*April 12.* At Dholia, Kandeish, India, from an accident when on field-service, aged 28, Robt. Litchfield, Lieut. 30th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, sixth son of Thomas Litchfield, esq., surgeon, Twickenham.

*April 13.* At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Rose-anna, youngest dau. of the late J. T. Carr, esq., of Stella-house, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*April 15.* At Lucknow, aged 20, Lieut. Robert Foster Melliar, esq., H.M.'s 20th Regt.

*April 20.* At Kernal, Madras, Co. James Davidson, 36th Native Infantry.

*April 23.* At Ahmedabad, while serving with his regiment, aged 19, Charles Henry, son of Captain Horatio Blair, R.N.

*April 25.* At Paraba, Brazil, aged 36, James Wetherell, esq., British Vice-Consul at that port.

*April 30.* At Eling Vicarage, Southampton, aged 17, Frank, second son of the Rev. Francis R. Phillips, Vicar of Eling, Hants, late a mid-shipman of H.M.S. "Sanspareil" and of the Naval Brigade at the storming of Canton.

*May 8.* At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 26, Fanny Eleanora William, wife of John Blackwell Helm, solicitor, of Derby.

*May 10.* At Castle-st., Edinburgh, Christian, younger dau. of the late Thomas Clehorn, esq., Inspector-General of Imports and Exports for Scotland.

At his brother's residence, Radnor-villa, aged 75, Comm. George Haydon.

*May 12.* At Collumpton, Eliza, wife of Wm. Matthews, esq.

Hannah Maria, wife of Henry Badcock, esq., Birdhill, near Limerick, and youngest dau. of the late James Leche, esq., formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 86th Regt.

At Billingham, Mr. John Surtees, aged 100 years, (born February 27, 1759.)

*May 14.* At the Cottage, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, John Mackintosh, esq., surgeon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Dr. John Mackintosh, of Edinburgh.

On board the "Imperatrix," between Suez and Coesier, in the Red Sea, aged 59, Charles Maurice Jewell, esq.

*May 15.* At the Naval Hospital, Haalar, aged 45, Lieut. Robert Hopkins, R.N.

At Dunkeld, aged 81, John Lealie, esq., writer and banker.

At Reading, aged 69, Mary, youngest sister of the late Rev. Dr. Mills, of Exeter.

*May 16.* At Parkstone, Poole, aged 49, Ellis. Patience, wife of Vice-Admiral Philip Browne, (senior Vice Admiral.)

At Madrid, Philip, eldest son of Sir. Geo. Musgrave, bart., of Eden-hall, Cumberland.

Mr. William Herbert, Town Councillor and late Sheriff of the city of Oxford, committed suicide by deliberately shooting himself in the cellar of his residence, at Summertown Farm, about a mile from Oxford. The cause for this rash act was a false impression that his pecuniary affairs was in a bad state. Mr. Herbert had for many years carried on an extensive business as a cabinet-maker, upholsterer, &c., and was generally thought to be a wealthy man. He had also a large residence in St. Giles-st., where the judges of assize lodged when they visited Oxford, as well as the farm between Oxford and Summertown.

*May 17.* At Torquay, aged 83, Elizabeth Travers, widow of Townshend Monckton Hall, esq., of Fern-hill, Torquay.



At Plymouth, aged 22, Sophia Georgina, wife of John Shaw Phelps, esq., 14th Regt., and dau. of Thomas Pink Rickard, esq., Civil Service.

Aged 78, Sarah, wife of Thomas Cowlshaw, esq., Shardlow.

May 18. At Edinburgh, Wm. Scott, esq., late of Hong Kong.

In Gloucester-st., Southampton, aged 58, Patrick Mackey, esq., surgeon.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charles H. Duncan, esq., only brother of Dr. Duncan, of Colchester.

At Jersey, aged 90, Elizabeth Eyre, relict of G. Eyre, esq., of London.

May 19. At Dungannon, Ireland, aged 40, Sir Robert Barclay, bart. In early life he entered the army, and was in garrison at Conanore, in the East Indies, when he was struck by a *coup-de-soleil*, which compelled him to return to Europe, and from which he never thoroughly recovered.

At Folkestone, aged 39, George E. N. Nugent, esq., late of Sibton-park.

At Rosemount, Harriet Maria Rawlings, widow of James Inverarity, esq., of Rosemount.

At Castle Donington, aged 82, Isabella, dau. of the late Thomas Dalby, esq.

At Charnmouth, Dorset, aged 73, S. Forward, esq., late of H.M.'s 21st Light Dragoons.

At Elgin, aged 90, Isaac Forsyth, esq.

May 20. In London, after a few hours' illness, aged 62, Robert Sillery, esq., M.D., of Charlton-lodge, Dover, and late 1st Class Staff Surgeon to the Forces.

At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 72, W. Stanhope Lovell, esq., K.H., Vice-Admiral, on the retired list, second son of the late Thomas Stanhope Badcock, esq., of Little Missenden-abbey, Bucks.

At Longley, near London, aged 29, W. H. Brooke, esq., architect and surveyor, formerly of Dew-bury.

At Oakham, aged 72, Mary, widow of Peter Fearnhead, esq.

At Totnes, aged 95, Mrs. John Harvey.

At Stockton, Mr. Francis Marshall, aged 91, thirty years harbour-master on the Tees.

May 21. At Brighouse, aged 46, Trafford Holmes, esq., M.D.

At Street Rectory, Sussex, aged 57, Emily, youngest dau. of the late W. Fitz Hugh, esq., of Banister's-lodge, Southampton.

At Hoe-hill-house, Plumtree, Notts, aged 97, Thomas Beasall, gent.

At Dublin, aged 56, H. F. White, esq.

At Hamilton-pl., St. John's Wood, aged 78, Thomas Edgar, esq.

Suddenly, Dr. Black, one of the surgeons of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, and a highly respected general practitioner.

May 22. At St. German's Passage, aged 51, Harriet Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Richards, Vicar of Wedmore, Somerset, and sister of the late Dr. J. L. Richards, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

Of apoplexy, aged 72, Richard Crawshay, esq., of Ottershaw-park, Surrey, brother of Geo. Crawshay, esq., sen., Colney Hatch, and eldest son and representative of the late William Crawshay, the well-known ironmaster. Mr. Crawshay derived from his father a large share in the great ironworks at Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tyuvil, but of late years had retired on a very ample fortune.

At Kenilworth, aged 64, Rosina Maria, dau. of the late J. J. Zornlin, esq., of Clapham, Surrey.

At Newcastle, within a few days of completing his 78th year, universally respected, John Bulman, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough of Newcastle.

At Tynywern, Llangollen, aged 43, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Sanders, late of Maidstone, and dau. of E. Minshall, esq., late of Llandyn, Llangollen.

At Sydney-buildings, Bathwick, Eliza, wife of Henry Hale, esq., and dau. of the late Dr. Kidston, Bath.

At his residence, 421, Strand, aged 64, Mr. G. Biggs, late proprietor of the "Family Herald."

At Teignmouth, Amelia, eldest dau. of Fred. Pellatt, esq., of Victoria-terrace, Lee.

At Shirlley, Hants, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Orger, Incumbent of Shirlley.

At Beobridge, George Downing, esq., of Selly Oak-house, near Birmingham.

Aged 82, Matthew Garland Cregoe, esq., of Trewidhiau, Cornwall.

May 23. At her residence, Woburn-terrace, Tavistock, aged 78, Elizabeth Catherine, widow of Adm. Tancock, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Tancock, Vicar of Tavistock.

At Eaton-terr., St. John's Wood, London, aged 44, John Garland, F.L.S., solicitor, of Dorchester, and a member of the Corporation of that borough.

At Mile-end, Portsea, aged 67, Edward Cowan, esq., Deputy-Commissary-General.

At the British Consulate, Rome, Mr. Freeborn, many years British Consul in Rome.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 74, Catharine Knowles, dau. of the late Robert Bowen, esq., of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.

At Carey-place, Hammersmith, aged 40, Dundas Bagnet, only son of the late Capt. Geo. Bagnet, of the North York Militia.

May 24. At Matlock Bath, aged 75, Mr. John Skidmore, formerly of the Matlock Bath paper mills.

At Littlebourne Rectory, Kent, aged 64, Chas. James, esq., late Capt. Scots Greys.

Jane, relict of C. H. Bamber, esq., surgeon, London, the Adelphi Hotel, London, aged 37, Thos. Longden, esq., Comm. of the R.M.S. "Wye."

At Stackhouse, Settle, aged 73, T. Clapham, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

May 25. At his residence, Park Mount, Macclesfield, aged 61, Henry Wardle, esq., for many years a magistrate of the county of Chester and of the borough of Macclesfield. Besides being a partner in one of the most important silk manufacturing establishments, giving employment to a large number of work-people, by whom he was held in high esteem, Mr. Wardle had for many years taken a very active part in all public events concerning the welfare of his native town. He had twice served the office of Mayor of the Borough, first in 1825, in the old Corporation, and again in 1849, under the new regime.

At Pinckey Rectory, aged 46, William Dixwell, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, bart., of Broome, Kent.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 27, Lieut. William Naper Wise, R.N., third son of Henry Christopher Wise, esq., of Woodcote, near Warwick.

Aged 23, Alfred Mackrell, son of the late Robt. Mackrell, esq., of Salisbury.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Kemm, Bengal Army.

Aged 39, Solomon William Pelle, late Lieut. 49th Madras N. I., eldest son of Solomon Peile, esq., Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill.

At Manchester, aged 44, John Saul, esq., of Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, late of Madeira.

Anne, second dau. of the late J. A. Bull, esq., Great Oakley Hall.

May 26. At Timworth-hall, Suffolk, Thomas Turner, esq., having survived his brother, Geo. Turner, esq., of Fletching, but a few days. They were second and fourth sons of the Rev. Richard Turner, formerly of Hurstpierpoint.

At his residence, Newbridge-house, near Bath, aged 80, Lieut.-Col. T. Kirkwood, formerly commanding H.M.'s 64th Regt., and late of Castlewood, co. Sligo, Ireland.

At Cardiff, aged 29, Thomas G. B., second son of the late Mark Ashford, esq., surgeon, Clift Honiton.

At her residence, York-st., Portman-sq., Janet Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robt. Blair, K.C.B.

At his residence, in Pulteney-st., Bath, Thos. Hunt, esq.

At Southampton, aged 37, Thomas Hammon Holton, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Egypt.

At Blakebrook, Kidderminster, aged 41, Wm. Richard, third son of James Morton, esq., of the Link Elm, Great Malvern.

At Green Castle, Moville, Ireland, W. A. Browne, esq., of the Stock Exchange, Liverpool. At Hunter's-hall, Old Maiton, aged 59, Thos. Cookson Kenyon, esq.

At Kenaworth, Hertfordshire, aged 38, Jane Anne Riddel, wife of Elijah Impey, esq., Postmaster-General, Bombay.

At Hartest, aged 86, Robert Henry, only son of the late Robert Braddock, esq., formerly of Little Haugh, Norton, Suffolk.

May 27. In Portman-sq., her Grace the Dow. Duchess of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatterault. The deceased duchess was the second dau. of the late eminent connoisseur and collector, Mr. William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, by the sister of the ninth Marquis of Huntly, who died in her confinement. She was born at the castle of La Tour, in Switzerland, in 1786, and married, in 1810, the tenth Duke of Hamilton.

In Heriot-row, Edinburgh, aged 70, Colonel Hugh Morrison, H.E.I.C.S.

At Notting-hill, aged 49, John Ed. Collet, esq.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-pk., Dorothy Ann, last surviving dau. of the late James Fenton, esq., of Hampstead.

At Woodland-castle, Glamorganshire, Frances Lennox Heneage, wife of Arthur Davies Berrington, esq.

At Oxford, aged 44, Maria, second dau. of the late F. Whitaker, esq., Manor-house, Hampton.

Aged 29, Emily Jane, wife of the Rev. Kenyon Homfray, incumbent of Pen-y-Clawdd and Llangoven, dau. of the late James Powles, esq. of Monmouth.

At Ribbesford-house, Bewdley, aged 44, Esther Eliza, wife of W. E. Essington, esq.

At Houghton-le-Spring, aged 78, Frances Alicia, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Ironside. Jessie, fourth surviving dau. of John Curling, esq., of Gosmore, Hertfordshire.

Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Coote, of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., and dau. of the late Thos. Stuart, esq., of Limerick.

May 28. Aged 16, Mary Lucretia, second dau. of Charles Gilpin, M.P.

At Partis College, Bath, Ellen Ryder, widow of Wm Maginn, LL.D.

Aged 22, Robert Freeman, youngest son of the late John Bishop, esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex.

In St. George's-rd., Southwark, Mrs. Percival, widow of Major Percival, of the 18th Royal Irish Regt. of Foot.

In St. Mary's-terr., Hastings, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Peers, Incumbent of Lane End, Bucks.

At Leith-hall, Mary Margaret, Lady Leith Hay, of Rannes.

At Streatham, Surrey, Louisa, wife of Sir Kingsmill G. Key, bart., and fourth dau. of the late Joseph Armstrong, esq., of Manchester.

Elizabeth, wife of John Tilleard, esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

May 29. In Dorset-sq., aged 79, General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. The deceased general was the son of the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and prebendary of Carlisle Cathedral, and brother to the Right Hon. Stephen Humbold Lushington, who was for many years chairman of "Ways and Means" in the House of Commons, and subsequently governor of Madras. He was born at Botesham, Cambridgeshire, in 1779. He was in the military service of the East India Company as Colonel of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and was made a General in the army in 1854. He was

selected a director of the East India Company in 1857, and was deputy-chairman in 1836-7, and chairman in 1838-9. He represented Petersfield, Hastings, and Carlisle at various times in the House of Commons.

At his residence, in Manchester-sq., aged 54, Robert Fashley, esq., Q.C., Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Fashley had a very extensive practice in the Court of Queen's Bench, in cases of appeal from the decisions of Quarter Sessions all over the country, but more especially cases coming under the New Poor Law Board Act. He succeeded to the office of assistant-judge of the Middlesex Sessions on the death of Mr. sergeant Adams, after which he was made a Queen's Counsel. He was first called to the bar by the benchers of the Inner Temple, on November 17th, 1837, and was, at the time of his death, Steward of Knarebro'. In 1852 he offered himself as a candidate for the city of York, at the same time that Mr. Alderman Leeman sought parliamentary honours as the representative of that city; but the extreme Liberals preferred Mr. Vincent as their candidate, and Mr. Fashley and Mr. Leeman retired before the election, when Sir W. Milner and Col. Smyth were elected.

At Etal-villa, North Shields, Mr. Alderman Pow, the principal partner of the extensive iron firm of Pow and Fawcus, a borough magistrate, river commissioner, and connected with nearly every public institution in the town and district.

Aged 83, Richard Marshall, esq., M.D., formerly of Totnes, and late Barrack Master of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.

At Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Cecil, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Bassett, esq., of Boverton-house, Glamorganshire.

In London, W. T. Dickinson, esq., Rosehurst, Pannal, near Harrogate.

Suddenly, Margaret Henrietta, wife of Major Francis Heppburn, of Cambridge-terr., Hyde-pk.

At his residence, Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., aged 36, Mr. William Henry Warne, of the firm of Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, son of Mr. Warne, of Lisle-st., Leicester-sq.

At Aston Cantlow Vicarage, Warwickshire, of typhus fever, Rose Emily Ward, wife of the Rev. Frederick Fagge, Vicar of Aston Cantlow, and fourth dau. of the late George Baker, esq., St. Stephen's, Canterbury.

Aged 72, at the residence of his son-in-law, North Leith, near Edinburgh, William Galsworthy esq., late of Elm-grove, Southsea, Hants.

Aged 19, Albert Heathfield, eldest surviving son of Alfred and Amelia Towersey, of Marylebone-st., Regent's-quadrant.

At his chambers, in Gray's-Inn, aged 85, Robt. Grant, esq.

At his residence, St. Leonard's-place, York, William Allen, esq.

At Bank-hall, Lancashire, aged 65, Francis Aspinall Phillips, esq.

At Markham-sq., Chelsea, aged 42, Frederick Gaskell, esq., M.R.C.S.

At Birch-house, Fingringhoe, aged 49, William Corby, esq.

May 30. Aged 56, Capt. John Coghlan Fitzgerald, R.N., Superintendent of H.M.'s Naval Dockyard, Sheerness.

Aged 87, Anne, dau. of the late Col. Otho Hamilton, of Olivestob, N.B., and James-st., Buckingham-gate.

At Broad-green, Liverpool, aged 24, Thomas Edward, eldest son of Edward Thonewill, esq., of Dove Cliff, Staffordshire.

At his residence, Ormskirk, Lancashire, aged 70, John Davenport Bronfield, esq.

At the Vicarage, Great Torrington, Ellen, wife of the Rev. S. Suckland, and dau. of the late Samuel Emden, esq.

At the Valley Farm, Great Finborough, Suffolk, aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Davis, late of Benhall.

At Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, aged 36, Emma,

wife of Philip Salomons, esq., of Brunswick-terr., Brighton.

At Cadogan-pl., aged 75, T. England, esq.

At Upper Harley-st., aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Bushanan.

At Amelia-terr., Northfleet, Hartwell West, son of the late William James West, esq., formerly of Bath-house, Rochester.

At St. Mildred's, Canterbury, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Clark, the well-known composer of psalmody.

At Plympton, Devon, aged 14, Florence Eudora, dau. of Lieut.-Col. George Smith.

At Vichy, France, William Nesbitt Orange, late Lieut.-Col. 67th Regt.

May 31. At Billacombe-villas, near Plymouth, Amelia, dau. of the late Jonathan Harman, esq., Bathwick-hill, Bath.

At Walmer, Kent, aged 75, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Philip Hunt, C.B.

At New North-terr., Exeter, George John Hirtzel, esq., a Commander in H.M.'s Navy.

At the house of her father, John Hey Puget, Isabella, widow of Capt. Koe, Royal Engineers.

At Bath, aged 13, Ellen Edith, third and youngest dau. of Samuel R. Bosanquet, esq., of Forest-house, Essex, and Dingestow-court, Monmouthshire.

Lately. The German papers announce the death of the botanist, Carl Zeyher, well known in the world of science for the information he has furnished respecting the flora of the Cape of Good Hope.

June 1. At Newark-house, Tulse-hill, Mrs. Walter, of Tulse-hill, and the Rookery, Yoxford, Suffolk.

At Charmouth, Jonas Wiscombe, the celebrated Fossilist, well-known to travellers through Charmouth by coach, and otherwise, who, while changing horses, generally encountered Jonas at the "Coach and Horses," pressing a sale of his fossils.

At Calne, Wilts, aged 76, Matilda Sophia, relict of the Rev. Robert Greenwood, Vicar of Colston Rawleigh.

In Thurlow-sq., Brompton, aged 78, Sir Chas. Coningham Fairlie, bart., of Robertland and Fairlie, Ayrshire. The first baronet was Master of the Works to James VI. of Scotland. The fifth assumed his maternal name of Fairlie, in addition to his patronymic, Cunningham.

At Oxford, aged 18, of diphtheria, the Hon. Montagu Cospatrick Douglas Home, fourth and third surviving son of the Earl of Home.

At Chesham-pl., Capt. Archibald Sinclair, R.N., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart.

At Weymouth, Laura Maria, youngest dau. of Sir John Cesar Hawkins.

At Kirkaldy, Thomas Davidson, esq., Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, Harriott Mary, relict of Major Joseph Loder.

At his residence, Westbourne-park-road, aged 66, Griffith Humphreys, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 51, Silas S. Boreham, esq.

At the residence of his father, aged 24, Samuel Henry Geo., youngest son of Samuel Henry Culverwell, esq., of Norfolk-st., Strand.

At his residence, Holywell-st., Oxford, aged 80, Henry Gorins, esq.

In Eldare-ter, Westbourne-pk-road, aged 72, Christian, wife of Thomas Birch Gordon, esq.

At the Abbey-farm, Binham, aged 68, Mr. Richard England. He was one of the Chairmen of Boards of Guardians who did much good service in the working out the New Poor Law, and received a complimentary testimonial on his retirement.

At Edinburgh, aged 60, Henrietta Anne, relict of Capt. Edward Studd.

In Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, Jane, relict of Dandeson Coates Bell, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay.

At Gosport, Hants, aged 72, Anna Maria, widow of Matthias March, esq.

Aged 55, Martha, third dau. of the late Thomas Howard, esq., of Batchworth-heath, Rickmansworth, Herts.

June 2. At Fulham, aged 89, T. W. Vaughan, esq., of Woodstone, Huntingdonshire, magistrate, and late Col. of the Huntingdonshire Militia.

At Yeovil, aged 75, Eliz. Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Moulton Messiter, esq., of Wincanton.

At Plymouth, aged 87, Philip Hocking, esq.

At Faversham, Kent, aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of W. C. Graves, esq., and dau. of the late Wm. Hall, esq., of Dover.

At Torquay, Devon, aged 19, Maria Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Geo. A. W. Welch, esq., of Arlehouse, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

At St. James's-pl., aged 47, Edward Grimes, esq., late Auditor-Gen. of Victoria, Melbourne.

At Darlington, aged 39, Henry Reade Scott, third son of the late E. H. Waring, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

June 3. At Taunton, Somerset, aged 69, Daniel Pring, esq., M.D., formerly a medical practitioner of great eminence in the city of Bath. He was the author of several valuable and learned works, both medical and philosophical.

At Ashburton, aged 73, Fitzw. Young, esq.

At Hethersett, aged 77, Edward Browne, esq.

Aged 63, Charles Sabine, esq., of Caregg Llwyd, Oswestry.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Mr. Stevenson, late of Newstead-hall, Yorkshire.

At Castle-hill, Holywell, Jeannette, wife of Richard Harrison, esq., solicitor.

At Oak-hall, Wanstead, Francisca, wife of Henry Treacher, esq.

At King's Lynn, Achilles, youngest son of the late John Murlin, esq., surgeon.

At Hampstead, aged 75, Frances, widow of the Rev. Edward Levett.

In Fenwick-terr., Gateshead, James Lammas, esq., surgeon, late of Felling-lodge.

June 4. At Lee, Kent, Eliza, widow of John Slade, esq., solicitor, and formerly of Devizes.

At Belsize-road, St. John's Wood, aged 70, Capt Henry Slade, R.N.

At Dunasford-place, Bathwick, aged 75, John Hewson, esq., formerly of Oundle, Northants.

At South Shields, aged 26, Eleanor Grace, wife of Geo. Stokoe, esq., M.D.

At Carshalton, from the effects of an accident received the previous evening, aged 47, Hewitt Bostock, esq., of the Stock Exchange, and the Hermitage, Waltonheath, Surrey.

At Dolancothy, Carmarthenshire, aged 37, Charles Cesar Cookman, esq., of Monart-house, co. Wexford.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Patrick Morison, of Clay-hill, Enfield, Middlesex.

At Lanchester, aged 76, Nich. Greenwell, esq.

At Takeley Vicarage, aged 31, Gratiana Fanny, wife of the Rev. G. C. Tuftnell.

At the Limes, Avenue-road, Betstile-road, Southgate, aged 88, Miss Jane Adams.

At sea, on board the mail-packet "Ethiopo," of yellow fever, aged 27, Wm. Henderson Trustcott, Commander R.N.

At her house, Barns-st., Ayr, Marion, widow of Dr. James Mair, and youngest dau. of the late James Hunter, esq., banker, of Ayr.

At Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, aged 95, Mrs. Christian Carruthers, relict of J. Erakine, jun., esq., advocate, of Alva.

At Stanton Fitzwarren, near Highworth, aged 52, Mr. Henry Torvey, formerly of Fairford.

June 5. At Bishopstoke, Hants, the Hon. Lady Keppel, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.

In Great Ormond-st., aged 54, Capt. Horace Pace, of the Madras Army, youngest son of the



late Rev. Wm. Pace, Rector of Rampisham, Dorset.

At Dundry-grove, near Bristol, aged 48, Catherine, relict of John Shortland, jun., esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Somerset, and only child of the late James Hellier, esq., of that place.

At his residence, Lloyd-sq., London, aged 64, Michael Eaton Wilkinson, esq., son-in-law of the late Col. Robert Sacheverel Newton, of Bulwell-hall, near Nottingham.

At his residence, Chard, Charles Bruorton, esq., surgeon.

Suddenly, at Shrewsbury, aged 72, Matthew Filmer, esq., of Granville-villa, Blackheath, and of the Old Kent-rd.

At St. Andrew's, Dr. Andrew Alexander, Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's.

Aged 35, Edward Barlow, esq., Capt. 7th Lancashire Militia, youngest son of the late John Barlow, esq., of Ardwick-green, Manchester.

At Wigaedd, Anglesey, Robert Macgregor Skinner Lloyd, fourth son of the late Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Rector of Llanfaethin.

At his residence, Delamere-terr., Hyde-park, aged 73, Wm. Lycett, esq.

At Old Brompton, aged 71, Charles Ollier, author of "Messia," and the beautiful story of "Atham and his wife;" but, perhaps, more particularly remembered as the original publisher of Shelley and Keats.

Suddenly, in London, Mr. J. H. Pierce, the celebrated "Hoop-de-dooden-do" of the Christy Minstrels.

At his residence, East Sheen, Surrey, aged 61, Berkley Westropp, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At Highgate, aged 33, Earl Horton Pierce, esq., late of New York, U.S.

At Chisenbury, Wilts, aged 54, Alice Smith, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Abraham Hawkins, of Chilthorne.

June 6. At Osmington-lodge, near Weymouth, aged 65, Charles Hall, esq.

At Arundel, while on a visit to his brother, J. B. Silver, esq., aged 17, Frederick Watson Silver, second son of the late Rev. S. Silver, of West Wrating, Cambridgeshire.

At Cheltenham, Frances Raikes, wife of Capt. V. R. D. Carter, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, dau. of the late Rev. W. Kineslode, Rector of Augmering, Sussex.

The wife of Edward Pethyridge, esq., banker, Launceston.

In the Minster-yard, Lincoln, aged 72, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Henry Basset, Rector of North Thoresby, and Vicar of Glentworth.

Aged 21, Caroline, fourth dau. of the Rev. T. Horsfall, St. Agnesgate, Ripon.

In Panmure-terr., Montrose, R. Cowie, esq., late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

At Holton-hall, Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, aged 19, Arthur Fred., youngest son of Mr. Cook.

At Park-hill-road, near Liverpool, aged 62, Richard Foster, esq.

At Surbiton, Surrey, while on a visit to her son-in-law, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckland, of Great Coram-st., Brunswick-sq.

At Norfolk-road-villas, Bayswater, aged 74, Sarah Henrietta, widow of Joseph Kay, esq., of Gower-st.

At East Southernhay, Exeter, aged 23, Frederick, third son of Eugene Browne, esq., H.P., 91st Foot.

June 7. In Gibson-sq., aged 34, Captain Wm. Arnold Wallinger, late of the 1st West India regiment, and son of Mr. Sergeant Wallinger, committed suicide at his lodgings, by taking prussic acid.

At her residence, Summerland-place, Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Lee, late of Exminster.

At Sandwich, Kent, Anne, wife of George A. Hill, esq., LL.D. and J.P.

At her residence, Woodburn, Torquay, Emilia,

relict of Thomas Hunter, esq., and last surviving dau. of Philip Lyde, esq., late of Brixham.

At Egle-hill, co. Galway, Margaret, wife of Capt. Henry Pigott, and dau. of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, bart., of Nether Winchindon, Bucks.

At Rolleston-hall, aged 79, Lady Mosley, wife of Sir O. Mosley, bart.

At Coombe-wood, aged 46, William Sim, esq., of King's Bench-walk, Temple, second son of John Sim, esq., of Coombe-wood, Kingston, Surrey.

At Park-crescent, Oxford, Catherine, dau. of the late Maurice Swabey, D.C.L., and widow of the Rev. W. O. Freeman, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Milton.

At Whitby, aged 65, Rebecca, widow of Samuel Campion, esq., of Esk-hall, Sleights.

At Tibberton-sq., Islington, London, aged 82, Rebecca, last surviving dau. of Mr. Thomas Wontner, late of Tibberton-square.

At Peckham, aged 74, Mr. Henry Walton, for thirty years a partner in the late firm of Ackermann and Co., Strand.

June 8. At Bournemouth, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Susan Georgiana Scheviz, wife of John Boyd, esq., of Melville-st., Edinburgh.

At Margate, aged 65, Joshua Waddington, esq., F.R.C.S.E.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. B. Maddock, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Freer, esq., of West Cotes.

At his residence, the Priory, Algburth, Liverpool, James Sothorn, esq., J.P.

At the Vicarage-house, Mold, aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd.

June 9. At Beaulieu, aged 62, H. Pocock, esq.

At his residence, Cornwallis-grove, Clifton, near Bristol, aged 75, Isaac Hodgson, esq., late of Kirby Frith, Leicestershire.

Aged 60, Mary, wife of Thomas Badger, esq., of Rotherham, coroner.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mary Symkin, wife of Augustus Wyatt, esq., late of Clent-hill, near Lichfield, and only child of the late Rev. Daniel Nichols, Rector of Grendon, Warwickshire.

At his residence, The Grove, Withington, aged 74, Fenton Robinson Atkinson, esq., solicitor.

At the Parsonage, Tunstall, aged 12, Annie Hastings, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert and Anne Hawes.

Suddenly, at his residence, the Grove, Walton-upon-Thames, aged 61, William Bent, esq.

At Portland-terr., Norwood, aged 62, Mary, widow of J. Miller, esq., solicitor.

June 10. At his residence, Ker-st., Devonport, aged 67, Moses Williams Jeffery, esq. Mr. Jeffery was one of the most influential inhabitants of the town. He was among the oldest members of the Board of Commissioners, and for many years the chairman; he has been connected with the Council since the incorporation of the town; has filled the office of Mayor, and was an alderman, and held H.M.'s Commission of the Peace for the borough of Devonport, at the time of his death. Mr. Jeffery has been associated also with most of the private companies in the locality—he was chairman of the Directors of the Devonport Gas and Coke Company, and chairman of the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.

At Bradwarthy Vicarage, the residence of her son, aged 77, relict of James Clyde, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. G. Burdon.

In London-road, Derby, aged 66, Samuel Fox, esq., one of the magistrates for that borough.

Sarah, wife of Samuel Vale, esq., of Coventry.

At Great Malvern, aged 63, Anne Elizabeth, relict of James Taylor, esq., of Moseley-hall, and Strensham-court, Worcestershire.

At Carmarthen, aged 26, Susan Martha, third dau. of the late Philip Griffith Jones, esq.

At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. David Macadam, Royal Marines, unattached, and in the army.

At Park-pl., Cheltenham, Sybilla Jane, widow of Richard Bulkley, of the Bombay Establishment, and dau. of the late Gen. Robert Bell, of the Madras Artillery.

At Michael's-pl., Brompton, aged 87, Frances Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Farrer.

In York-st., Portman-sq., aged 55, G. H. Mears, esq.

At Darnaway-st., Edinburgh, Matilda Mary, third dau. of the late Alexander Hamilton, esq., of Milner's-sq.

Aged 53, Jane, wife of James Garrod, esq., J.P., Wells, Somersetshire.

Aged 69, Henry Telford, esq., of Widmore.

June 11. At Skipsea, at an advanced age, Mrs. Corey, wife of the Rev. Charles Corey.

At Alcester, suddenly, Sarah, wife of Richard Fisher, esq., King's Coughton-house.

At Bishop's Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, D. J. Robertson, esq.

At Southgrove, aged 69, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Henry Forster Burder, D.D.

At Billingham, aged 32, G. G. Pallister, esq.

At Ashley-pl., Pimlico, aged 40, William Warner Allen, esq., late Major 9th Lancers.

At Cheltenham, Eleonora, widow of William George Cherry, esq., of Buckland, Herefordshire.

June 12. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 49, Jacob Bell, of Langham-pl., and Oxford-st., president and founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, and editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal."

In Burgate-st., Canterbury, aged 72, Charles Hovel, esq., surgeon, late R.N.

At Chestnut-park, aged 45, Charles William Cromwell Russell, esq.

In Charles-st., St. James's-sq., Archibald, third son of the late Col. Bulkeley, of Huntley-hall, Staffordshire.

At Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., aged 25, Lieut. Charles Brisbane Higman, 28th Regt., fourth son of the late Vice-Adm. Henry Higman.

At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 33, Thomas Thompson, M.B.C.S., formerly House Surgeon at St. George's Hospital.

At Castle-house, Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 75, Anthony Byrne Darcey, esq., of Drummartin, co. Dublin.

At Mount-cottage, Salford, near Bath, aged 59, George Flower, esq.

June 13. At his residence, Mount Pleasant-terr., Plymouth, aged 49, Mr. Edward Lane. He was educated by Mr. Shenstone, and Mr. Carrington, the gifted poet, of whom he always spoke in terms of affectionate esteem. For many years past he had been an active supporter of the Plymouth Institution and the Mechanics' Institute, and was, at the time of his decease, one of the Vice-Presidents of the latter society. As a writer, too, Mr. Lane wielded a facile and elegant pen. Some years since he and some personal friends started a monthly periodical, entitled the "South Devon Literary Chronicle," in which there appeared many interesting, well-written essays. The work, however, notwithstanding its merit, did not pay, and was therefore discontinued.

At his residence, Champion-park, Camberwell, Surrey, aged 64, Henry Alsager, esq.

At Jersey, Robert Ellis, esq., late Major 13th Light Dragoons.

At Cae Coed, Cardiff, aged 49, Mary Anne, wife of William Williams, esq., formerly of Kings-hill, and eldest dau. of Thomas Powell, esq., of the Gaer, Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Rotherham, aged 60, Mary, wife of Thomas Badger, esq., solicitor and coroner.

At Brighton, aged 78, Mrs. Seagood, widow of F. Seagood, esq., of Lansdowne-place, and Crown-hill, Norwood.

Aged 22, William Fairlie Cuninghame, esq., son of the late Capt. William Cuninghame, 44th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, grandson of Major-Gen. Andrew Hervey, C.B., and nephew of the late Sir Charles Cuninghame Fairlie, bart.

June 14. At Bideford, A. Ley, esq., solicitor.

Edward Gandy, esq., of Upper Baker-st., Portman-sq., youngest son of the late Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and late of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At Leyspring, Leytonstone, Essex, aged 84, Nicholas Charrington, esq.

At the Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk, at an advanced age, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Attwood, esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 33, Henry Webster, St. James's-place, Hatcham, New-cross, many years transfer clerk in the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's service.

At Southlands, near Exmouth, aged 33, Capt. J. H. Ward, 58th Regt.

At Reading, Mary Hanson, wife of E. W. S. Basdon, esq., of New-cross.

June 15. Suddenly, at Guildford, aged 34, Mr. Louis Innes Baker, solicitor.

At Scarbro', aged 89, J. Redhead, esq.

At Whitecross, Wallingford, Berks, aged 72, Joseph Arnould, esq., M.D.

At Clare-house, Tiverton, William Hole, esq., J.P., and D.L. of Devon, and Major of the Devon Artillery.

At Folkingham, Lincolnshire, aged 87, Edward Morris, esq.

At his residence, North Charford-house, near Breacmere, Hants, aged 72, S. Whitechurch, esq.

At Bruges, aged 69, Patrick Lynch, esq., late of Tara-hall, co. Meath, and of Ralitharmon, co. Sligo.

At Craig-house, co. Sligo, Mary, wife of M. Jones, esq., of Lisgoole-abbey, co. Fermanagh, D.L. and J.P. for that county.

At Shrewsbury, aged 95, Lady Edwardes, widow of the Rev. Sir John Cholmondeley Edwardes, bart.

June 16. At Newport, Barnstable, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Charles Adolphus Munro, late 74th Bengal Infantry.

At Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon, aged 73, Vice-Adm. Sir David Dunn, knt., K.C.H.

At Chesterfield, aged 59, Mary, wife of Capt. Wood, R.N.

At his residence, Rose-hill, Dorking, aged 47, Edward Brees Robinson, esq., youngest son of the late Henry Robinson, esq., of East Dulwich.

At his residence, Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 69, George Ray, esq.

At Ilfracombe, by a fall from the cliff, aged 20, Wm. Blathwayt, an Ensign in the 83rd Regt., youngest son of Col Blathwayt, of Dyrham-park, Gloucestershire.

June 17. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 85, Charlotte, wife of T. Gibson, esq., of Clarence-terr., Regent's-park.

June 17. At Thurlstone Rectory, near Kings-bridge, Devon, aged 77, Anne, relict of Courteney Ilbert, esq., Capt. R.A.

At Brighton, Henry Newton Heale, second son of James Newton Heale, M.D., of Winchester.

At Clifton, of consumption, aged 24, William Stratford Sleigh, late Capt. 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, only surviving son of Gen. Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Edinburgh, Anstruther Robertson, esq., of Oriel College, Oxford, youngest son of William Robertson, esq., of Kinlock-Moidart, Inverness-shire.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Charlotte L., youngest dau. of the late Stephen Hammick, esq., of Plymouth, and sister of Sir Stephen L. Hammick, bart.

June 18. At Chepstow, aged 13, William St. George Pellsier, esq., LL.B.

At Donnington, Lincolnshire, aged 83, Amy relict of Joseph Dods, esq.

At Newick-park, the seat of his brother-in-law, James H. Scalter, esq., Lieut.-Col. William Bassett Saunderson.

At Richmond, Surrey, Margaret Caroline, wife of R. Lockington Cole, esq., late of Bombay.

At North-end, Fulham, Edwin, son of the late John Kingsford, esq., of Deptford.

At Clare-house, Hampstead, Mary, wife of Capt. Edwards, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

June 19. At Moray-place, Edinburgh, Marian, wife of James Anstruther, esq., W.S., and dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Aged 21, Wm. Threlkeld, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, eldest son of William Edwards, esq., of the Terrace, Camberwell.

At Beccles, Suffolk, Eleanor, wife of E. P. Montagu, esq.

Aged 52, Sarah Swain, wife of Mr. Josiah H. Selwood, surgeon, Great Percy-st., London.

At Chatham-place, Hackney, Susanna, wife of Capt. W. K. Maughan.

At Richmond, aged 58, the Hon. Rosalinda

Eleanor Marshall, relict of Lieut.-Col. Marshall, late 91st Regt., and dau. of the late and sister to the present Lord Dunboyne.

At Stoneville, Sevenoaks, aged 70, Nicholas Grut, esq.

At Curzon-st., Mayfair, aged 59, Lydia, Lady Scott, widow of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, bart., of Great Barr, Staffordshire.

June 20. In London, Elizabeth Sarah, widow of Matthew Thompson, esq., of Maningham-lodge, Yorkshire.

Aged 54, Ann, wife of Wm. Lovecraft, esq., of Upper Clapton, and relict of Walter Carson, esq., of Great Winchester-st.

At Darnley-terr., Gravesend, Kent, aged 75, R. Alexander, late of H.M.'s Customs, London.

At Weymouth, of rapid decline, aged 18, Arthur Astley Owen, eldest son of Herbert Owen, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
May 28 .	479	153	168	187	30	1028	966	916	1882	
June 4 .	424	180	171	183	28	998	786	807	1593	
„ 11 .	443	174	155	143	23	938	834	834	1668	
„ 18 .	451	153	148	128	22	913	852	841	1693	

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending June 18.	52 6	32 9	25 11	36 5	46 3	42 1
	49 11	31 5	24 11	36 9	46 7	40 3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 20.

Hay, 3*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 20.	
Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Lamb .....	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Beasts .....	3,570
Sheep .....	30,540
Calves .....	312
Pigs .....	300

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 24.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* Petersburg Y. C., 53*s.* 3*d.* to 53*s.* 6*d.*



METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
May.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	49	66	55	29. 99	fair, cloudy	9	58	72	56	29. 71	cloudy, fair
25	52	67	57	29. 87	do.	10	56	67	55	29. 65	do. rain, cldy.
26	56	68	54	30. 88	do.	11	57	70	59	29. 56	do. do. do.
27	58	70	55	29. 88	do.	12	63	68	58	29. 79	c. hy.r.h.t.&l.
28	54	66	59	29. 76	rain, cloudy	13	61	73	60	29. 87	do.
29	58	68	58	29. 67	fr.rm.hvy.lng.	14	56	69	57	29. 91	do. fair
30	58	68	59	29. 66	cloudy	15	62	70	58	29. 91	fair
31	58	72	57	29. 67	fair, rain	16	59	66	55	29. 84	do. cloudy
J.1	59	69	58	29. 81	do. cloudy	17	58	68	57	29. 97	do. do.
2	57	69	61	29. 62	hvy.rm.cldy.rm	18	61	75	64	30. 10	do. do.
3	59	68	61	29. 61	do. do. do.	19	62	68	63	30. 02	cloudy
4	63	72	63	29. 74	f.c.hy.r.t.&l.	20	62	67	60	29. 87	cldy.hvy.rain
5	63	73	60	29. 89	cloudy, fair	21	58	65	57	29. 91	fair, rain
6	60	70	59	30. 01	do. do.	22	68	76	63	29. 96	do. cldy. shrs.
7	58	70	58	29. 99	do. do.	23	63	68	59	30. 02	fine do.
8	61	74	57	29. 81	fair, cloudy						

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21	94½	93	92½			26 pm.		
22	93½	93½	93½	219		26 pm.		
23		92½	92½	221		26 pm.		

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1859.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### EDINBURGH PRAYING CLOSETS.

MR. URBAN,—On a recent visit to Edinburgh I had pointed out to me a curious provision made by the pious builders of the early part of the eighteenth century, to provide praying accommodation for the good man of the house; every separate flat has a small chamber or closet provided, where the master of the family could retire after or before family devotion, and there meditate in private. This closet is usually entered by a door out of the dining-room, and is lighted from the street. The following anecdote, related by Mr. R. Chambers in his recently published "Edinburgh Papers," will be new to most readers:—

"There is a curious and almost incredible anecdote told of the celebrated Earl of Stair, general and ambassador, in connection with one of these devotional closets. He wooed the widowed Lady Primrose, but in vain; she admired the graceful noble, but the sufferings she had experienced in her first marriage made her shrink from a renewal of connubial bondage. In these circumstances, love or some less holy power prompted his lordship to bribe the lady's servants, to be allowed access to her house at an early hour in the morning. Allowing himself to be seen in his morning-gown at the window of the lady's oratory, he placed her reputation in such a light that she was forced to accept his hand. Her ladyship spent her second widowhood in a house within an alley which bears her name, and I have heard Henry Mackenzie, author of 'The Man of Feeling,' describe the tea-parties given by her ladyship which he had attended there in his youth."

Can any of your readers inform me whether such a pious provision is to be found in any other part of the country?

Yours, &c.

W. BRIK.

### THE GREEK SEPTUAGINT.

MR. URBAN,—About five years ago (1854-5) a series of articles appeared in your Magazine, reviewing the various editions of the LXX, from the Polyglott of Ximenes to that of Bagster. It was shewn what fearful chasms and dislocations pervaded nearly every part of the Greek version, and how discreditable it was to the Christian Church to allow this ancient manuscript to remain in such a state of dilapidation and confusion. These articles were not written in vain; the Christian Knowledge Society soon after

engaged Mr. Field, the learned editor of Chrysostom's Homilies, to undertake a new and complete recension of the Alexandrian text, under the following regulations:—First, that the order of the Hebrew original should be strictly followed; secondly, that the *lacunae* and dislocations should be rectified, as far as MSS. would furnish authority; thirdly, that the Canonical Books should be separated from the Apocryphal. These regulations have been strictly observed in this new edition of the LXX. Nor has Mr. Field contented himself with merely carrying out the Society's express conditions; he has diligently collated the text of Grabe with the Alexandrine MS. and the facsimile of Mr. Baber; he has rectified the punctuation and orthography; in short he has produced exactly such an edition of the LXX. as Origen, Jerome, and Austin would have hailed with delight. It is a high honour to the present age, and more especially to the Christian Knowledge Society and to Mr. Field, to have accomplished this great desideratum of Biblical literature. Nor is it any disgrace to the "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE" that it should have opened the channel to this reform of the Septuagintal text.

To crown these labours the University of Oxford has resolved to establish a Public Terminal Lecture on the Greek Version of the Old Testament. The Rev. R. Gaskell, Tutor of Magdalen Hall, an accomplished Hebrew scholar, will inaugurate the lecture in the approaching Michaelmas Term. It is needless to say what a beneficial influence it will shed on the study of the Greek Testament.

I am, &c.,

THE AUTHOR OF "THE APOLOGY  
FOR THE SEPTUAGINT."

Brighton, July 19, 1859.

### ATHENS OXONIENSES.

MR. URBAN,—It is perhaps known to you that Dr. Bliss left to the Bodleian Library his interleaved copy of the *Athens Oxonienses*, in which he had inserted many corrections and some additional matter. As a Delegate of the Press I have undertaken to examine his notes with a view to a new edition, and I shall be grateful to any of your readers who will help to make it accurate by favouring me with a notice of errors or defects in the present volumes.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

St. Giles's, Oxford, June 18, 1859.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND\*.

IF it be difficult to overrate the value of architectural evidence generally in reference to the political or religious growth of mankind, it is not less difficult to decide whether the most important and the most conclusive evidence as to the condition of society at any given time is not to be sought rather in domestic works than in those which exhibit a civil, or sacerdotal, or military character. The evidence furnished by the latter is obviously but partial; on the culture and civilization, on the comforts or intellectual advance of the great mass of the community, they throw little light, and less and less in proportion as we go back to more remote periods. The vast majority of mankind even now leave but little impression on the great architectural works which are to descend to distant generations; in former ages, with almost strict truth, we may say that they left none. Again, there are a whole class of questions which we cannot answer, except by direct examination of the domestic architecture of the time. Works strictly military bear witness rather to the depression and misery of the lower classes than to anything else; the great civil structures of a time may throw light on the character of rulers or the spirit of their government, but they tell little of the private fortunes or estate of the humbler portions of the governed. And in works professedly religious, there may be too much of sentiment, or too great evidence of high sacerdotal pretensions, to render them generally reliable documents for the drawing of similar conclusions. The religious architecture of almost every age and race is stamped by an unmistakable character of its own; but it would be unsafe

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\* "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from Richard II. to Henry VIII. With numerous Illustrations of Existing Remains from Original Drawings. By the Editor of 'The Glossary of Architecture.' In Two Parts." (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)

to infer that the vast mass of the community in each case exhibited also the same character. It would be most unsafe to infer this in the case of works raised by high priestly castes; and the religious structures of Egypt, or Assyria, or India, may be set aside as throwing no light on the general mind of the people. But the architecture of the Greeks is not merely essentially human, it may also be called strictly national, in so far as the Hellenic character stands out in distinct contrast with the characters of all non-Hellenic nations. And it expressed not less a wonderful purity and simplicity of idea than it embodied the general religious spirit of the people; but this spirit, though intensely human, was rather a sentiment than a living principle; and it is hard to say what influence it had on general life and practice, though probably that influence was slight enough. We are not justified in inferring from the exquisite grace and elegance of their architecture, so far as it has come down to us, a corresponding elevation in the great body of the citizens. A whole class of considerations remain, on which, if confined solely to such evidence, we could throw little light, or none.

The subject, therefore, of domestic works generally is that which requires perhaps the greatest patience, and should be handled with the most unprejudiced and candid spirit. To the mere antiquarian, the evidence furnished by them would remain but dry bones, lacking all life; but if examined carefully for the knowledge which they may impart of the social habits, the growth, intellectual or religious, of the people, they afford a testimony more valuable than even the distinct statements of contemporaries. And it is this generous and candid spirit which characterizes in a special degree the splendid volumes now before us. In treating of such a subject, it was perhaps impossible to avoid the introduction of some extraneous matter; but probably little has been omitted which was necessary for a full examination of all questions connected with it. And in one important respect these volumes stand on a different ground from those which have preceded them and of which they form the sequel, that the fifteenth century of which they treat presents a turning point or crisis in the character of medieval domestic architecture. They treat of that century during which the essential features of feudal society were being fast softened down or obliterated, and during which the manners and habits of the people began gradually to assume the form which they still retain. Up to that time, society, for all practical purposes, might be divided into the two broad classes of lord and serf; and the domestic mansion of the feudal proprietor exhibited the type which, whether estimable or otherwise, is presented to us in the households of Ulysses or Menelaus. But the fifteenth century is the time when the handicraftsman became less and less the appendage or dependant of the lord's household; from a serf or a retainer he was developing into a citizen, and the change began immediately to modify or abolish many of the characteristics of domestic buildings. He had dwelt before within the precincts,

and been fed at the board of the castle or mansion ; he now began to have his own abode, to feel new wants, to need more comforts, and learn to supply them.

Still the inquiry is not without its difficulties, both in the amount and character of the evidence, and chiefly because it is not easy to draw a negative conclusion from the remains of domestic architecture which have come down to us. The Athenian historian foresaw that Sparta in ruins would convey no impression of its former greatness, while the ruins of Athens would seem to indicate a greater splendour than it ever possessed. The same may perhaps be said, not without truth, of the nineteenth century as compared with the fifteenth. There can be no question that at the present day the great mass of our countrymen are habituated to a degree of comfort and cleanliness, to a larger and better supply of food, that they enjoy a sanitary condition far higher than was ever dreamed of in the olden days of merry England. There is no doubt that the lower classes have in many ways appliances for lightening the pressure of poverty, which four hundred years ago would have been in the power only of persons of far higher rank, and that poverty itself is less general and less hopeless. But with a more developed and artificial civilization, and with increased sensitiveness to physical comfort or the reverse, there is as little doubt that our whole domestic architecture has become more flimsy and perishable. The homes of our countrymen are, speaking generally, built for little more than their own day, or that of their immediate successors ; there is as little care to secure permanence and solidity of structure as there is to preserve harmony and symmetry of design. Houses are perpetually springing up, and as continually crumbling away, if they are not removed before to make way for others. Mr. Ruskin complains that men have lost, or are fast losing, their attachment to places ; that the old feeling is growing very weak which made a man cling to the house where his fathers had lived and died before him. We change our abodes readily and frequently ; and we aim at accumulating the comforts and appliances of a highly complicated civilization, however transitory, rather than raising walls which may defy the decay or the tempests of ages.

These and many other considerations render it obvious that our own age will leave behind it, in proportion, far more insignificant as well as fewer remains of domestic architecture some centuries hence, than we possess of the fourteenth and the fifteenth. We *know* that our domestic structures are not calculated for long duration, that our furniture will scarcely hold together for half a generation, and that it would be a very unfair inference if future archæologists limit the extent or the nature of our household comforts and refinements to the evidence of actually existing relics. And, making allowance for the fact that our forefathers confessedly aimed at solidity and permanence in their structures, we may well acknowledge that the lower classes of the twelfth or thirteenth and

follow centuries may have been in frequent instances less degraded and less miserable, and better supplied with more than the barest necessities of life, than we are disposed generally to admit. Hence the historian of the domestic architecture of the middle ages has before him, so far, an easier task than will fall to the historian of that of the nineteenth; nor are we sure that this is a matter calling for any regret. We seize with avidity on any indication that the degradation of the mediæval mechanics or labourers was less wretched than we had taken it to be; and we may well believe, therefore, that present comfort, and the means of lightening the load of poverty, are of more consequence than the raising of houses, which, less replenished and comfortable within, may remain with their fabrics entire long after their present occupants have passed away.

We are not, however, to suppose that the great mass of mediæval domestic buildings has come down to us uninjured. Left to themselves, they probably would have done so; but civil and religious revolutions and other causes have produced by violent means the results which the decay of a few years will accomplish for our weaker structures. There has been much of wanton demolition, (and something of this continues still); there has been the havoc of constant alterations and adaptations; but the strongest excitement to destruction has been the inutility of mediæval houses for modern habits of life, especially in our large towns. Where such removal is a matter of necessity, it is idle to complain: but no such plea can be urged for such barbarous mutilations as those of the magnificent hall of Eltham Palace, or such wilful destruction as that which the author speaks of at Haddon Hall:—

“Many,” he says, “who cannot afford, or who have not the taste, to preserve these architectural remains, find it convenient to rebuild, or so to alter them, that they lose their original character, and are no longer historical monuments by which the student can trace the history of his favourite science. . . . That which is recorded of Haddon Hall might be recorded of many mansions of the olden time. We are told that such of ‘the furniture of this mansion as was thought valuable was removed to Belvoir Castle, and at the same time, that which was not wanted was lodged in a barn on the north side of the hall, one end of which extended into what is provincially called a “bye-water,” being a branch of the river Wye. The whole quantity consigned to this miserable repository amounted to ten waggon loads. Here the furniture was kept till the moisture arising from floods and rain reduced the wood-work to a state of rottenness and decay, and then it was ordered to be used for fuel. Fifteen bedsteads were put into a long room near the house, which had been a granary, and after being left for a time to fall in pieces, they likewise were ordered to be cut up and burnt.’”—(p. 120.)

Hence, in addition to the actual remains of buildings and of furniture, anything tending to throw light on the subject, or to fix the date of a work, acquires an especial value; and not merely the more formal documents, (such as wills, inventories, leases, licences for crenellating.) but the descriptions and incidental statements of poets and other writers bestow upon us information connected with many questions of high social or





Interior of a Hall, shewing the Dais, the Plate-cupboard, the Minstrels Gallery, &c. From a MS. of Quintus Curtius.

historical interest. The illuminated manuscripts of the time are also most valuable in preserving to us many domestic details and arrangements, with which we should otherwise have been very insufficiently acquainted.

But the term "domestic architecture" is not without its own difficulties, which must be sensibly felt in arranging the several portions of so complicated a subject. It is not only that a very wide range and variety of forms is found contemporaneously for the same building, or portion of a building, but that the civil or military and religious character is so often blended with the domestic. Beautiful specimens of the latter are frequently found attached to conventual establishments (as in the abbot's house at Wenlock); while the castellated mansion assumes sometimes (as at Tattershall) a form almost strictly ecclesiastical. And besides this, the political condition of the country influenced naturally to a great degree the forms of domestic works, and tended in some cases to keep up, while in others it modified, the traditional form. In all disturbed districts they followed—

"rather the old and fortified plan than the modern development which had taken its place in the other parts of England. . . . And it is according to the same principle that we find, especially in the north, the border manor-house or pele-tower, built in the fifteenth, or even sixteenth century, exactly after the original models which had existed from the earliest times."—(p. 8.)

The great change, however, of the fifteenth century was, as we have before mentioned, in the hall, which after this time—

"was almost lost. In it the lord of the manor had held his court: there daily his vassals and serfs had joined at the one large table for their evening meal; and with the importance of this hall seemed to decline that state and grandeur which had hitherto surrounded the hereditary landowner."—(p. 15.)

This decline of feudal greatness was caused not more by the increasing power and wealth of the mercantile class than by an improvement in the condition of the serfs. The former retainers were now in many instances independent workmen and mechanics, and the hall was no longer required as their common place of repose at night, while for those who still inhabited the house—

"chambers and dormitories were more plentifully provided, and at the same time the old solar was much enlarged, to which the ladies withdrew after dinner. . . . When, therefore, the drawing-room was enlarged, and other similar rooms probably added, (such as a study for the lord after the same manner as the boudoir for the lady,) when the kitchen and offices generally occupied the greater part of the lower story of the house, and when, above all, the number of the sleeping apartments was so considerably enlarged, we can easily understand that little room in proportion was left for that large hall which hitherto had been the boast of the country mansion. . . . We in these days find it difficult to picture to ourselves such a remnant of the old feudal times."—(pp. 18–20.)

The halls of our colleges, as the author observes, are obviously formed on the idea of monastic institutions. The gradations of scholars on the

same social footing was a different thing from the rigid severance between the feudal lord and his dependants.

The reception of guests in a hall is curiously treated in the accompanying engraving from a manuscript of the date of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Bodleian :—

“ It will be seen by the engraving that the tables and trestles have been removed. Attention should be paid to the buffet, with the plates, cups, and bowls, &c., on one side of the dais, and the minstrels’ gallery at the end of the hall. Many guests have already arrived, and it will be seen that the servants are handing refreshments. The jester also occupies a prominent position, and throughout the costumes are very characteristic.”—(p. 77.)

The custom of dining in the hall, which in the fourteenth century had begun to decline, now became more often relinquished, not, however, without an effort on the part of many lovers of time-honoured customs to retain this usage of a chivalric age. In a curious transcript made in this century of some statutes for the ordering of a family, originally framed by Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, the lord is admonished—

“ ‘ As muche as ye may withoute perill of syknes and weryneys ete ye in the halle afore youre meyny for that schal be to youre profyte and worschippe.’

“ But in spite of this admonition, which it had been found necessary to promulgate, dining in chambers was, to the scandal of all lovers of right government, fast growing into favour with the rich, whose increased luxuries rendered a too close sociability with their dependants inconvenient and expensive. In addition to the instances already cited, we find in the rules made for the royal household in 1458, that the marshal of the hall was to see ‘ That the order of settinge in the halle be kepte after the olde custome;’ and even in the early days of Queen Elizabeth it was considered a good household precept that ‘ all eatinge in chambers should be prohibited other than suche as are ordynarely allowed to kepe chambers.’ Many years before this, however, we find distinct directions, among ‘ Certen Artycle for Regulatyng the Householde’ of Henry VII., for the ceremonies to be observed in ‘ settinge the kynges borde’ in his bed-chamber :—

“ ‘ Also if the kyng sytt in the chamber, than the borde must be on the lyft hand ; for ever where as the bedds hede ys, and the chymney, that must be the upper ende off the borde, and at that end must the bisshopp sytt, and the queene on the othyr hand of the kyng : ther ys no odyr choyse, and ther as the bisshoppe sytteth shall he lay the surnap for the kyng to wasche with, and hit please the kyng, he may comand that day, ij persons, that is to say ij lords and ladyes, ij or elles a lord and a lady, if so be the roome be large enough.’

“ This must have been an inconvenient custom, and the great chamber became a necessary apartment, not only as a dining-parlour, but as a reception-room in which to entertain guests whilst the tables were being laid in the hall. In an English version of the Romance of ‘ Melusine,’ of the fifteenth century, the hall is described as ‘ hanged nobly withe riche clothes;’ from the hall the guests were led into another chamber, ‘ moche noble and riche.’ Here they were entertained until ‘ there came the styward and enclyned hym, said, My lady ye may wesche whan it playse ye, for al thyng is redy to dyner. . . . And then they toke eche other by the hand and wusche.’”—(pp. 74—76.)

The general arrangements of the hall being much the same as in the preceding century, are more briefly treated in the present volume; but great improvements and changes had taken place in their decoration. The



Interior of the Hall, Great Chalfield, Wiltshire.

glass and metal-work now introduced would require each a separate treatise, and we forbear to enlarge upon them. Large fireplaces also now came into use, either along with or superseding the *reredos* or brazier which stood in the centre of the hall. Tapestry also, and hangings of arras, were much more generally employed; and on these almost fabulous prices were sometimes expended, of which some curious instances are given by the author. Another common method of surface decoration was by panelling, a very favourite form being that called the "linen pattern," of which an extremely rich specimen occurs at Thame Park, Oxfordshire. The luxury of carpeting was at present confined to the private chambers of the mansion, and even in these but rarely indulged in, rushes being still employed as the ordinary covering of the floors.

In the previous century the kitchens had more commonly been distinct buildings. They were now comprised in the main design of the mansion, and frequently had a chamber, or solar, above them. Specimens remain, however, of kitchens standing separate, as at Stanton Harcourt, of which we append an illustration (on p. 109).

This remarkably fine building is externally square, of a tower-like shape, with a high pyramidal roof. The interior presents us with a lofty dome of open timber-work, rising from the quadrangular room below. In Berkeley Castle, the kitchen "is a hexagonal vaulted chamber, not detached, but forming part of the suite of buildings with the other offices connected with the lower end of the hall."—(p. 152.)

The progress of refinement or luxury was specially manifested in the arrangement and furniture of the sleeping-rooms. Skilfully carved bedsteads superseded the wooden bench; and the most costly hangings were suspended round them. The inventories of the time, and special provisions in wills, furnish us with the names of every article of furniture belonging to these rooms, the walls of which on state occasions glistened with the splendid hues of the costliest tapestry.

At the same time the windows of houses began to be somewhat more frequently filled with glass; at first, however, it was only inserted in portable casements, being carried about by the owner to whichever of his houses he might happen to go, "until the time of Henry VIII., when they were ruled by the judges to be fixtures."—(p. 123.)

These, with many more refinements, shew—

"that considerable progress was made during the fifteenth century. In the previous centuries not only is the antiquary at fault whence to derive his information, and where to find his examples, but there are clear indications that many of the luxuries which are in this century common, were, in the previous, most rare, if known at all. Many indications of new trades and callings are shadowed forth in the accounts of the period. Stationers, of whom parchment, ink, paper, wafers, &c. are bought, are mentioned more than once. Sums were paid to plumbers, glaziers, and bed-makers: and we have an interesting notice of the 'clocke maker of Kolchester,' who was paid two shillings and fourpence 'for mendyng of the clocke.'"—(p. 170.)

Thus the domestic arrangements of the fifteenth century had now come to be practically the same with those which still prevail amongst us, although the uses for which some of the apartments were employed may have changed in some degree. But the external character of the buildings still varied indefinitely, as we have already remarked, from the completely fortified type of disturbed and border districts, to that in which the military character was preserved only in its ornamental aspect, or else entirely abandoned. An admirable specimen of the former of the two last mentioned classes is found in the Castle of Hurstmonceux, in Sussex, the splendid gateway of which is especially remarkable. But we doubt whether the full beauty of the work of the fifteenth century is brought out, except where the peaceable character of the district has permitted them to dispense with all approach to military forms. The comparative formality of Hurstmonceux or Tattershall, in spite of their magnificence, can scarcely be considered to rival the extreme beauty of outline presented by the exterior of the manor-house at Great Chalfield, Wiltshire.

We have spoken chiefly of the large and more important class of houses; the volumes before us are also rich in particulars relating to the wooden houses of the fifteenth century. It is impossible to deny the extreme beauty in much of the detail of these houses, whether wholly or partially built of this material; yet we cannot but think that in much of the ornamentation there is an aiming after forms which belong only to stone construction, or appear at least wholly alien to one in wood. The highly ornamented portions in these buildings appear to us simply insertions which might very easily be dispensed with, as regards the construction or general character of the design. The less pretentious, however, that these houses are in carved work, whether in bracketing or foliations, or other features, the more pleasing is their general effect. The richness of the barge-boards at Ockwells in Berkshire, p. 110, can scarcely be exceeded, but the general appearance of the building is meagre in the extreme.

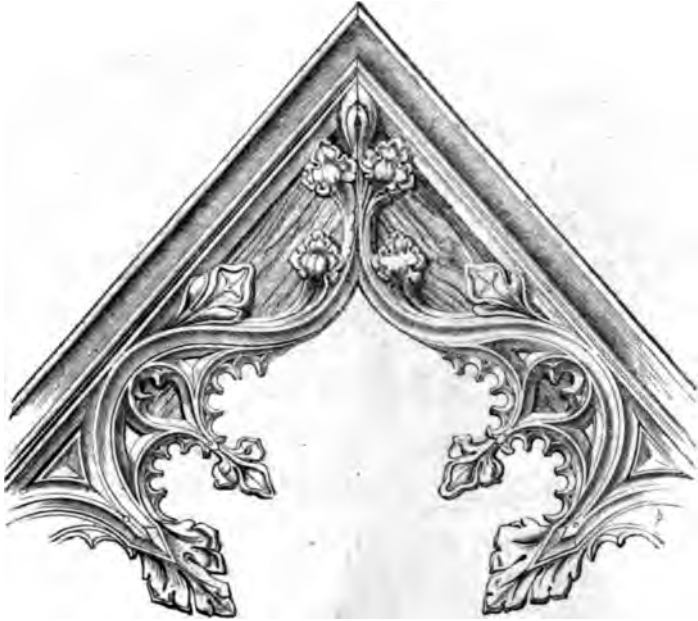
The sanitary condition of towns and houses during the middle ages is a subject on which perhaps it would be imprudent to speak too positively. While complaining of the wretched condition of many of our towns in this respect, we not unfrequently impute no slight blame to the narrow streets and overhanging houses of those periods. But possibly our censure may be too indiscriminate. The author considers (p. 29) that the blame should be bestowed rather on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than on the fifteenth. And, again, the licences granted by the crown shew—

\* That sewers were commonly built and kept in repair by public rates at that period. The sewers in towns have often been destroyed in comparatively modern times in digging foundations for new houses; but those which remain of the monasteries, and sometimes other houses or castles of the middle ages, are so fine, large, and well built, that they are continually mistaken for subterranean passages."—(p. 40.)





Kitchen, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire.



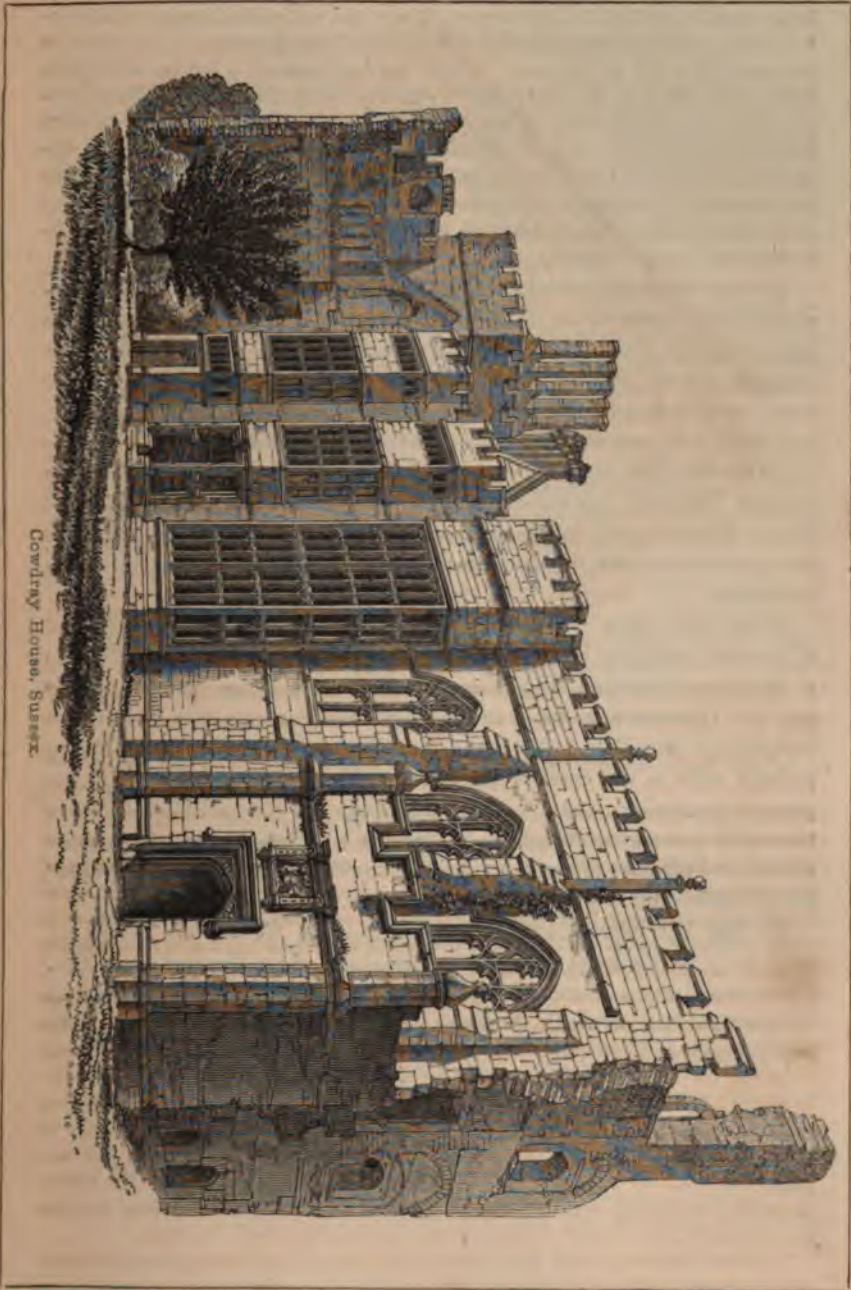
Barge-board, Ockwells, Berkshire.

Lavatories also, with water-drains attached to them, were introduced not only into the hall, but into other chambers of the mansion :—

“ A full supply of water was as necessary in the middle ages as it is now, and as well provided; the deep wells which they made in those days often remain in use to the present day. There was often also a shaft over the well through every story of the house up to the battlements at the top, with openings on each story, so that the bucket might be stopped wherever it was wanted. Good examples of wells with their shafts of this description remain in Rochester Castle, at Red Castle, in Shropshire, Carisbrook Castle, and numerous other places. At Dirleton Castle, Scotland, there are two such wells, one for the use of the kitchen, which was at the top of the house, the other for the more convenient use of the garrison in case of attack.

“ In other instances, when good water could not be obtained by digging wells, it was brought in pipes from some neighbouring hill, very much as in modern days. The very perfect system of pipes for the conveyance of water to every part of the great monastery at Canterbury so early as the twelfth century, is well known from the circumstance that the original plan, with all the water-courses drawn out in colours by a monk of the town, has been preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been frequently engraved, though not very carefully. Professor Willis has thoroughly investigated the matter with his usual acumen, and has traced out the water-courses in the existing remains. It would be difficult to meet with another example equally perfect, but traces of similar arrangements may frequently be found.

“ In other instances, where the nature of the soil and the situation did not admit either of wells or of a supply of water by means of pipes, arrangements were made to



Cowdray House, Sussex.

catch all the water which fell on the roof of the house or castle, and preserve it in a large reservoir provided for that purpose. A very fine and perfect example of a reservoir of this period has been preserved at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, which stands on the summit of a hill of limestone. A large and deep reservoir is cut out of the rock, with a drain from it to the moat in case it should be ever full, and there are steps leading down to it on both sides, for the convenience of the servants, as it had offices on both sides protected by a sort of out-work of the fortifications. In early times a frequent mode of taking a castle was by cutting off the supply of water, thereby compelling the garrison to surrender, and precautions to guard against this danger were afterwards adopted: there is a good original reservoir or cistern at Canon's Ashby, Northamptonshire."—(pp. 149—50.)

And yet the fearful virulence and frequency of epidemic and other sicknesses would seem alone to prove that all sanitary principles must have been miserably disregarded by the great mass of the people. The monastic regulations were, we little doubt, as good as any which might be adopted now; and the houses of the wealthier classes, whether in town or country, may have been well arranged in these respects; but this would seem only to imply the existence of greater wretchedness amongst the general body of the citizens. Possibly they may have acted on the fallacy that the impurity and filth of thousands will not poison the air for the hundreds who can afford to use pure water, and breathe, as they may think, a more healthful atmosphere.

To the very ample and carefully drawn up list of remains of every kind of domestic buildings in the several counties of England, with the Marches of Wales and Scotland, we can do no more than call the attention of the reader. It seems superfluous to specify a few instances where there are so many which will abundantly repay the most careful study, but we may perhaps refer to the descriptions given of Cowdray House (of which we give the engraving), and Chalfield, Thornbury and Ragland Castles, and of the Abbot's house at Wenlock (p. 366, &c.), a building which we have already had occasion to mention. Some valuable remarks are also appended on the medieval domestic buildings of Ireland.

We can but express again our admiration of the volumes before us, not merely for the great beauty and copiousness of the illustrations, but for the extreme care and success with which the author has investigated an intricate subject, of which at the same time it is not easy to overrate the importance.

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## GEORGE CANNING AND HIS TIMES\*.

To use a favourite phrase of the day, this volume is singularly suggestive. But it is more, it is pre-eminently demonstrative. It exhibits a grand character in the broad light of public life and the fine shades of private life. The portrait is complete. There is no trick of art about it. The statesman and the man, from the largest sweep to the minutest trait, come with equal truth from the pencil. In the naked essence of his soul and his habit as he lived, George Canning is before us, his motives developed, his views explained, his aspirations embodied, his objects defined, his means recorded; in short, it is as sincere and as perfect a revelation of the individual as might be conceived possible. Hence its political importance—great as it is, and applicable to all times so long as Britain shall maintain its rank and station among the nations of the earth—appears to us to yield to superior considerations which arise from the contemplation of the single figure so justly portrayed and so gloriously illustrated on Mr. Stapleton's canvas. How highly qualified he was for the task it would be impossible to exaggerate. He was Mr. Canning's confidential private secretary, and thus whilst every acknowledged friend had like cause to love and admire the frank confidence with which that endearing relationship was treated, it fell to the lot of his position to witness more of the transcendent abilities, clear ingenuousness, and other noble and estimable qualities of this illustrious man, than could be fully and clearly obvious even to the closest intimacies. But even to the least of these the ideas of Canning and disguise conjoined were impossible. In all things clear as the day, there was no dark-browed night nor shadows of concealing eve in his nature or dealings with mankind. As a minister, he shewed how little of secrecy was needed in government or diplomacy; as a man, how much candour and integrity could not only promote social happiness, but advance material interests, and lead to the attainment of the zenith of glorious ambition.

We think every page of this labour of love must tend to the conviction that there is neither undue panegyric nor tombstone flattery in our estimate of the dead, whose living virtues are so vividly recalled to memory by the simple narrative, and *littera scripta* data in support of it, which impart a various and extraordinary value to this most welcome volume. In composing it, the author has judiciously grouped his main subjects, so that Reform, the affairs of Greece, of Portugal, of South America, of the Holy Alliance, of Queen Caroline, and other topics of national interest, are separated from intermixture and confusion of dates, and the reader is enabled within a few minutes to embrace and comprehend transactions of considerable complexity and infinite nicety. The opportunities, as we have observed, of Mr. Stapleton's position were so enhanced by the frank, chivalrous character of his principal, that his authority would be unquestionable, if his statements were not proven, as they are, by direct and imperishable evidence of their fidelity and truth. We ought to notice that the present is offered by Mr. Stapleton as supplementary to his preceding *Life of Mr. Canning* (circ. 1831-2), yet from the propriety with which

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\* "George Canning and his Times. By Augustus Granville Stapleton. 8vo." (London: J. W. Parker and Son.)

correspondence, then inadmissible, has been made admissible by the lapse of time and other valid reasons, in our opinion the supplement is not less, if not more interesting, than the original publication.

As prefatory to our glance over the most prominent and novel features of the work, we run over the leading dates of the biography. Canning was born in April 1770, and died in August 1827. By birth he was the child of a poor Irish gentleman who was disowned by his relations because he had married beneath him; and at his death he was the head and directing power of the mighty British empire. Neither talent nor genius could have raised him to this lofty pinnacle without the endowments of which we have spoken—a devoted love of his country, the keenest sense of honour, and firmness of probity and purpose, all set in a galaxy like brilliants, within pure gold-work of kind and generous affections, and quiet simplicity of every gentle and amiable relief. He commenced his onward career when the French revolution was at the height of its madness and fury—of that execrable abuse which converted the approbation of the public sentiments which inspired it into feelings of horror and dread; and under these circumstances he entered Parliament as the *protégé* and friend of Pitt, to whose political views he had adhered (1792) before the minister sought him out for this public service in 1793. In 1796 he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Lord Grenville; in 1807 he was Secretary at War, the Duke of Portland Premier; afterwards Foreign Secretary, then Ambassador to Lisbon 1814 (a political mistake on his part), and 1816 President of the Board of Control; again Foreign Secretary after the unhappy death of Lord Castlereagh in 1822. With Lord Liverpool (except on the Catholic question) as with Pitt, to the days of their deaths, he was bound by the strongest ties regarding the public weal, and personal admiration and esteem; devoted in the one case to the Pilot that weathered the storm, sanctified by brotherly esteem and regard in the other; which matters will appear more distinctly as we go further into Mr. Stapleton's history, the early portion of which was communicated to him by Canning himself on two otherwise long journeys to the Earl of Bristol at Ickworth. How deliciously it must have beguiled the way! how different from—

“Story, Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir,”—

of the needy knife-grinder of the anti-Jacobin.

Consistent from first to last, he condemned the “despots” who assailed France, because he held that the right of a nation to choose for itself its own constitution is a right derived from *God* and *nature* alone, and for the exercise of which to *God* and *nature* alone they are amenable; but this “liberal” sentiment gave way when French aggression and atrocity stripped the cause of the pretext of its qualifications. “I *feel* (he writes) that their situation and disposition are extremely changed, and that *my* sentiments and wishes must, *if I have any consistency*, change with them. The opinion is changed, but the principle remains intact; the change is consistency?” Sir James Mackintosh illustrates the often repeated error on this point, in writing of Burke, whose fate it was at different times to act adversely to all the great parties of the State, and remarks that, “Every man can see the dissimilarity of actions and words, but not many can see how necessarily they must arise from unchangeable identity of principle. I take some credit to myself (he adds) for having discovered this when I was young, and on many other things much mistaken.” It is curious enough that George III. should not have made a similar discovery in re-



gard to Mackintosh, to whose Indian appointment he at first strongly objected, and when Mackintosh's political change was urged, replied (as we can state of our own information), "Aye, aye, a true man may change his *opinions*, but never his principles." It was with some difficulty his Majesty was convinced of the consistency in question.

If Canning had not on principle determined to abandon his early connection with the Whigs, especially of the Gallic-fraternizing section, it seems probable that he never could have accomplished the great end to which he aspired. Moore describes the difficulty of genius rising to the full growth of its ambition under the overshadowing branches of the Whig aristocracy; and that Sheridan, and the greater Burke, never rose above inferior offices, or were admitted into the Cabinet, affords striking proof of the dominant exclusiveness of the "great Whig party" to which they had attached themselves. Mr. Stapleton states that they refused to join a government because the King would not abdicate his prerogative, nor permit him to name his own prime-minister, the Marquis of Wellesley. We fancy there is neither so much power nor arrogance in our day; lesser people are made Cabinet ministers, and in the fusion of parties not even the strongest would venture now to tell the Queen that her bare nomination of an individual to head her advisers would be a sufficient reason for their declining to serve her or their country. In spite of the old "All or nothing," they must submit to the change that has come over the spirit of their dream—*che sara sara!* the dictator of the day may be the suppliant of the morrow.

Canning did not speak in the House till the year after his entrance, and the description of his feelings on the occasion are delightfully graphic. But successful as was his *début*, he remained a listener for nearly five years, and on very few occasions sought the display of his well-known oratorical powers. Brougham, in his "Historical Sketches," far under-estimates these powers, the fear of which sometimes made him dumb when he had resolved to speak, as Canning sometimes refrained from exposing himself to a debate to end with his rival's speech; and Canning was more just as well as terse when, on hearing that Brougham was dangerously ill, he exclaimed, "Poor fellow, I am very sorry to hear it,"—(after a pause)—"if he should be taken from the House of Commons, there will be no one left to pound and mash." And a dangerous pounder and masher, as we on no mean testimony can testify, he was considered to be, yet this was quite consistent with the good opinion he entertained for his opponent's Demosthenic talent.

Canning exulted on the assumption of rule by Buonaparte in 1799. It was the extinction of Jacobinism, and the most demolishing answer that could be given to the advocates and clamourers for the "new opinions." For as he ever maintained the combat against despotic pretensions, so did he oppose to the uttermost the encroachments of democratic "progress," though not yet a cant phrase for revolution. He neither flattered tyrant nor mob, nor holy alliance, nor popular delusion—he loved his country and his country's constitution, and he bravely refused to lower her honour and dignity to foreign subserviency, or risk her internal prosperity and greatness by experimenting in concession to ignorance and faction. Even on collateral questions of less consequence it is beautiful to observe his unquenchable nationality and tenacity of purpose. In 1800, for excellent reasons assigned, he insisted on replying to a Buonapartean overture in the English language, (not, as heretofore, with a single exception, in the accustomed French,) and to the day of his death retained the opinion that it was both right and fitting to employ our own language in State Papers issued by the

Government. "*Forms* (he writes to his friend Lord Boringdon) have their origin in *right*, *practice* in *convenience*; forms are the observances due to others in return for their observances paid to you, which cannot be infringed without giving just cause of offence; practice is the course which convenience (generally our own convenience) has originally dictated to us, and which, whenever that convenience ceases, we may discontinue without asking anybody's leave. Nothing can be more evident than that the French never could of *right* claim that any other nation should use their language, and they, therefore, have no sort of pretence to be offended if the use of it is at any moment discontinued. The French have no reprisals to make. They already do their worst by writing in their own tongue, and they can do no more. (They may make this *worse* still worse, by vitiating their language by revolutionary phrases, but that is their own business, and does not enter into the argument.) It is certainly our business to understand, or get construed to us, whatever they send us in French; and so on, *vice versa*, is their duty with regard to us." It may be observed that Canning's sensitiveness on this occasion was stirred by the *error* of Buonaparte writing a letter direct to the King as a fellow sovereign, forgetful of, or disregarding, the great fact that a constitutional monarch can only be addressed on national affairs through the medium of his ministers.

In pursuing our notice of Mr. Stapleton's work, and offering such remarks as occur to us upon it, we conceive it will be our best plan to follow his example, and arrange and classify the subjects in separate divisions, paying the largest share of attention to those whose bearings are most applicable as lessons or examples to our own troubled times. For after all, it would almost seem as if events ran in cycles, and, as the wheel goes round, succeeding generations renewing the conditions and repeating the eventualities of generations that have gone before, can never display a greater wisdom than in carefully looking at the lights that have illuminated ancestral systems, and led to the results which have shaped the destinies of the world. *Experientia docet*.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. We have already partially indicated Mr. Canning's thoroughly British feelings and inflexible firmness in acting upon them in his most important official capacity, as the director of our foreign affairs. Upon portions of the treaty of Vienna he had ever looked with dislike, but once established as international law, he believed himself bound to observe its provisions. But he held that the alliance to maintain the European balance of nations by proscribing wars of conquest or intrigues for superior advantages (first mouthed to be last swallowed) did not permit a latitudinarian construction and authorize interference in the internal concerns of any country or people. At the Vienna Congress the two partitions of Poland were for the first time acknowledged as valid acts by the signature of British statesmen, and that iniquity accepted as *un fait accompli*. Herein a great principle was compromised for expediency—a sacrifice which Canning never could sanction, and hence, among other causes, the politicians who were parties to and approvers of the treaty, and who were eight years afterwards his colleagues in the Government, were constantly opposed to his liberal and anti-despotic measures in all our foreign complications. On this particular point, on the authority of Mr. Planta, his successor, the author relates an anecdote of Mr. Under-Secretary Cook (laudably mentioned in our review of Lord Malmesbury's Correspondence), which does so much honour to him, that we deem it a duty to record it. He "endeavoured in vain to rouse his chief (Lord Castlereagh) to an un-

compromising condemnation of the two partitions. He urged him to fling the treaties on the table of Congress, and to declare that nothing should induce Great Britain to acknowledge the validity of those acts. He urged in vain; but he set the seal on the sincerity of his own opinions by resigning at once his post of Under-Secretary of State!" Mr. Cook was one of the most efficient instruments in carrying the Irish Union.

In 1822, as we have noticed, Mr. Canning succeeded Lord Castlereagh as Foreign Secretary; but times were much altered in ten years, since he aspired to higher powers in 1812. In a letter to Sir Charles Bagot (Ambassador at St. Petersburg) he describes his office as affording "a very different sort of world to bustle in," and confesses, (between the ages of forty-two and fifty-two there is, in men of laborious lives, a strain of mental faculties, an incline on the downward line,) "For fame, it is as a squeezed orange; but for public good there is something to do, and I will try, but it must be cautiously, to do it. You know my politics well enough to know what I mean, when I say that for *Europe* I shall be desirous *now* and *then* to read England." In this brief and not very enigmatical sentence was condensed the whole mystery of his system. He would, as we shall presently see, have England a first-rate independent power, and not in the fifth place at the tail of the European combination of despotic sovereigns. And he knew the persons abroad and at home, and the difficulties he had to contend against.

The Congress at Verona "split the one and indivisible alliance (as he two months later again wrote to Bagot) into three distinct parts, as distinct as the Constitutions of England, France, and Muscovy." The three absolute Crowns insist on interfering in the Spanish revolution, and—

"France, in the meantime, though indebted to us, and professing to feel herself so for our good offices with Spain for the preservation of the peace, is (like Polly in the music) 'as jealous as a cat' of our doings and supposed intentions in the West Indies. With all my heart. Villele is a minister of thirty years ago, no revolutionary scoundrel, but constitutionally hating England, as Choiseul and Vergennes used to hate us; and so things are getting back to a wholesome state again. Every nation for itself, and God for us all. Only bid your Emperor (of Russia) be quiet, for the time for Areopagus and the like of that is gone by."

The sagacity embodied in the playful and commonplace language employed by Canning in very many of his most important letters and despatches, is a striking feature throughout this volume. There are no long words, no grandiloquence, but the most familiar and unmistakable meaning. The oracles are indeed delivered in the plainest and most comprehensible sense of the English vulgar tongue. France marched an army into Spain, and our minister never ceased to appeal till it was withdrawn. It violated his interpretation of the Treaty of Vienna, as giving us a right to make the aggression of State against State a *casus fœderis*, so to preserve the territorial balance of Europe; and his sequent argument is so apposite to the late war in Italy, and to the considerations which (if the Vienna Congress and its acts are not to be dismissed as an unsubstantial vision) must modify, if they do not prescribe, the terms of the final settlement of the blood-stained quarrel, that we will quote it as a memorable regulator for the right understanding of the questions at issue. We speak as if there were no concealed ulterior objects, and the pretexts for this most unnecessary war had been founded in realities, and proclaimed with the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which it would nevertheless require uncommon and unbounded faith to believe. But to our great authority:—

"We abstained from taking any part in the war between France and Spain, because we were under no obligation to take any; and because, where no obligation exists, a Government is free without dishonour to consult the interest of the nation which it governs. But if France attempts conquest, interest and obligation point the same way; and the obligation in that case is confessedly common to us and to our allies.

"This is the plain state of the matter under our treaties and engagements: and no good can arise from attempting to perplex the plain letter of those instruments with constructions foreign to their meaning. But Prince Metternich appeals to our feelings, and warns us that we are losing the influence which we formerly possessed in Europe; and that, unless we mend our manners, it must be the business of every State on the Continent to guard itself against the mischief which our speeches in Parliament (with the exception of the Duke of Buckingham's) are creating.

"Now as to our influence upon the Continent, if such a war as we sustained for (with a single intermission) a quarter of a century, in behalf of all Europe, and by turns *against* all Europe in its own behalf, has not taught all Europe where they are to look for protection against overgrown and overbearing power, I am sure no part that we could take in a Congress, upon an insurrection of Carbonari at Naples, or of Freemasons at Madrid, would acquire for us the confidence which such a war had failed to command. Let the occasion come, and Prince Metternich shall see! But it is not by perpetually creating occasions, it is not by incessant meddling with petty interests and domestic squabbles in other countries, that the influence of Great Britain is to be maintained. On the contrary, it is more likely to be frittered away by such restless exertion; and to be found exhausted, or disabled from acting, when real occasion may arise. Besides, what is the influence which we have had in the counsels of the Alliance, and which Prince Metternich exhorts us to be so careful not to throw away? We protested at Laybach; we remonstrated at Verona. Our protest was treated as waste paper; our remonstrances mingled with the air. Pretty influence! and much worth preserving! No—our influence, if it is to be maintained abroad, must be secure in the sources of our strength at home: and the sources of that strength are in the sympathy between the people and the Government; in the union of the public sentiment with the public counsels; in the reciprocal confidence and co-operation of the House of Commons and the Crown. . . .

"What measures the Austrian minister may have in contemplation, or may think necessary, for guarding against the infection of our doctrines or our example, I know not. Neither do I presume to suggest what measures may be best adapted to the support of absolute monarchy in that part of Europe in which it continues to flourish. I have no objection to its continuing to flourish where it is the growth of the soil, and where it contributes to the happiness, or to the tranquillity (which, after all, is the happiness) of a people. I would not less readily declare against any attempt to invade the Austrian dominions, for the purpose of overthrowing the Austrian Monarchy, than I did against the invasion of Spain for the purpose of abolishing the Spanish Constitution. But I do not think it very unadvisable to force into conflict (as Prince Metternich appears resolved to do) the abstract principles of Monarchy and Democracy; and I do think (with that resolution) he could not have fought the battle of the monarchical principle to more disadvantage than in the person of Ferdinand VII. But that is *his* affair, not ours; and how he could ever expect to make it ours, I am at a loss to imagine. Our business is to preserve, so far as may be, the peace of the world, and therewith the independence of the several nations which compose it. Prince Metternich seems to think that there is no security for peace between nations, unless every nation is at peace within itself, and that pure monarchy is the charm on which such internal tranquillity depends. *We* think that the harmony of the political world is no more destroyed by the variety of civil institutions, in different states, than that of the physical world by the different magnitudes of the bodies which constitute the system; 'there is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the stars,' and so forth: but Prince Metternich seems to be of opinion that all should be alike; he is even for trying his hand upon *us*—to make our glory as like to that of the sun and moon of the Continent as possible; but he had better leave us quiet in our own sphere, or we shall make most unharmonious music. The Austrian Minister prides himself, you say, upon being the champion and protector of ancient institutions, and the sworn irreconcilable enemy of revolution. I flatter myself that I am no more a lover of revolution than Prince Metternich. I have certainly passed near thirty years in fighting for old institutions in that House of Commons which Prince Metternich views with so much jealousy, but in which and *by* which, after all, revolution has been



arrested, and what remains of old institutions has been saved. But I cannot shut my eyes to the real state of things. I cannot forget, nor should Prince Metternich, that in resisting the French Revolution in all its stages, from the Convention to Buonaparte, we resisted the spirit of *change* to be sure, but we resisted also the spirit of *foreign domination*. So long as these two spirits were leagued, the resistance to one animated that to the other. But separate them, or (still more) array them against each other, and the most strenuous and most consistent anti-revolutionist may well hesitate which part to choose. But has Prince Metternich, have the Allies, never compromised with the Revolution? What! was not Fouché's Ministry the first-fruits of their occupation of Paris? Personally, I have no share in that transaction; and I certainly am not presumptuous enough to form a judgment upon a point decided under such trying circumstances, by persons so much more competent than myself. But the admission of Fouché was clearly destructive of the moral with which the great tragedy of the Revolution ought to have closed. After that *admission*, it is in vain to deny that you have compromised with revolution; and it is vain, and it is not just after that compromise, to draw the line of demarcation between the opposite classes of politicians so precisely and so broadly as Prince Metternich is disposed to draw it. Even if I would have preferred another ten years of war to ending it with a compromise, yet the fact being that it *was* so ended, with my consent, I surely am not at liberty now to proscribe and persecute all who maintain the opinions with which that compromise was made. I may not like things as they are (in this respect) much more than Prince Metternich, but they *are* so; I find them so; and I must deal with them as they are.

"This is my answer to what Prince Metternich has said of the tendency of *our present* politics to encourage the spirit of revolution. It is *not* the fault of *our* politics. It is not the fault of *present* politics. It is the fault (if it be a fault) of the politics which prevailed at the conclusion of the war.

"I daresay there were good reasons for the compromise at the time; but it was one."—(pp. 376—382.)

Long as this extract is, we regret that we cannot make it longer, for the whole is so clear an exposition of what our government truly is, what the interests of the empire truly are, and what course ought to be pursued under circumstances differing only in degree and change of actors, that it forms a political *vade mecum* of incalculable value.

In 1825 the intrigues of Metternich, who even visited England to see the King, and enforce the persuasions of his great emissary, Madame de \* \* \* [Lieven], backed by the rigid adherence of the Duke of Wellington and other members of the Cabinet to the policy embraced at Vienna and in the treaties of 1814, '15, and '18, brought the grand decision as to what ought to be our national course to an issue. The King was deeply influenced, and he demanded of his confidential servants an answer individually, *seriatim*, to the problems he laid before them for their deliberation. But they declined this method, and submitted their reply as a body, generally and collectively, thus defeating the blow aimed chiefly, if not entirely, at Mr. Canning, the Foreign Secretary. The King received the answer with a rather unsatisfied complacency, and Mr. Canning thought it incumbent upon himself to send in a special rejoinder, in which he re-states the Greek question in all its progress and bearings, and still more emphatically the measure of acknowledging the South American provinces, which had led to all the ferment and confusion of the immediate discussion, and was calculated to break up the administration of which he was so eminent and efficient a member. We are sorry we cannot find room for the details of this very interesting political period, but can only add that his Majesty's rejoinder to the letter (now lost) was decidedly conciliatory, desiring that the matter might be dropped. Of Metternich's share in the plot Canning writes, about two months after, to Lord Granville at Paris:—

"You ask me what you shall say to Metternich [then expected at Paris]; for the

first place, you shall hear what I think him—that he is the greatest r—— and l—— [we suppose we may fill up *rascal* and *liar* without derogating from the writer's plain dealing] on the continent, perhaps in the civilized world. . . . I should be glad that he should know that I *know* him, and am aware how much I am indebted to him for his good intentions, but that I am nevertheless disposed to be on good terms with him, and to act for the best with him on the points on which we agree.”

But the grand combined move of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in resistance to the intention of the British Government to recognise the independence of Mexico, came off in force, and Canning's description of it is so happily characteristic, that we cannot resist the pleasure of copying his letter to Lord Granville on the subject:—

“(Private.)

“MY DEAR GRANVILLE,

“Foreign Office, March 4, 1825.

“You will have seen that cold and fever did not save me from gout, and that gout did not prevent me from speaking upon the Catholic question.

“I am sure that I judged right in the last point. The aggravation of illness which the exertion occasioned is gone off. Gout is gradually yielding, and I now look forward to the prospect of a tolerably quiet life till after Easter.

“The month that has elapsed since the meeting of Parliament is altogether one of the most important that I remember. I am not dissatisfied with its results.

“I am hard at work upon Stuart's instructions for Brazil. I hope to get him off, and Lamb too, in the course of next week.

“The last three mornings have been occupied partly in receiving the three successive communications of Count Lieven, Prince Esterhazy, and Baron Maltzahn, of the high and mighty displeasure of their Courts with respect to Spanish America. Lieven led the way on Wednesday. He began to open a long despatch, evidently with the intention of reading it to me. I stopped *in limine*, desiring to know if he was authorized to give a copy of it. He said no; upon which I declined hearing it, unless he could give me his word that no copy would be sent to any other Court. He said he could not undertake to say that it would not be sent to other Russian missions, but that he had no notion that a *copy of it* would be given to the Courts at which they were severally accredited. I answered that I was determined *either* to have a copy of a despatch which might be quoted to foreign Courts (as former despatches had been), as having been communicated to me, and remaining unanswered, or to be able to say that no despatch had been communicated to me at all. It was utterly impossible for me, I said, to charge my memory with the expressions of a long despatch once read over to me, or to be able to judge on one such hearing whether it did or did not contain expressions which I ought not to pass over without remark. Yet by the process now proposed I was responsible to the King and to my colleagues, and ultimately perhaps to Parliament, for the contents of a paper which might be of the most essentially important character; and of which the text might be quoted hereafter by third parties, as bearing a meaning which I did not on the instant attribute to it, and yet which upon bare recollection I could not controvert. Lieven was confounded. He asked me what he was to do? I said, what he pleased, but I took the exception now before I heard a word of his despatch, because I would not have it thought that the contents of the despatch, whatever *they* might be, had anything to do with that exception. I must, however, own that I was led to make it now, the rather because I had learnt from St. Petersburg that he, Count Lieven, had been instructed not to give me a copy of the despatch on Turkey and Greece, which instruction his own good sense had led him to disobey; that in that instance it was absolutely preposterous to refuse a copy, that the despatch professed to be a narrative—of which dates and facts were the elements; and that to have *read* such a statement to me, and then circulated it throughout Europe as what had been *communicated* to me, and acquiesced in by my silence, would have been an unfairness such as it was as well to let him know, once for all, I was determined to resist.

“Might he state to me *verbally* what he was ordered to state, without reference to his despatch? Undoubtedly, I was prepared to hear anything that he had to *say* to me. I must afterwards take my own way of verifying the exactness of my recollection.



"He then proceeded to pronounce a discourse—no matter for the substance at present—after which he left me.

"I instantly wrote down the substance of what I understood him to have said to me, and sent him my memorandum, with a letter requesting him to correct any inaccuracies. The result is, that I have a document in spite of all their contrivance.

"Yesterday the same scene with Esterhazy, who had not seen Lieven in the interval, and therefore came unprepared.

"He too made me a speech, and to him I immediately sent a memorandum of what I understood him to have said; I have not yet received his answer.

"To-day Maltzahn came, evidently prepared; for he produced no paper, but set off *at score*. This rather provoked me (for he is the worst of all), but I was even with him. For whereas with the others I merely listened and put in no word of my own, I thought it a good opportunity to pay off my reserve upon Maltzahn; and accordingly said to him a few as disagreeable things as I could upon the principle of legitimacy as exemplified in the readiness of the Allies to have made peace with Buonaparte (in 1814), and failing Buonaparte, to have put some other than Louis XVIII. upon the throne; and also in the general recognition of Bernadotte, while the lawful King of Sweden is wandering in exile and begging through Europe. I asked him how he reconciled these things with the high principles which he was ordered to proclaim about the rights of Spain to her Spanish Americas? He had nothing to answer. I have sent *him* a memorandum too, in which my part of the dialogue is inserted.

"Of course I have not yet his answer. He left me only two hours ago.

"I think I shall teach the Holy Alliance not to try the trick of these simultaneous sermons again.—Ever yours,

G. C.

"P. S.—I ought to say that of the three sermons, the Russian is the most moderate, the Austrian the most stiff and severe (or, austere, I should rather say, the highest in principle), the Prussian the most impertinent, supposing always that they have been correctly reported to me. But neither goes farther than 'regret and *improbation*,' and neither talks of consequences. Russia professedly wishes to hear no more of the matter.

"This you may tell Villele."—(pp. 428—431.)

Wisdom and fun, penetration and countermining, far-sighted policy and ingenious promptitude, so simply to defeat so subtle a conspiracy against it, could hardly be paralleled in the annals of diplomacy; and well might the minister afterwards exult:—

"Does Prince Metternich suppose it possible that we can allow the Allies to say to every Court in Europe, 'See what a snubbing we gave to the British government,' without taking care to reduce that snubbing to its just value?"

A "*most secret memorandum*" of April 27, 1825, relates the particulars of a visit to Gloucester Lodge, where Canning was confined by illness, of Sir W. Knighton, evidently on the part of the King. One part of it, after stating that Metternich was now convinced that Canning was too strong for him, goes on to record—

"Sir W. K. said that he failed not to mention his own impressions to the king, and that he had never in his life seen the king so tranquil and comfortable as he appeared at the present moment. I (Canning) said it was my object to make his Majesty comfortable and happy, by placing him at the head of Europe, instead of being reckoned fifth in a great confederacy. That the circumstances which gave rise to that confederacy, and justified and held it together, were gone by, and that the King of England could not have hung upon it longer without losing all importance even in the eyes of the other members of it, and without incurring the odium of all other nations; nay, that his share of odium would be greater than that of the four Continental sovereigns, because they, being more or less arbitrary, might be considered as labouring in their vocation, but that the continuance of England as a subordinate part of such a league would be depriving them of their natural protection, and would be resented accordingly."

Well might England stand, then, now, and for ever, on grounds like these, for they are at once just and dignified, national and cosmopolitan. Let us

never depart from them! But with this we must conclude our chapter on *Foreign Relations*, reluctantly leaving much of importance altogether untouched, and proceed even more briefly with some of the other subjects. And first of the KING, (though the jest-book says the king is no subject,) of whom the account by Sir W. Knighton is rather striking. Sir William stated that the King was now convinced "the fear of England was a predominant feeling with the Continental Governments;" on which Canning commented that he hoped so, for that was the state to which he had wished to bring things, and trusted that his Majesty must feel better pleased, upon reflection, to be the object of such fear, than of cajolery and contempt. It appeared that the King had been found most accessible to foreign opinions from liking the society of the Russian and Austrian Embassies better than any other at his Cottage parties, being "somewhat at a loss to make up a society for himself." Alas, who would be a king, that could be a private gentleman! Knighton was not only Keeper of the Privy Purse, but always intimately about the royal person; where he complained that his life was made "very weary" by the persecution he endured from outside pressure of every kind to obtain his good offices where he had nothing to do with politics. Alas, who would be a royal favourite, who could be an independent man! Yet—

"His Majesty was used to him and his help; and such was the growing disposition to indolence in his Majesty, that if he were away, business would get on very ill... that it was a most painful part of his duty to press business upon his Majesty, when it was absolutely necessary to be done . . . and that his doing so sometimes produced unpleasant scenes . . . I believe (said Sir Wm. K.) he has as great an esteem and affection for me as anybody living; but he is uncertain, the creature of impulse . . . when he has got a particular notion into his head, there is no eradicating it; and I have known him talk himself, when agitated and perfectly fasting, into as complete a state of intoxication, as if he had been dining and drinking largely."

Sir William's object in visiting Gloucester Lodge does not distinctly appear, but its revelations are, at any rate, extremely curious, as affecting rulers and court circles, and intriguing politicians, and, to use a Canningian phrase, a bad lot of other sorts of people. Before the close of the year the King did ample justice to the just views, patriotism, and devotedness of Mr. Canning, and the instances in which he openly manifested this feeling were frequent and remarkable. They prepared the Secretary for the higher honour that awaited him—an honour never attained by more noble conduct. For truly did he assert, early in his splendid career (1801), "I must act as I think right, my road must be through character to power: that I may take this road and miss the end, is very possible; nay, that by acting as I think right, I may not, as surely as I expect it, get even to my second stage—character—is very possible also; but *that* I cannot help. I will try no other course!"

**REFORM.**—From royalty we change the venue to Reform. Coming to the Age of Reason, when the French doctrine of the Rights of Man was bearing its most appalling fruits, George Canning bravely and resolutely opposed his talents and eloquence to the "spread of the new opinions" and all the effects of fierce democracy. He caused conservative principles to triumph in Liverpool, and from the tribune of her elections his persuasive voice rang with extraordinary effect throughout the boundaries of the land. His speeches in Parliament were no less effective, and if ultra disciples of the revolutionary class did often revile him, his all but universal popularity gave the best answer to his assailants, and shewed that honest convictions

were honoured even by the million who had been taught to entertain more democratic views. In combating what he believed to emanate from ignorance, prejudice, and demagogue deluding, he shrank not from declaring that—

“The Reformers are wise in their generation. They know well enough, and have read plainly enough in our own history, that the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the peerage would be but as dust in the balance against a preponderating democracy. They mean democracy and nothing else, and give them but a House of Commons constructed on their own principles, the peerage and the throne may exist for a day, but may be swept from the face of the earth by the first angry vote of such a House of Commons. It is, therefore, utterly unnecessary for the reformers to declare hostility to the Crown; it is, therefore, utterly superfluous for them to make war against the peerage; they know that, let but their principles have full play, the Crown and the peerage would be to the Constitution which they assail but as the baggage to the army, and the destruction of them but as the gleanings of the battle. They know that the battle is with the House of Commons as at present constituted, and that *that* once overthrown, and another popular assembly constituted on their principles, as the creature and depository of the people’s power, and the unreasoning instrument of the people’s will, there would not only be no chance, but there would be no pretence, for the existence of any other branch of the Constitution. . . . They look far short of the ultimate effect of the doctrines of the present day [how far short of the doctrines *now* promulgated] who do not see that their tendency is not to make a House of Commons such as, in theory, it has always been defined, a third branch of the legislature [for the purpose of controlling, and not administering the government], but to absorb the legislative and executive powers into one; to create an immediate delegation of the whole authority of the people, to which, practically, nothing could, nothing ought to, stand in opposition.”

We will not, however, extend this division of our theme any further, for the subject is worn to shreds and tatters, and we shall only add Canning’s dictum that the approaching great struggle between property and population was only “to be averted by the mildest and most liberal legislation.”

THE SLAVE TRADE is connected by opposition with the question of freedom, and we pause to quote Canning’s amusing touch on that subject as expressed in a letter to Lord Granville, January 1826.

“MY DEAR GRANVILLE, “(Private.) “Foreign Office, Jan. 17, 1826.

“I have no despatches to send to you to-day—at least, I do not recollect anything that requires one, and Planta, who is my index, is ill in bed.

“It occurs to me, however, that I never answered half enough the impudent request of the Pope for protection of his subjects against the *Barbaresques*.

“I answer it thus, and some day I will do so officially.

“Why does not the Pope prohibit the African slave-trade? It is carried on wholly by Roman Catholic powers, and by those among them who acknowledge most subserviently the power and authority of the Court of Rome.

“Why, I say, does not he issue a bull against it? and so aid our negotiations for its abolition with Portugal and Brazil?

“Is it not an anti-Christian traffic? are not the Courts of Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro Courts in which the Pope has, or can have, what influence he pleases? If so, with what face does his Holiness propose to us to interfere with the Government of Algiers and Tripoli to save the few Italians whom they take occasionally for their necessary household occupations, while the Portuguese and Brazilians are taking annually thousands and thousands of the Southern Africans for the exhausting labours of the field and of the mine? Tell my friend Macchi that so long as any power whom the Pope can control, and does not, send a slave-ship to Southern Africa, I have not the audacity to propose to Northern Africa to abstain from cruising for Roman domestics. Indeed, I think them justified in doing so.—Ever affectionately yours,

“GEORGE CANNING.”

QUEEN CAROLINE.—The manly part which Mr. Canning took in this



unfortunate case is succinctly but clearly traced by Mr. Stapleton. When all hope of an amicable adjustment was over, Mr. Canning thought it his duty to seek an audience of the King. He candidly stated what he approved and disapproved, and then adverted to his former habits of intimacy with the Princess, and the confidence which she reposed in him on many occasions, by unreserved communications on the subject of her own affairs, and stated that it was impossible for him to take any part in criminatory proceedings against a person towards whom he stood in so confidential a relation. As a mediator, he would exert his best endeavours, but he could not be her accuser. After a conversation of a full hour of cordiality and good-humour, they shook hands at parting, and the King, intimating his impression that Canning had not told all his reasons, assured him that he should uniformly declare that he had acted in the most manly, and honourable, and gentlemanlike manner. Next day he refused his resignation of office, and insisted on the minister remaining and following his own course. As the dangerous trial went on, Canning writes from the Continent (whither he had gone out of the way), "In short, turn which way you will, I see no light, and I do verily believe that there never fell upon a country an evil so gratuitously mischievous and so entirely without compensation." He earnestly advised Lord Liverpool to give up the bill *in toto*, but to do it himself, resting on his spotless character, and not by proxy-contrivance, for the coronation is in prospect, and no peer will be admitted to be independent who is not already a Duke, a Lord-lieutenant, and a Garter. The crisis is too big for such tactics, and nothing but plain management, or rather absence of all management, will suit it. Some curious comments on two peers suggested for the job are appended to the marvellously clear-sighted advice; but the affair was destined to take its course, with what disgrace to nearly all concerned in it, and imminent peril to the nation, need not here be recapitulated. Mr. Brougham he thought latterly hampered by his friends in opposition, though he had played a strange game in pretending to prevent and then winking at the Queen's return under the patronage of Alderman Wood. Only six months previously he, her law adviser, was "clear that her coming would be pregnant with every sort of mischief, (not to mention the infernal personal annoyance of having such a d—l to plague me)," &c. And yet he made glorious use of her cause as an advocate, not believing in her innocence, as it was thought Denman did. But we gladly pass to other topics, only remarking on the harmony between the narrative of the author in respect to Mr. Canning's position with the Queen, and the remarkable account of one of their meetings at Gloucester Lodge in the fourth volume of W. Jerdan's *Autobiography*. Indeed, the whole-length painting of Mr. Canning from the pencil of Mr. Stapleton, and the smaller sketch of Mr. Jerdan, agree not only in every feature but in every line. We cannot but recognise the beauties of the original in the identity and depth of these impressions.

In several places the inadequate share of government or official patronage enjoyed by Mr. Canning is pointed out, and a charming instance of his *bonhomie* is related (pp. 529, 530) in transmitting an application of Martin of Galway to Lord Eldon. We can add to these cases his own statement, "that Lord Castlereagh had left memoranda of more promises, or encouragements to expect, on his book, than his successor could hope to fulfil in ten official years." This was said good-humouredly, not invidiously; but Canning himself was slow to promise, and explicit in the reason why of denial.

When, near the end, on the death of his constant friend and colleague Lord Liverpool, he was called upon by his sovereign to form a Cabinet, the long-cherished objections to which we have referred on preceding occasions rose up in force against him. Lord Eldon, always his adversary, the Duke of Wellington, who looked to be chosen to perform the task, Mr. Peel, whose motives were buried in his own breast, and others, with or without cause, deserted the *parvenu* who had raised himself, in despite of every obstacle, to this supreme height. Without entering into the particulars of the negotiations, it will perhaps better answer the purpose of such a notice as this if we detach from the work a few individual traits which throw a light upon the relative bearings of the parties.

The Duke of Wellington, as we have seen, always combated Mr. Canning's foreign policy; he had been beaten, and did not like it. In July the Duke unexpectedly paid a visit to the King on the anniversary of his coronation, which the King immediately communicated to Mr. Canning, but no renewal of the office of Commander-in-chief ensued, his Grace remaining bitter as to the past and the present. Yet how zealously Canning, in union with the Marquis Wellesley, had trumpeted his glory (vote of thanks 1813), and fought the battles at home for him when he advanced in his splendid march to triumph in the Peninsula; and the man he now tried to have rejected in the fulness of his heart many years after declared that "two years of office then was well worth ten years of life." How sad and mortifying it is to think that a difference of opinion or a rivalry of ambition should sever such friendship as had existed between these two distinguished men. But the truth must be allowed. The Duke of Wellington possessed every quality to make a great general—not a great statesman—Canning every quality required to form the latter. It would have been wiser and nobler in the Duke not to aspire to the lead in the Cabinet.

With Mr. Peel the separation was still more painful. Canning esteemed and to Sir W. Knighton asserted him to be "certainly the most efficient Secretary of State for the Home Department that this country ever saw, and the most able and honest minister." Mr. Canning implicitly deferred to the point of honour which forbade him to take office under a Premier from whom he differed on the Catholic question:—

"Adieu, my dear Peel," (he writes,) "I will relieve you as soon as I can from the labours of your office, which is the one I find it the most difficult to fill,—no wonder after such a predecessor."

Warm and generous, without an envy or a suspicion, to this letter he received a most cautious answer:—

"It remains unexplained," observes Mr. S., "how Mr. Peel could have written this letter (as events proved, wanting in foresight,) and within two years from the date of it have been the minister to carry out, in their broadest extent, the principles which he then condemned,"—

as supporting a cause he had uniformly and strenuously resisted. Nothing but loss of character and efficiency could be the consequence:—

"Mr. Peel's subsequent conduct," (resumes our author,) "was inexplicable. When it was known that Mr. Canning was dying, he never sent to inquire after him. He did not attend his funeral, nor did he subscribe to the monument of a man in eulogy of whom, on more than one occasion, he afterwards publicly spoke. Mr. Peel's life is an enigma."

Illustrative of this lamentable fact, there is also a remarkable anecdote in  
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the Autobiography to which we have already alluded; it relates Mr. Canning's astonishment at the course adopted first by Mr. Peel's friend, and then by himself, in the House of Commons.

Other personages are brought upon the tapis, the notices of whom are frequently entertaining, and some of them so characteristic, or (like certain public affairs) leading to such pertinent axiomatic maxims, that we fancy we cannot do aught more acceptable to the general reader than make a selection from them for common delectation.

The Duke of York, by extraordinary personal energy and ability, despatched the expedition to Portugal within a week after the orders for fitting it out were transmitted to the Horse-Guards. His H.R.H. was Canning's strenuous opponent on the Catholic question, yet this testimony is borne to his merits:—"The army owed much to H.R.H. His mode of action, in one respect, was remarkable. I heard H.R.H. say that he invariably granted an interview to whomsoever asked one; and that he constantly saw private soldiers, and listened to what they had to say."

Sir John Moore, at his final interview with Lord Castlereagh on setting out for Spain, had taken his leave, and actually closed the door; he reopened it and said, "Remember, my lord, I protest against the expedition, and foretel its failure." When Lord Castlereagh mentioned this to the Cabinet, Mr. Canning could not help exclaiming, "Good God! and do you really mean to say that you allowed a man entertaining such feelings with regard to the expedition to go and assume the command of it?"

In May, 1827, Mr. Brougham was Mr. Canning's guest at dinner for the first time in his life, and Mr. Canning passing through the dining-room (the cloth being laid), and seeing for the centre the magnificent piece of plate presented by his Liverpool constituents (when he defeated Brougham), ordered it to be removed, lest by allowing it to remain it should appear to his intended guest to wear even the semblance of a triumph. How slight a trait marks the right-minded gentleman!

The recent publication of the Correspondence of the first Duke of Buckingham is whimsically illustrated in these pages. They afford no very exalted opinion of his Grace, whom Canning facetiously styles the "phat man," or "phat Duke." When Canning's destination was India, it seems, the Duke in his yacht at Portsmouth fancied the "Jupiter," of fifty guns, appointed to convey him, too deep in the water to be pleasant, and recommended to Lord Morley an application to the Admiralty for another ship, on which the cared-for Governor-General of India writes:—

"My dear Morley,—I am much obliged for your report of the D. of B.'s caution respecting the 'Jupiter.' Could you have the experiment made *without* the D. of B. on board? as that might make a difference."

The Duke's doings on the formation of Canning's ministry are ludicrously ridiculed, but we have not space for the amusing accounts of the 'phat D.' Some of the notices of Lord Westmorland are hardly less laughable. After the funeral of the Duke of York, where Canning caught his own death, and took special care to preserve Lord Eldon from cold and danger, the cabinet ministry dined at Canon Long's. Lord W. was expected, but had not arrived; dinner was served, and the party sat down. Bets were jokingly offered that Lord W. was wandering about the cloisters; at any rate, that he had made, or would make, some mistake as to where he had to come. In the midst of the discussion Lord W. was heard at the door,



asking in a loud voice, "Is this *Sir Charles Long's*?" Now, Sir Charles Long was Lord Farnborough, and the house was his brother's. It was a Collar night, but Lord W. had left his (garter) collar behind him.

"Pozzo (di Borgo)," writes Canning to Lord Granville, "told me a story one day which was new to me, and made a strong impression on me, but not so strong as that I retain the names of the parties. 'Such a person,' said one of the speakers in the dialogue, 'was a great man; but how did he manage to do so many great things in his life?' 'By doing them (was the answer) *l'une après l'autre!*'"

"I hold the writing of a letter just as the post is going out to be a pernicious habit, and one that I, in common with all well-disposed persons, are bound to do all in my power to discourage."—*Canning in playful letter.*

"The happiness of constant occupation is infinite; the pleasanter, perhaps, to my feelings for its being more new to them than, perhaps, it ought to have been. In the intervals of business (he was Lord Granville's under-secretary) there is not much variety of company to be found, it is true, but one sees a great deal of oneself—an intercourse which, in modesty, I ought to confess to be very dull, but which morality pronounces to be eminently improving."—*Idem et ibidem.*

"I abhor menace till one means action."—*G. C.*

"The peerage as a reward is quite a different thing from the peerage as a stipulation."—*Id.*

"*South America*, and quite new to us. Had any of the colonies consented to receive at their head 'a crowned Bourbon,' a suggestion to which Mr. Canning was favourable, there is no reason why Mexico, or Columbia, or Peru might not, at this day, have been as prosperous as Brazil. A king of a royal stock has a power to make others bow to him, which usurpers, however able and powerful, can rarely permanently command."

"You will perceive that F. is *cantankerous*. I told you, I think, sometime ago, that he was also tricky. No man has a right to be both. In trickery, nothing so much becomes a man as humility. Straightforwardness is the only excuse for cantanker."—*Canning to Sir C. Bagot.*

"*Sur tout, point de zèle* is a point of old Talleyrand's, still more applicable to — than Charles Jean's complaint of Pozzo's '*trop d'habilité.*'"—*The same to Lord Granville.*

But why multiply these gems, which so plentifully embellish the correspondence of George Canning, whose politics in sport were statesmanship in earnest. They sparkle to the very conclusion, and bring us to the premature death of this illustrious man. We have not heart to write about it. Never did England sustain a more severe loss; never departed a minister more universally loved and sincerely lamented. Mr. Stapleton's affection, displayed in this grateful memorial, is the type of a feeling enhanced by close intimacy and confidence, but largely shared by every human being who had the felicity to know and be known to the Right Honourable George Canning!

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## REVOLUTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY\*.

AN Austrian emperor, who was more renowned for his firm attachment to "things as they are" than for his extended acquaintance with philosophy, is said to have been mightily disturbed by the statement once incautiously made before him, that the discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy had brought about "a revolution in science." If any of his class were still to be found, they probably would look rather suspiciously on a book now before us, and would by no means be brought to agree with its author, that "the sense in which he uses the term 'Revolution' scarcely needs explanation." As a concession to such weakness an explanation is given, which we shall arrive at presently.

It really seems a most remarkable matter that the history of England, after all the labour of hundreds of authors, should be so ill understood as everybody allows that it is, but we learn from Dr. Vaughan's preface, that the cause lies in the unskilful treatment of the subject by all former writers. His work, drawn up on altogether a different plan,

"While not described as a History of England, is designed to serve the purpose for which all such histories have been professedly written. English history embraces much in common with the history of Europe, together with much that has been characteristic of itself; and it is reasonable that Englishmen should be more interested in what has been special in their country, than in details which might have had their place in the history of any one among a large family of states. The question to which this work is designed to present an answer is—What is it that has made England to be England? My object is to conduct the reader to satisfactory conclusions in relation to this question, by a road much more direct and simple than is compatible with the laws to which the historian usually conforms himself when writing the general history of a nation. Our busy age needs some assistance of this nature."—(Pref., pp. iii. iv.)

We own that we are but half convinced of the advisability of this short cut to knowledge, but we know the plea is a popular one, and we have the author's own assurance that he has brought "a fair measure of independent research and of independent thought to his task." If the result of this should be satisfactory, "a heavy blow and great discouragement" will have been dealt to the regular writers of history—chroniclers and annalists, "philosophic historians" and historical romancists all will be left in the background, and a "revolution" in historical literature will have been accomplished.

It is by no means clear to us, however, that Dr. Vaughan's work will supersede all others; indeed we think, on the contrary, that its main use will be as a kind of critique on, or supplement to, the established historians, which is only to be appreciated by those who have already gone through a course of historical literature. How this will save the precious time of "our busy age"—too precious to be thrown away on the history of our country—our readers may judge for themselves.

The volume is divided into five books, which treat of "Celts and Romans," "Saxons and Danes," "Normans and English," "English and Normans," and "Lancaster and York," and each book is subdivided into chapters, which treat of the Industrial, Intellectual, Political, and Religious

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\* "Revolutions in English History. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. Vol. I. Revolutions of Race." (London: John W. Parker and Son.)

Life of England at the period of each Revolution of Race or Revolution by the Sword.

The explanation of "Revolution" is thus given by Dr. Vaughan:—

"The sense in which I use the term 'Revolution' scarcely needs explanation. The word is meant to comprehend the great phases of change in our history, due place being assigned to the great cause in regard to each of them. Down to the close of the fourteenth century, change among us comes mainly from the conflicts of race. Under the Tudors, the great principle of revolution is religion; under the Stuarts, that principle gives place considerably to the principles of government. The first question to be settled was the question of race; the next concerned the national faith; and the next, the future of the English Constitution. Many causes contributed to the strength of these leading causes of action, but through their respective periods these are felt to be leading causes, and the effects which flow from them are all more or less impressed by them. In the progress of Great Britain since 1688, no single cause has acquired the prominence of the causes above-mentioned."—(Preface, pp. iv. v.)

Having thus attained to a clear understanding of the object of the work, we may proceed with an examination of its contents—that is, of its author's views on various matters from the time of the Phœnicians to the days of Henry VII., and which take a wider scope than most histories. Druidism and the fine arts, agriculture, navigation and trade, music and poetry, from the Welsh bards to Chaucer and Occleve and Lydgate, speculations on free trade and on papal corruptions, the civil and the canon law, Arab and romance literature, and many other subjects, pass under review, not precisely in the sequence that we should have chosen, but, as Dr. Vaughan remarks, "no two writers would be agreed as to the best method of dealing with his theme," and he has a perfect right to throw himself, as he does, on the candour of the reader.

It is to be regretted that we have but an instalment of the book, as many most important matters are yet to be discussed, and we would gladly learn the views taken of them, in the hope of finding some in which we can more cordially agree than we can with parts of the present volume.

After a somewhat rhetorical passage concerning "the greensward of Dover Cliff," we have, as introductory to the history of Britain, a description of Phœnicia, and the testimony of Polybius, Diodorus, Strabo, &c., &c., as to the state of our island at or about the time of Cæsar's invasion. That invasion is described more at length than is ordinarily done, and we are glad to see Dr. Vaughan come forward with good reasons for esteeming the Britons to have been far less barbarous than they are usually said to have been; neither does he forget to take Lord Macaulay to task for his contemptuous view of both Britons and Saxons, and his over-estimation of the Normans. Heartily agreeing with our author in this, we have pleasure in reproducing some of the passages:—

"The accounts which ancient writers have given of the ancient war-chariot, shew that the useful arts must have been in an advanced state in Britain before the first Roman invasion. All these writers concur in praising the skill, and even the elegance, displayed in the construction and management of these machines. It is clear, from what we know of the war-chariot, that there must have been Britons at that time who were good smiths, carpenters, and wheelwrights. Such men would be capable of building houses, and of producing furniture, after a manner unknown among nations in the lower state of barbarism. The scythes fastened to the axle of the chariot, and the weapons used by the warrior, bespeak considerable proficiency in the working of metals<sup>b</sup>. Then there was the harness, which, rude as it may have been, must have

<sup>b</sup> "The Gauls do not appear to have used the chariot in war. Some critics have come to doubt whether the British war-chariot was really scythed. But the evidence in favour of the common opinion on that point is not, I think, to be set aside."

been adapted to its purpose by many arts that would have their value in many processes besides that of harness-making. We have abundance of evidence that the Britons of both sexes were disposed to a profuse use of ornament in dress. Gold was worn about the wrists and arms, and on the breast. The *torc*—a twisted collar for the neck—was often of that precious metal. During more than two thousand years that ornament is known to have been in use among the Celts. The *torc* was a symbol of rank, and the numbers of them taken from the Gauls were often among the richest spoils of the Romans in their wars with that people. They are mentioned as among the trophies in the procession in which Caractacus made his appearance. Many of the trinkets found in the burial-places of the pagan Britons are of inferior substance. They are found in bronze, in amber, and in glass; but those of more costly substance were in use. Many of these articles were no doubt imported, but many were native productions, and evinced the native skill. The comforts of home-life—the homestead, the furniture, and the food, could hardly have been obtained from a distance.”—(pp. 85, 86.)

“Lord Macaulay, in my humble judgment, greatly underrates both the British and the Saxon periods in our history. His sympathy with his subject can scarcely be said to begin until the Norman chivalry makes its appearance among us. I select two instances from a single paragraph, in illustration of the remark which I have felt bound to make.

“His lordship says that the inhabitants of Britain, ‘when first known to the Tyrian mariners, were little superior to the natives of the Sandwich Islands.’—Vol. i. 4. Our earliest knowledge of the Britons from Tyrian sources describes them as comparatively civilized in their manners, as fond of strangers, as industrious, as skilful in working mines, as wearing tunics of cloth descending to the feet, as just in their dealings, and as possessing herds of cattle. Is this a picture of the Sandwich Islanders as discovered by Captain Cook?

“His lordship further says: ‘Of the western provinces which obeyed the Cæsars, she [Britain] was the last that was conquered and the first that was flung away.’—*Ibid.* This may be true, and the conclusion which the antithesis tends to convey may be untrue. The remote and isolated position of this country made it the most difficult to reach while Rome continued strong, and the most difficult to retain when Rome had become weak. Some rich provinces in the East were acquired later, and flung away sooner.—Gibbon, vol. i. c. i.

“It is deeply to be regretted that the value of the most wonderful narrative this wonderful age has produced, should be so often impaired by strokes of rhetoric of this sort.”—(pp. 103, 104.)

Our admiration of these sensible remarks must not, however, prevent our censure of the way in which the introduction of Christianity into Britain is treated. All the received accounts are branded as “fictions and misconceptions,” and the “credulity of Stillingfleet and Usher” is a theme of wonder. Yet these “fictions and misconceptions” have advocates even at the present day, and we do not think that they are satisfactorily disposed of by Dr. Vaughan.

The author furnishes his reader with much of the information about the Britons and Saxons that the industry of Sharon Turner collected, and which raises our forefathers in our estimation; and he gives also readable summaries of the sources of Anglo-Saxon history, which may be acceptable to those to whom *Monumenta Historica Britannica* is a sealed book; while the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales are made to afford proof that civilized states existed beyond the Severn<sup>c</sup>. The Norman writers are shewn

\* “The best known of these old British codes is that of Howell the Good. It may be traced to the first half of the tenth century. But it was itself, as may be imagined, a digest from laws and usages much more ancient.

“In these ascertained laws and institutions of Wales there is much to interest the historical student. He will possibly be surprised to see how a people accounted so rude contrived to place restrictions on the royal power, to distinguish between the legislative and the executive functions of a state, and to leave as possible in the administration of law to the discretion of the magistrate. Not less unexpected, per-

to be no more patterns of truth than their kings and nobles were men of virtue and moderation, and we are glad to hail Dr. Vaughan as one more labourer in the historical field who does not content himself with reproducing David Hume.

Indulging here and there in reflections which do not appear in his originals, the author has very freely laid former works under contribution, and in his *resumés* of the labours of other men consists the chief value of his book. It can by no means stand in the stead of a good History of England, but it may form a very convenient Appendix to one. The substance of our knowledge of the Britons, the Saxons, and the Danes, is put together in readable shape, and, with the exception of one great branch of the subject, the whole volume is imbued with a moderately impartial spirit; but the Norman era is to our thinking the best treated.

In strong contradiction to Lord Macaulay, the Northmen are shewn to have lost but little in barbarism and illiteracy, although seated for a century and a-half in France, and to have been far from deserving the name of an enlightened people, when, "all as God willed it for the people's sins," they conquered at Hastings. Due justice is done to the brave Saxons who struggled on after that fatal event, and a brief description of the change effected when all open resistance had ceased is worth quoting:—

"The effect of the Norman Conquest in relation to the English people was to deprive them of property and place—of possessions and of political existence. But the wrong and insult heaped upon them did not convert them all into willing slaves. Cast down, they were not destroyed. Nor was their spirit broken. We see this in part in the defiance of wrong by individual men, and by small bands of men, but much more in that wide and fervent sympathy which the career of such men is seen to call forth. That there were men in those days disposed to resort to such modes of life, is not a fact of much historical significance—but that the character of the men in this case should be such as it is, and that the whole Saxon population should have become so outspoken in its admiration of them, these are facts which the historian who would write an intelligible history of England must not overlook. The Anglo-Saxons, rude and warlike as they may have been, had much to do, or supposed they had, both with the making and with the administration of their laws, and were always distinguished by their respect for law. It is not until the Norman lawlessness comes in, that some of them are content to become outlaws, and that the popular feeling comes to be everywhere in favour of such men.

"How this feeling came to make its way, ere long, from the lower stratum of society to the higher, will be matter for inquiry elsewhere. In this place, the reader has to look on the country we call England as the home of two races, distinct from each other, and antagonistic to each other. The Normans consist of nobles and knights, with followers and fair dames. They have their homes in castles fenced about with moats and bridges. The battlements and turrets of those structures, and the proud standards which float above them, are seen rising over the forest trees in the distant valley, or along the mountain side. Within those frowning walls, such brilliancy as the wealth of those days could command gradually makes its appearance—decorated halls, gay minstrels, the banquet and the tournament. The language spoken is French, the taste and manners are French, the whole pageant is from another land—it is not the birth of this land. Its outward form, its inner life, are foreign. To find the old language, the old blood, the old thought and feeling and usage of the land, you have to leave the Norman castle, and to descend to the town dwelling, or to the country homestead of the Saxon. Some few of those homes, in borough, town, or upland district, may bespeak

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haps, will be the evidence of the care taken to determine the limits between governing and governed; to define the duties of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant; to classify offences; to settle principles of evidence, and to adjust penalties to offences; to ensure a sober maintenance to the ministers of religion; to encourage commerce; and to confer honour on gifted, learned, and scientific men."—(pp. 108, 109.)

moderate comfort, and may seem to say that there will be wealth there some day. More are of a humbler sort, where all within is only too much like what is seen without. But at these firesides the talk is often of the days when the speech of the Saxon was that of the hall of the noble, and of the palace of the king—of the time when the men who governed Englishmen were of their own true kindred, and when their common blood did much to dictate kindly offices between the ruling and the ruled. Every new injury brings back the memory or the tradition of those old days, and prompts the oppressed to heap his malediction on the iron cruelty of the oppressor, or, it may be, to think of the brave Alfred, and of the good King Edward, and to pray for deliverance. Nor did such men pray in vain.”—(pp. 340, 341.)

They did not pray in vain, certainly, but their deliverance was mainly due to a power that is not sufficiently estimated by our author. He adopts the modern, mercantile view, that regal and aristocratic tyranny was overthrown by the power of the purse. This is certainly low ground to take, and we are convinced that it contains but a very small portion of the truth. We know that traders bought franchises, and dwelt in walled towns, and amassed wealth, and that that wealth has at length become the ruling power of the State. But we believe that these franchises would have availed little to bring about the present order of things, if such men as Anselm, and Becket, and Langton had not arisen, and weakened the royal power, and thus compelled it to concede charters and found municipalities as a counterpoise to the influence of the nobles. The power thus gained by the people has been gradually pushed further and further, and is not now less of a reality, because it was wrong, not so much from the pecuniary needs as from the political difficulties of their rulers.

The acknowledgment of this fact, however, is hardly to be expected from Dr. Vaughan, as he manifests small love for either Church or churchmen. Indeed, with one remarkable exception, they are almost to a man mentioned disparagingly. We have said that the introduction of Christianity into Britain is hardly treated with calm impartiality; Augustine and his followers, we are told, rather removed a little of the grossness of the Saxon idolatry than taught anything worthy of the name of Christianity; and Columba, the Northern evangelist, and “his kind of eminence,” is very summarily disposed of. Wilfrid, as a somewhat more important personage, is honoured with a longer notice, one brief passage from which will exhibit the animus of the whole:—

“In this position [restored to his see] the bishop found means to gratify his taste for splendour, and by his novel achievements in architecture, in decoration, and in other matters of ecclesiastical pageantry, he filled the country with talk and wonder. Even the king and the court, it was said, were overshadowed by the bishop and his cathedral. But with tastes of this description, Wilfrid could blend, upon occasion, a monastic severity of manners. He well knew, as all sagacious Churchmen have known, how to make these opposite elements work towards one result.”—(pp. 222, 223.)

Odo and Dunstan, of course, are “monsters,” and not content with that, their whole order suffers with them:—

“Such deeds could sacerdotalism perpetrate, and perpetrate with impunity, at some junctures in Anglo-Saxon history. Enough has been stated to shew how this temper, especially as allied with its great coadjutor monasticism, could make void all the great principles of natural morality, whenever the interests of Churchmen might be served by such means. Nothing can exceed the extravagance with which the triumphant party applaud the conduct of Dunstan and Odo, or the inhumanity with which they write concerning the sufferings inflicted on their victims. The insults, the slanders, the mutilations, the murders—all are holy, pre-eminently holy. Odo even acquires the name of Odo ‘the Good.’”—(p. 234.)

Some short time since we had to notice a memoir of Lanfranc, of



Anselm, and of Becket, in which, oddly enough, the statements of fact were all made to tell one way, and the statements of character all the other<sup>d</sup>. We think we were right in attributing the discordance to the duality of authorship, for we have Dr. Vaughan at least consistent in representing the three archbishops as irredeemably bad. This is his character of Lanfranc :—

“ Though the name of Lanfranc has descended to us almost without reproach, we feel bound to say that his worldly wisdom seems to have been greatly in advance of his piety; and that the facts of his history, as a whole, force upon us the impression, that he could descend to artifice, not to say craft, to accomplish his purpose, and that his inordinate ambition is as little to be doubted as his knowledge and sagacity. When the marriage of William and Matilda was contemplated, Lanfranc opposed it as unlawful, but he afterwards won the favour of the duke by preparing the way for that event. At one time, he saw the doctrine of the eucharist very much as Berengarius saw it; but he subsequently distinguished himself as the great antagonist of his former friend on that point. When invited to become Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered all sorts of protests against the appointment; but, as primate of the English Church, he was not prepared to relinquish a vestige of the rights or emoluments of that position. All this, and more, may admit of satisfactory explanations, but the explanations are not given.”—(pp. 381, 382.)

Anselm sinks lower, though neither covetous nor worldly :—

“ But he was bent on extending and augmenting the privileges of his order—the power and grandeur of the hierarchy. In Lanfranc there was much of the broad and flexible intelligence which belongs to the man of the world. He was both scholar and statesman, one of a large class of men who attained to this double eminence during the Middle Age. But Anselm was a man of a more scholastic intellect, more of a devotee, and, from his narrower range of thought, more conscientious, and more obstinate. As commonly happened with men of his description, the authority which he seemed most reluctant to accept, was an authority of which he was to the last degree jealous, and by no means disposed to resign, when it had once been assumed.”—(pp. 385, 386.)

Declining to follow the example of Messrs. Wilks where to follow it would have been advantageous, Dr. Vaughan depicts Becket as a monster of hypocrisy and pride. His early life is not told very differently by any of his biographers, but we greatly err if the estimate of his position and character which we quoted from them<sup>e</sup> is not very much more near to the truth than the picture, the essential parts of which we proceed to cite :—

“ In this manner of life he continued until some way past forty years of age—a man more at home in hunting and hawking, in business of state, and even in the encounters of knighthood, than in the modest duties of a clergyman.

“ It is at this stage in Becket's career that the see of Canterbury becomes vacant, and, to the amazement of everybody, the king recommends his chancellor as the most fitting man to be placed at the head of the English Church. The clergy oppose the nomination as unsuitable—as scarcely decent. But, after the delay of some thirteen months, Becket is duly consecrated. The secret of this proceeding no doubt was, that Henry had good reason to expect that Becket would be found as subservient to his wishes in relation to the Church, as he had been in relation to the State. Already, the chancellor had gone far enough in support of the king's policy to warrant this expectation. But when the ecclesiastical sovereignty of England—for in such light the primacy was viewed—came within the sight of the chancellor, a change passed over the entire complexion of his thoughts and purposes. During the twelve months and more, indeed, which intervened between his nomination by the king, and his consecration, this change of spirit and intention is reserved as a secret to his own bosom. But the crosier once in his hand, it became to him as the sceptre of a spiritual kingdom, and, inasmuch as the superstitions of the age could alone give strength to a sovereignty of that order, he resolved to avail himself to the uttermost of power in that form.

<sup>d</sup> See “Anglo-Norman Church History,” *GENT. MAG.*, May, 1859, p. 459.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 465.

Securely inducted, he is the gay chancellor no longer. He is no more seen at the head of his festive board. He is no more the chief figure in a state pageant which is to fill even the court of Paris with wonder. He takes to sackcloth, and even that is allowed to be peopled with vermin. The water he drinks is made nauseous by infusions of fennel. He washes the feet of poor men daily in his cell, and sends them away with his blessing and with money. He exposes his back to stripes. He affects to be a devout reader of the Holy Scriptures. He is supposed to be much in prayer. He wanders about in gloomy cloisters, musing and in tears. He diffuses his charities everywhere around him. But when he ministers at the altar, his coarse and filthy underclothing is covered with the most splendid vestments.

"Had Becket been a young man, with a character only partially developed, it might have been less difficult to look on this change as sincere. Or had he been a weak man, liable to have been carried away by an ill-regulated imagination, sensibility, and conscientiousness, belief in his honest intentions would have been possible. Or had this great apparent revolution in character been followed, as in the case of the ex-chancellor, Turketul, by a life of unostentatious lowliness and piety, a charitable judgment of the phenomenon might have been admissible. But Becket, as we have said, was now more than forty years of age. He was anything but a weak man. From this time, moreover, he never failed to give proof of being, as he had always been, one of the most haughty and ambitious men of his age. Change of *object* there was, but we see no change of *character*. By whatever sophistries Becket may have imposed upon himself, it is manifest that ambition lay at the basis of his proceedings. The aim of that ambition was nothing less than to be as great a man as the king of England himself."—(pp. 394—396.)

The following is the comment on his violent death:—

"We scarcely need remind the reader, how by reason of this foul deed Becket rose from his true level, as an ambitious ecclesiastic, to the fictitious rank of a saint and a martyr; and how amidst the storm of reprobation poured forth on the perpetrators of this deed, Henry was constrained to do a base penance at the tomb of his old antagonist.

"Popular feeling, it is evident, was often in favour of Becket, especially towards the close of his career. If not more than half an Englishman, the feeling was that he was not a Norman. He was the first man not of that race who had risen to eminence and power since the Conquest, and his battle had been a battle with a proud Norman king. . . . The most obvious source, however, of the popular sympathy in favour of Becket, is to be found in the superstition of the age.

"But in the person of Becket the last man of that description passed away from our history. The Wilfrids and Odos, the Dunstons and Anselms of the past, had prepared the way for the appearance of such a man; but such men are from this time men of the past. Our English kings have still to guard their rights against the encroachments of the papacy, but in England the mitre does not again attempt to divide empire with the crown."—(pp. 403, 404.)

Few prelates are mentioned after Becket, but the state of the Church is depicted with a hostile pen from his time down to the close of the volume. Courtenay, Arundel, and Chicheley, of course, are persecutors, the special offence of the first named being that he withstood John Wycliffe, a man who, as we learn in more places than one, has had the honour of engaging the attention of Dr. Vaughan as a monographer<sup>1</sup>. The Rev. Mr. Brewer is laid under tribute for a picture of the Franciscans, and a kind of Church history is carried on through the times of the kings of the Houses of Lancaster and York, of which it is enough to say that it is remarkably one-sided, being drawn apparently from one source only, and that is—Foxe's "Acts and Monuments."

We are no admirers of "usurping Bolingbroke," and we know very

<sup>1</sup> He repeatedly alludes to his Monograph on Wycliffe, and has no doubt mastered all the difficulties of the subject, as he says unhesitatingly that "the Rev. W. W. Shirley's account of Wycliffe, recently published, (*Fasciculus Zizaniorum*), is full of error;" which is a decided, if not a complimentary judgment.



well that his accession, though it received a parliamentary sanction, was the occasion of many years of civil war. But we must, nevertheless, look on the following picture as an overcharged one,—a sample of the “strokes of rhetoric” for which Lord Macaulay has incurred Dr. Vaughan’s condemnation:—

“The irregular accession of Henry IV. appears to have done much to destroy the divinity which is said to be about the person of a king. Henceforth, sovereignty, like any other elevation, might be seized by the hand of the strong, according to circumstances; and each aspirant had his followers, who hoped to share in the spoil consequent on his success. In pursuit of this object, the ties of gratitude, of friendship, of nature, all became as nothing. So intense had the passions of men become, that restraint was hardly thought of, except as seen to be necessary to success. Every struggle became a struggle, not merely for office or emolument, but for life or death. Men had become to so frightful an extent unscrupulous and untrustworthy, that the victors, whether in the court or in the field, never deemed themselves safe until assured that the vanquished were no more. When court intrigue broke out into open war, the cry of the opposing forces commonly was—no quarter; and those who were so unhappy as to become captives, became such to be butchered in cold blood, often amidst cruel taunts and mockings. Englishmen seemed to live, not to feel that they had really a country, but simply to follow their chiefs, and to do their bidding, however atrocious. In these strifes, their hatred of each other was more bitter than they had ever manifested towards a foreign enemy. Passions are hereditary, and the war-passion through the nation seems by this time to have become so strong from indulgence, that, in the absence of an outlet abroad, it broke forth in demoniacal force at home. The nobles were proud of their high blood, of their territorial wealth, of their chivalrous courage, and of their supposed capacity to judge of affairs, and to act in relation to them. But to mental culture, and to the refinements which spring from it, they were marvellously indifferent. The Earl of Worcester and Lord Rivers were exceptions to this description; but both were among those who perished under the hand of the executioner. Of the former, Caxton writes,—‘The axe then did at one blow cut off more learning than was in the heads of all the surviving nobility;’ and Caxton knew the men of whom he thus spoke. Devoid of the slightest tincture of letters, their home was with their field sports and their tenantry, or with the retainers who fed upon their vension, and whose Homeric feasting often left their heads too light in the evening to be well at ease in the morning. We might have supposed that the unsettledness, the barbarism, and the miseries which were diffused by such tastes and habits would have sufficed to teach men the needed lesson in less than half a century. But it was not so. So terrible was the scourge which thus fell on all the great families, that when the first Tudor ascended the throne, he found himself at the head of a parliament which included a House of Commons, but which could hardly be said to retain a peerage. Apart from the clergy, the Upper House had become a faint shadow of its former self.”—(pp. 595—597.)

Though comparatively few names or dates occur in Dr. Vaughan’s volume, we remark enough errors among them to lay him open in a measure to his own censure on Mr. Shirley. We believe it will be found that Editha, mentioned at p. 162, was not the daughter, but the sister of Athelstan; and certainly the Earl of March, *temp.* Hen. IV., was not the son of Lionel, duke of Clarence. We never before heard of Ivo Taillebois, a Norman, being “Viscount Stamford,” neither do we think that the reign of Henry II. began in 1145. For the parliament of Acton Burnet and Lady Bradlesmere, we would propose Acton Burnet and Badlesmere; but we do not at all know what to say to the statement in p. 179, that “so late as the year 900, the Britons of the West joined their forces with the Danes against Egbert;” our impression is, that Egbert was beyond the reach of any such political combination some sixty years before, and if we suppose some other prince to be meant, we look in vain for any alliance of the kind under the year 900, in the Saxon Chronicle.

Dr. Vaughan concludes his preface with the expression of his hope of “availing himself freely of the rich material in the State Paper Office, still

in manuscript, and which, thanks to the present Master of the Rolls, is becoming more accessible every day for the purposes of history." This is a most commendable intention, if carried out, as we trust that it will be, in good faith; but we have had such remarkable instances lately of picking and choosing evidence, even by men of the highest powers, that some degree of scepticism is almost unavoidable.

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### THE STUDY OF ICONOGRAPHY\*.

ICONOGRAPHY is a subject which has been much neglected by English antiquaries, while it is rather a favourite branch of archæology on the Continent. This neglect may be traced to two causes. First and mainly, because there are so few images remaining in England; they were so sedulously destroyed by the Iconoclasts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, on the ground, or on the pretext, of the idolatrous worship which had been rendered to them, that it has become difficult to find any, and their meaning, when found, is entirely unknown to the generality even of well-educated Englishmen. A second cause, which has also considerable influence, is a remnant of the honest Puritan feeling against idolatry in any shape, and a fear lest it should be revived amongst us from any quarter. Hence arises a secret, unexpressed repugnance to the study, and a very general dislike to entering upon it. An Englishman, if he is not a Romanist, never forgets that the Roman Church has expunged the Second Commandment from the tables, and that in foreign countries, where Romanism is in full sway, idolatry is openly permitted and encouraged, if it is not enjoined. It is, however, quite possible to study the very curious images and figures in paintings or on glass which have come down to us, and to examine the legends which explain them, without being led into any encouragement of idolatry. It is even quite possible for the study to have an opposite effect, and for an educated man to be astonished and disgusted that such "fond fables" should ever have been believed by Christians as part of their faith, mingled with pity for the poor ignorant people who have been and still are so deluded, and horror at the conduct of those who, knowing better, wilfully allow the faith to be so tampered with, forgetting our Lord's injunction, "that not one tittle shall be added to it."

Mr. Burges is one of the most able of those among us who have lately taken up and revived the study of Iconography, and the pamphlet before us is a proof that he has thoroughly mastered it, and has brought to bear upon it a degree of learning and research which few could equal; and he shews how very interesting and fascinating this study may be made. His researches were begun before the late restoration of the Chapter-house at Salisbury, and in some degree were preparatory to them; and we gather that, on the whole, he approves of them, though in some minor points he differs from those who have carried them out. We shall be excused for attributing more than ordinary importance to this pamphlet, and noticing it more at length than we can usually afford to do, when it is observed

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\* "The Iconography of the Chapter-house, Salisbury. By William Burges, Esq. 8vo., 24 pp." (London: Masters.)



that the same principles of research and the results obtained serve to illustrate similar remains in numerous other churches throughout the country, though few can compare in richness with this celebrated Chapter-house.

There is no doubt that nearly all our medieval churches, whether monastic, cathedral, or only parochial, were richly ornamented with paintings on the walls and in the windows, which often formed part of the same series of subjects. Remains of these old paintings are daily brought to light wherever the Puritan whitewash is carefully scraped off. It is therefore very interesting to know what the subjects usually were, and the meaning of them. Many churches are now being decorated again with paintings on the walls, as well as with painted windows, and so long as these are confined to Scriptural or moral subjects, such as cannot well lead to the abuse of idolatry, we can see no objection to the legitimate use of such ornament; pictures are certainly more pleasing to look upon than whitewashed walls, and teaching by the eye may sometimes instruct the understanding as much as teaching by the ear.

We do not propose to follow Mr. Burges in his description of the Chapter-house, this would render it necessary to reprint his valuable pamphlet; we can only select from it those passages which are of general application. Before entering upon the subject, we must notice a point of construction respecting which there is at present a mischievous popular error in the minds even of some of our first architects. Because tie-beams had been abused by modern builders, their legitimate use is now objected to; one extreme always leads to another, and so it is in this instance. In the Chapter-house of Salisbury the peculiar construction of the building, with a heavy stone vault resting on a slender central pillar, made it necessary to strengthen that pillar and make the whole structure firm by means of iron ties, which were doubtless gilded and made ornamental, as our ancestors always knew how to ornament what was useful. But to this obvious fact modern architects shut their eyes. Such ties still exist in Westminster Abbey, and are very common in French Gothic, though the English mode of constructing vaults rendered them less generally necessary:—

“The late restoration by Mr. Clutton brought to light the curious fact that the hooks for the iron tie-bars had been inserted into the cap of the central pillar at the time of its construction.”

These ties had been ignorantly removed, were replaced by Sir Christopher Wren (who employed iron ties on many other occasions), had been again removed, and this removal was the most probable cause of the twist in the building and the bad state of the central pillar, which necessitated the late expensive repairs.

“On entering the vestibule our attention is at once arrested by the very beautiful doorway forming the entrance into the chapter-house. *Curiously enough*, there is no provision made for any door either here or at the arch between the cloisters and vestibule. It is true that the stone seats, &c., were cut away to the eastward of the cloister-arch, but in such a manner as to make it very doubtful as to whether there was any doorway at all originally.”—(pp. 6, 7.)

It is obvious that there must have been a doorway from the time the Chapter-house was built, in the reign of Edward I.; possibly it did not form part of the original design, and the cloister wall may have been built complete without any doorway. But the omission of the doors does not strike us as very remarkable; if our memory does not deceive us, several other chapter-houses have no *original doors*, though they have always

doorways or entrances. But it is time to give a few extracts, to shew the nature of Mr. Burges's researches:—

"The *Psychomachia* of Prudentius was an exceedingly popular book with our Saxon and Norman ancestors. The plot is the battle of the seven principal virtues,—Fides, Pudicitia, Patientia, Humilitas, Sobrietas, Largitas, and Concordia,—with the seven corresponding vices, viz., Idolatria, Libido, Ira, Superbia, Luxuria, Avaritia, Discordia. After the defeat and destruction of the vices, the virtues build a splendid temple, where Wisdom is finally enthroned. In the Arundel Psalter—an English work of art, by the way—there is the Rota Alternationis, in the outer rim of which are forty-one circles, each filled with the name of a Virtue or Vice.

"Almost every church of any importance had its virtues and its vices represented either in stained glass, sculpture, or painting. Canterbury has them incised on the stone historiated pavement round the shrine of Thomas à Becket; Chartres has them sculptured on the west portal of the north transept, but without the vices. They formed the decorations of the window-jambe in the painted chamber at Westminster; and, indeed, so popular was the subject, that on the font of Chelmerston, Derbyshire, where funds were deficient to sculpture them, the initial letters take the place of the figures, but are placed on opposite sides by way of antagonism.

"The following is a list of these figures, with such remains of colour as can be perceived at the present time. I should observe that the background is red, the bowtells on either side green, and the canopies white shaded with yellow, the little sham windows being black.

"West door of chapter-house, sinister or south side, beginning at top and going downwards:—

"1. A Virtue armed with a rod, trampling on a Vice, also armed with a rod, which it is biting.

"The Virtue has face and hair painted yellow. The rod is green, with brown lines marking the sticks. The dress is yellow, powdered with chocolate lozenges. A chocolate line runs round the ends of the sleeves and the bottom of the dress, and also a double one round the neck.

"The Vice has yellow dress and yellow rod, with red or chocolate lines. The face of this figure is very perfect as regards the polychromy, which appears to have been thus applied:—the stone was first of all covered with yellow ochre, like the rest of the figure; then a pinkish white colour was passed over it, and upon this the eyebrows and lines of the eyes were formed of reddish brown, while the eyeballs and teeth were gone over with opaque white; black lines being used to indicate the pupils of the eyes and the teeth.

"2. A headless Virtue: green dress, probably with a yellow powdering, shoe black.

"The Vice holds a book, and wears a helmet: no colour on the dress, but I suspect it to have been white, with black powdering.

"3. A Virtue (Concordia?) trampling on Vice (Discordia?), who is cutting a man's throat: no colour. The Virtue points to the group with the right hand, and shades her eyes with the left.

"4. Virtue, with book, tramples upon a sleeping Vice. Virtue's dress white, powdered with black lozenges voided.

"5. Virtue, much broken; green dress. The Vice is sitting, and holds up the right hand. The dress has perhaps been yellow, with a black powdering.

"6. Temperantia pours liquor down the throat of Ebrietas, who holds a jug. The Virtue has probably had a yellow dress, and the Vice a green one.

"7. Fortitudo, armed with a round shield and spear, tramples upon Formido, who cuts her own throat. No colour.

"All the heads of Virtues destroyed except Nos. 1 and 3.

"Dexter or north side, beginning from top of arch:—

"1. The Virtue (Fides?) holds up both hands, and tramples on Vice (Infidelitas?), whose hands are clasped one over the other. No colour.

"2. A Virtue covers a Vice with her cloak. The Vice embraces her knees with one hand, and stabs her with a sword held in the other. No colour.

"3. A Virtue is hanging a Vice on a small gallows; the Vice is pinioned and blindfolded, and has her tongue protruding. Virtue's dress blue.

"4. A Virtue (Veritas?) pulls out a Vice's (Mendacia?) tongue with pincers: the Virtue has yellow dress, powdered, with large, reddish purple lozenges.



"5. *Pudicitia* holds a flower in her right hand, and a scourge in her left, with which she punishes a half-naked *Vice* (*Libido*?), who is also tormented by a serpent. Dress of *Virtue* yellow or pink.

"6. *Largitas* pours coin from out of a heated ladle into the throat of *Avaritia*. Dress of *Virtue*, green; that of *Vice*, perhaps black.

"7. *Virtue* standing on the back of a *Vice*, who is on all fours. Dress of *Vice*, green.

"Nos. 5, 6, 7, want their heads.

"The absence of colour in several of the groups, and those the best of the series, is accounted for by the fact that casts were taken of them by the late Mr. Cottingham: these casts are now in the Architectural Museum.

"The whole of these sculptures are of the very highest class of art, and infinitely superior to any of the work in the chapter-house: the only defect is the size of the heads. Probably this was intentional on the part of the artist. The intense life and movement of the figures are deserving of special study."—(pp. 6—8.)

"**THE POLYCHROMY.**—Two systems of polychromy obtained during the middle ages; viz. 1. where the whole building was elaborately coloured. This was used only for small buildings. 2. Where the roof and walls were sparingly decorated; the principal amount of colour being retained in the arcade running round the edifice.

"St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster (now destroyed), the *Sainte Chapelle* at Paris, and the church at Assisi in Italy, are examples of the former, while the chapter-house at Ely (commonly called the *Lady Chapel*), and that at Salisbury, among many others, illustrate the latter.

"The colour began with the tile pavement, which was divided from the walls by the white colour of the stone benches. Then came the arcade richly coloured, the *Purbeck* columns dividing a series of curtains painted upon the walls. The colours of these last are very doubtful; but the most probable supposition, and that most borne out by existing remains, would be to suppose them to have been pink, diapered, edged with yellow, and lined with green. The caps of columns are gold, pricked out with colour. The abaci are in *Purbeck* marble. The colours of the mouldings of the arcades are counterchanged in each bay. The principal ones were powdered with various patterns, such as lions, fleur-de-lys, the heraldic cinquefoil, &c. The space within the arches had the name of the prebend inscribed in a square frame within a circle, while the spandrels were filled in with the polychromed sculptures above-mentioned. It will be perceived that the greatest amount of colour is in the arcade; from this it is carried up to the groining by means of (1) the coloured parts of the grisaille glass; (2) the *Purbeck* shafts of the mullions and jambs; and (3) a red fillet on the principal mouldings.

"The ribs of the vaulting have their mouldings divided by red hollows and fillets; and a nebulé ornament of the same colour occurs at the sides. The main body of the vaulting is covered with red lines, not unlike an imitation of stone-work. The bosses are gilt, relieved with red, and on each of the three sides is painted a mass of green and yellow foliage on a triangular dark-red ground. Mr. Hudson has used portions of blue in his restoration of these parts, as he found that colour in the same position in the vestibule, but I was not successful in finding any blue when I coloured the tracings before the vaulting was scraped. The colouring of the vestibule has been almost a facsimile of the chapter-house, except that the painted foliage at the wall-ribs is in red and green on a yellow ground. The tile pavement of the main building is divided into compartments by black borders running to the centre of each bay; these compartments are again subdivided by black tiles into narrow parallel spaces, and these again into lozenges squared in by the same means. The great majority of the tiles are made of the common red brick earth, with an incised pattern, which was filled in with a yellow clay; the whole was then burnt, and afterwards glazed with a yellow glaze; the black tiles being simply the red clay over-burned. The bosses being, but with one exception, composed of foliage and chimerical animals, offer nothing worthy of remark, except that to the north of the west doorway; each of the three divisions into which it is separated by the ribs is occupied by a grotesque group of figures, relating, I suspect, to some guild or trade who contributed to the building; these are respectively the armourers, musicians, and the apothecaries. The figures, although similar in style to those below, exhibit a vast difference in their execution, inasmuch as every feature is marked and distorted in the strongest manner. Indeed, concerning one group, (viz. the musicians,) the less said the better, for the artist has by no means confined himself within the bounds of decency.

"The last thing to be noticed is the sculpture between the bases of the small

columns of the central pillar. The restoration of this part must be considered as a guess, for the upper half of all the groups was completely destroyed. Judging from the frequent remains of an animal with a bushy tail, the artist would appear to have had the intention of illustrating the popular romance of 'Reynard the Fox,' or perhaps some of *Æsop's* fables; but I rather incline to the former opinion.

- 1, the fox disputes with the wolf.
- 2, he defies the wolf.
- 3, he fights the wolf.
- 4, is a cow.
- 5, the fox visits the lion, who is sick in bed.
- 6, the fox makes the wolf run away.
- 7, is a dragon.
- 8, is a lion.

"The Dean and Chapter, having had the good taste to preserve the old cap and base in the cloisters, any one will be enabled to judge for himself what amount of authority there is for these restorations."—(pp. 22, 23.)

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#### ON THE SECULAR AND REGULAR CHAPTERS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

THE distinction between the secular and regular clergy, with which few can be unacquainted, is perhaps not often associated with any other subjects than those which are directly political or religious. Few institutions indeed have undergone so many changes, and assumed at times such anomalous forms, as that of monachism. Originating in sentiments entirely personal, and confined to the single object of securing the personal salvation of those who adopted it, it grew up rapidly into one of the mightiest powers which have influenced the fortunes of whole nations and countries. And in this process it has not only abandoned its earliest and its only legitimate form, but has exhibited in the East and West characteristics utterly dissimilar. The monks who fled from the haunts of men to the savage deserts of Upper Egypt, were to fight the battle with spiritual enemies, visible or unseen, in total solitude; and if it was not needful that the monk should as an eremite be a dweller in the wilderness, his utter isolation seemed to realize completely the idea of monasticism. But the monks, whether of the Eastern or the Western Church, cared not to follow their example: by a strange misnomer, monks became gregarious, and their separation from the world was held to involve the need of crowding together under rules, which rendered the solitude of St. Antony impossible. Embodied thus as actual societies, they began to exercise the widest influence, even in questions lying altogether beyond their province or vocation, and their history becomes strangely entangled with other subjects, (such as that of the marriage of the clergy, and the general principle of sacerdotal supremacy,) with which it might have been assumed that they could have no legitimate connexion. The great fabric of Augustinian theology involved the celibacy of the clergy as a direct and indispensable result; but the avoidance of defilement and contamination, which was the only motive avowed by him, gave way in men less single-minded to the one desire of upholding and extending the power of the Church, or, in other words, of episcopal government and authority. But throughout Western Christendom it required a long and arduous struggle before the secular clergy could be withheld from exercising the right, or claiming the indulgence, of marriage; and hence, with an instinctive sagacity, the bishops felt that to the monastic bodies they



must look for the strongest and most effectual aid; hence also the planting of such bodies in their own cathedral churches became the paramount aim of many prelates who were not specially zealous for the establishment of papal supremacy. But as in all other things, so in this, lapse of time brought about unlooked-for changes; the monastic bodies had been favoured by the bishops as their natural allies, they became gradually their rivals or their adversaries. Special rights and privileges claimed by them involved the abandonment of rights essential to the power of the bishops; these in their turn began to cement a closer union with their secular clergy, while the monastic bodies became for the most part the special champions of papal supremacy, exhibiting more and more of exclusive party spirit, with less and less of nationality. In them was realized for a time the vision of Hildebrand, but increase of wealth brought either increased corruption or increased suspicion. The disciples of St. Dominic and St. Francis poured into every land, as confessed antagonists of the luxury and licence of the monastic orders. Devoted wholly to the interests of the papal see, or rather to the personal interest of the Pope, they basked in the unclouded sunshine of papal favour, and the regular clergy found themselves in reference to the Pope in a position precisely analogous to that which the secular clergy had occupied in times past.

This brief outline may serve in some measure to account for the alternating fortunes of the monastic bodies in our own country as well as in others, and to shew why at one time it was the ambition of bishops to place their cathedral churches in the hands of monks, and at others to substitute secular canons in their place; but it may also serve to explain some peculiarities in the ground-plan and general characteristics of our cathedrals, and to suggest the reason for such variations. To many, perhaps most modern readers, the classification into secular and regular clergy may in one sense appear a distinction without a difference. With celibacy enforced in either case, it might seem immaterial whether the clergy were monastic or not; but apart from the *non-national* and exclusive sacerdotal tendencies of the regular clergy, which we have already noticed, there remains this most essential difference, that in all personal matters, excepting marriage, the secular clergy were entirely free; the selection of their residence, the arrangement of their time and meals, the order of their studies, their method in the discharge of their duties, were matters entirely for themselves to settle. The whole life of the monk, on the contrary, was mapped out with the most careful precision, which sought chiefly to merge all individuality in a merely corporate existence.

Such a distinction could not fail to leave its impressions on the fabrics which were entrusted to each severally. A whole class of buildings were required for the regular clergy which would not be necessary for the secular, and even the capitular arrangements of a cathedral were modified when it was administered by a monastic body. And besides this, in the case of the secular clergy we find sometimes anomalous conditions, which present the characteristics of a monastic foundation; but, speaking generally, we may remark that the presence of conventual buildings (as the refectory and dormitory, kitchen, and other offices) shew that the cathedral was in the hands of the regular clergy. In such foundations the chapter-house, generally small, opens from the cloisters, while in others it is frequently situated in some other quarter of the building, and in no case have the regular clergy left to us the splendid chapter-houses which we find at Wells or Lincoln, York, Worcester, or Salisbury. One class, however, of our pre-

sent cathedral churches must at once be set aside, those, viz., which, having been hitherto conventual, were converted into episcopal sees only at the time of the Reformation. But these have suffered more severely than has fallen to the lot of many others, in the mutilation and destruction of their conventual buildings. At Ely they have almost been destroyed. At Peterborough the cloisters are imperfect, the chapter-house (which is stated in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 366, to have been twenty-eight yards in length and eleven in breadth) is gone. The same is the case at Bristol, while Gloucester retains little more than its magnificent cloister. Chester, with its chapter-house and vestibule opening from the cloister, exhibits also the remains of other portions of its domestic buildings.

In those cathedrals which were in the hands of monastic chapters, the position of the regular clergy varied greatly in power and influence, from the high pre-eminence of the monks of Canterbury, to the low estate of those bodies which laid claim to no peculiar privileges. In some instances their claims were, after a long struggle, conceded and maintained; in others, their powers were constantly fluctuating. The history of the Benedictine monks (distinct from the great monastery of St. Augustine) who formed the cathedral chapter of Canterbury, is too well known to require notice. Engaged in constant strife with the suffragan bishops, who claimed at the least a concurrent vote with the monks in the elections of archbishops, and divided frequently by factions of the younger against the elder monks, they reach their highest prominence or notoriety in the election which was set aside in favour of Stephen Langton by Innocent III., who at the same time asserted the paramount right of the monks to the privilege of election.

At Rochester, where the cathedral was also in the hands of the Benedictines, the bishops up to the time of Ascelin "had been all nominated by the archbishops of Canterbury; this privilege Theobald resigned in favour of the monks, who thereupon elected Walter, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to Archbishop Theobald."—(*Dugdale*, i. 155.) The regular clergy were excluded from the church in 1540, when the last prior, Walter Philips, became the first dean of the secular chapter.

At Winchester, where scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings exist, the monks appear to have urged no claims till the year 1233, from which time up to 1280 there were violent contests between the monks and the king as to the election of bishops. In 1305, Henry Woodlock (or de Merewell) was elected bishop, the first so chosen from having been prior of the monastery. Here, however, the prior (for the title of abbot was not conceded to the head of the regular clergy attached to cathedral churches) enjoyed the exceptional dignity of wearing the mitre, crosier, and pall, which was granted to them during the episcopate of Ethelmar from 1250 to 1258.

The history of the monks of Durham (whither they had been transferred from Lindisfarne, Holy Island,) follows, as regards the election of bishops, much the same course as at Winchester. Here, as at Rochester, and in the same year, the last prior, Hugh Whitehead, was appointed the first dean of the secular chapter. The cathedral, in which the chapter-house opens from the cloisters, is richer than most others in the remains of its conventual buildings,—the kitchen, the cellarer's offices, and the prison still standing.

The cathedral of Norwich, of which the chapter-house presents, as at Durham, the unusual form of a parallelogram with an apsidal termination,

was placed in the hands of regular clergy by Bishop Robert Losing in the year 1094 or 1096. The priory was suppressed by Henry VIII., in the person of William Castleton.

At Carlisle, where, as also at Bristol, the chapter was composed of canons regular of St. Augustine, "the chapter-house and cloisters stood on the south side of the cathedral, but were pulled down in the civil wars: part of the dormitory is yet remaining, and also the pantry or refectory, which is now used as the chapter-house. The priory gate is also standing and in tolerable repair."—(*Dugdale*, vi. p. 143.)

Ripon, which had been a Benedictine foundation, "was secularised by Archbishop Ealdred about the time of the Conquest."—(*Dugdale*, viii. p. 1367.)

If, however, we find so many of our cathedral churches with monastic bodies attached to them, we have to remember that some foundations which generally pass under the name of monasteries were intended originally for secular clergy. Such was the case at Waltham, where the foundation of Harold, "though vaguely called *monasterium* in the charter, was undoubtedly for secular priests. This is distinctly stated by all the writers who record the change in the foundation in 1177, as well as by our Waltham chroniclers. It does not seem quite clear whether the college consisted of a dean and twelve canons, or of twelve canons including the dean. Each canon had his distinct prebend." These canons were expelled "when Henry II. entirely remodelled the foundation, substituting monks for the secular canons established by Harold\*."

The history of the clergy of the Cathedral of St. David's presents us with a course of facts almost the reverse of the foregoing. Established originally as a strictly monastic body, they were found by Bernard (the first foreign bishop, from 1115 to 1147) under "the simple title of Ecclesiastics, and their number seems to have been quite undefined. They were probably the legitimate successors of the monks first planted there by the founder, but it is evident that their manners had relaxed considerably from primitive asceticism. Bernard established a fixed number of canonries, or, as we should now call them, prebends, which were probably maintained by given proportions of the revenues heretofore divided among an indefinite number." (*History and Antiquities of St. David's*, by *W. Basil Jones, M.A.*, and *E. A. Freeman, M.A.*, ch. vii. p. 310. The whole of this chapter will repay attentive perusal, for the history of the cathedral foundation, and such questions as the non-residence of canons and the origin of vicars, &c.)

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\* "The Architecture and Early History of Waltham Abbey Church, by Edward A. Freeman." We would draw the attention of our readers to this admirable treatise, which maintains that the present nave of the Abbey is the actual work of Harold. The question is obviously one of extreme interest for the history of English architecture before the Conquest, although perhaps it can hardly be said that Mr. Freeman has completely established his position.



## THE WEST-BOURNE.

THE physical geography of the metropolis has been mainly influenced on the north side of the Thames by three streams flowing from Hampstead. Two of these, Tybourn-brook and the River Fleet, have already been described<sup>a</sup>; we now proceed to give an account of the third, the West-bourne. Here we have no difficulty with etymology, the West-bourne is emphatically the West-brook; but it has other names—Kilbourne, Bayswater rivulet, and now, Ranelagh sewer. Thirty years ago it was entirely an open stream from its spring to its exit into the Thames; and in its course it supplied the largest artificial piece of ornamental water in the metropolis—the Serpentine. Like the other two streams, it belongs to the history of our water supply, and like them also, is sponsor to many London localities.

The springs which chiefly contribute to the waters of the West-bourne take their rise on the west side of Hampstead, and are six in number. Three of these form one arm, three another, the two branches uniting together at Kilburn. The meaning of Kilburn is cold-brook; *keele*, a Saxon word for 'cold,' is not yet lost to us in provincial vocabularies; and in old records we have Kylborn, Keelebourne, and even Coldbourne, as applied to this spot, so we are saved all trouble in further derivation.

That part, perhaps, properly called Kilbourn, which gives name to a beautiful suburb, has its stream flowing through some of the most charming sylvan scenery in the neighbourhood of London; and the jaded inhabitants of that vast human hive can do no better than refresh their weary senses by a stroll at its side. We will commence our walk from a ridge at Hampstead, called Oak-hill. On each side is a richly wooded dell, in early spring beautifully enamelled with wild flowers. Each side has a spring, that on the north receiving some draining from the heath. One course lies down a lane overhung by rich and varied foliage, terminating in a foot-path across fields, with true rural felicity. We are now on the ridge, pursuing our way westwards over green knolls, sloping into richly wooded dells, possessing something of the cultivated beauty of a park, but with more of nature's simplicity. At the end of this ridge, by the Finchley road, the two springs unite, that on the north having previously received a third rising at Childs'-hill. The stream crosses the road and pursues its way through a meadow to West-end, by the "Cock and Hoop Tavern," remarkable for its shade of clipped lime trees, a shelter from both sun and rain.

West-end has the quiet seclusion of a village; the brook is here concealed, but it follows along the course of the street, on the left side of which, in a garden wall, is a conduit-head; passing this, it soon reappears in the fields, meandering towards the Edgeware-road in the line of the railway now constructing. It then bends southwards, and is parallel to the road and the village of Kilburn until it meets with the other main branch.

The other arm, as before noticed, has also three springs; the chief of them arises from meadows adjoining Shepherd's, or Conduit-fields, and was, conjointly with the source of Tybourn-brook, a matter of great difficulty in constructing the tunnel for the railroad. So close, indeed, is the source of the last-named stream, that a very slight change in the level of the soil around it, and its waters would have gone to swell those of the West-bourne. Another source is by the churchyard; the two descend together in a line made picturesque by beautiful foliage, and unite just before

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., June, 1856; March, 1857.



crossing the Finchley-road. The third source is in a meadow by West-end lane, which, passing the road just mentioned, joins the other channel in the fields opposite St. John's Wood College; thence it pursues its course, crossing the Birmingham railway a little north of Boundary-road, until it unites with Kilburn waters.

At Kilburn we must rest awhile, to note that here, in the twelfth century, a hermit, named Godwyn, erected his solitary cell by the brook-side. At that day all around were thick woods, the names of which have alone survived. Godwyn gave up his cell soon after to the monks of St. Peter, Westminster, and it was then erected into a convent of Benedictine nuns, and so subsisted until the general dissolution of religious houses. All traces of the priory have long passed away, but there was an etching made of the ruins existing in 1722. In the Library of the British Museum also there is a plan taken of the site in 1790, with slight sketches all round of the country. In one direction only does this now remain the same, that towards Hampstead; in every other, changes have taken place by the advance of the metropolis. The plan is so far interesting as it shews in what manner the dwellers of the religious house had converted to their use the different springs that here formed a union. Part was diverted for a moat, part for fish-ponds, and the whole was controlled for the commodity of the convent.

Situated near a great highway, an ancient Roman road, the convent in this solitude was called upon for hospitality exceeding its wealth to supply, and in the fourteenth century complaint was made thereat, and in consequence the inmates were released from some obligations that pressed heavily upon them. With that attention to public utility which marked the proximity of a religious house, a bridge was constructed by the priory to carry this road over the increased volume of waters. This bridge, which dates back to the thirteenth century, still exists; it is an arch of stone, widened by more modern additions of brick on either side. Passing the road beneath this arch, the stream soon receives a small addition from a spring near Mapes' farm, and now rapidly descending into low lands, flows southwards, until it receives a stream having its origin near Kensal-green Cemetery. It now makes an abrupt angle a little more eastwards, and running at the back of Westbourne manor-house, it again bends about westward and south, passing under the Grand Junction Canal, skirting Westbourne-green, which, with Westbourne-park, give us the old name of the stream, often found here marked in modern maps as "Bayswater Rivulet." It is now hidden from view throughout the rest of its course, the Serpentine except, but a few years ago it might be seen rushing violently down its channel in search of a lower level. It passes under the Great Western Railway and the Bishops'-road, a little north of the new church, and making but a few bends in its course, runs to the Serpentine, where the Bayswater-road shews a well-defined dip by Craven-hill.

Again we will pause in our course, for the names left in this locality have a significance in our history, and must not be passed over. Craven-hill, which lies on the west side of the stream before it crosses the road, derives its name from the circumstances connected with William Lord Craven's bequest in 1687. This heroic nobleman in 1665 braved the death-dealing pestilence as fearlessly as he had often before braved the cannon's mouth, and humanely exerted himself to abate the misery of the terrible scourge. His bequest in 1687 was to erect a pest-house that might in any future visitation be used for the wretched sufferers. This stood among fields then away from buildings, now covered by the close neighbourhood of

Carnaby-market, near Golden-square. And London increased rapidly in a few years in and about this spot of ill name, surrounded it, and for years it was left a vacant space in the midst of closely packed streets. At length, in 1732, William, third Lord Craven, by Act of Parliament 7 (Geo. II., made a composition by which three acres of land were appropriated at Hayswater, in lieu of the spot known as "Pest-house fields;" and upon this hill stood the new pest-house within the last century, as is seen in Rocque's Map of 1766, fortunately not needed for a return of the fearful plague, but the space remained so appropriated until 1825, when it was taken possession of without any regard to the charitable trust. The law, however, here stepped in, and asserted its right to appropriate the property to charity, according to the primary intentions, and thus it now remains ready to be so used should any dire visitation of the kind reappear.

Hayswater is a corruption of Bayard's watering, probably from some early possessor of the property. There were several springs here renowned for the purity of the water, which was collected together in a conduit-head, the property of the Corporation of London, and connected with the ancient system of water-supply, which sought for the springs at Paddington as early as the thirteenth century. This conduit is figured in Smith's "Antiquities of London," 1791, and had a date upon it, 1638, perhaps recording a restoration. Its site, as well as the springs, are commemorated in Conduit-street, Spring-place, &c.

We have now arrived at the fine piece of water called the Serpentine. In and about Hyde-park were numerous springs, and James I., in the 17th of his reign, granted to Thomas Day of Chelsea, license to convey the waters within Hyde-park and elsewhere, to the city of Westminster. There was another grant, made by Charles II. in 1668, to Thomas Hawes of Westminster, of similar import. These grants had reference to the waters of the West-bourne, which then formed several ponds in Hyde-park, and which also received other springs in the park itself, and another which came from Paddington. This latter stream has been erroneously confounded with the ancient Tye-bourne, of which a notice has been given (March, 1837, p. 322). It could only have, however, derived its name of Tyburne water-course from the circumstance of its passing near the place of execution vulgarly termed Tyburn. It arose near Paddington Church, and was an insignificant stream, dry for the greater part of the year, and passed along the south side of Edgware-road to the piece of ground appropriated to the gallows, which it crossed, and then passed along the north side of the Uxbridge-road a short distance, then under it into Hyde-park, which it crossed by a ravine distinctly marked, and fell into the Serpentine by the Magazine. It has been diverted into the sewers upwards of thirty years.

The right of individuals to the use of the waters and springs of Hyde-park was purchased in 1730 for £2,300; and the plan of the river having been projected about five years before, the excavation was begun by Charles Waters, Surveyor General of his Majesty's woods and forests, but was finished by William Kimberley, under the direction of Queen Caroline. The expense of the excavation was estimated at £6,000, and instead of a string of ponds of various dimensions, most probably artificially contrived at an earlier period for the use of the pure streams which flowed from its many gatherings of springs, was now the wide expanse that has not unaptly been designated as a river.

We have seen that the West-bourne, now flowing through many a



crowded district, entered the Serpentine river, but in 1834 it was diverted into a special current, and not too early, for much sewerage must have passed into the stream before this period, and deposited a vast amount of noxious decomposing matter, which may even now be a cause of mischievous exhalation.

Thus it is that complaints are made that the Serpentine is now a foul and fœtid pool; nor can it be otherwise, since it only forms a part of the system that under the name of Ranelagh-sewer drains into the Thames<sup>b</sup>.

The surplus water of the Serpentine falls down an artificial cascade, and then passes by a channel to Knightsbridge. This hamlet derives its name from an ancient stone bridge of two arches, which spans the waters of the West-bourne near Albert-gate.

It was notorious in the sixteenth century for the danger that here beset wayfarers to the metropolis from armed ruffians; Norden particularly warns every one to avoid the stone bridge after dark, unless his hand is powerful enough to make good his place. The spot was then wide from the metropolis, and the neighbouring fields afforded ready escape and concealment.

From Knightsbridge the course of the stream runs tolerably direct, passing east of Lowndes-square, crosses its south angle by Lowndes-street, then it curves behind Cadogan-place and Sloane-street to the King's-road; it bounded one side of the "five fields" upon which a large portion of the fashionable Belgravia is erected. At King's-road it is spanned by "Bloody Bridge," or Grosvenor-bridge, as it is now called from adjoining the Grosvenor estate, and here the name of Westbourne again appears in a street and rows of dwellings. Hence it meanders somewhat to the east, and was used a century ago by the Chelsea Water Company, whose works and reservoir were close adjoining, for a supply of water, by cuttings made into the stream; passing this, it bent round by Ranelagh-gardens, making a sharp angle, and discharged itself into the Thames east of Chelsea Hospital. It was from this place of public entertainment of the past age that it now takes its name of Ranelagh-sewer, and in this latter part of its course it is the boundary of the liberties of Westminster.

Geologically speaking, the two streams, the Tye-bourne and the West-bourne, have played a most important part. The ancient abbey and city of Westminster are built upon the delta of the first, and, conjointly, the whole of the space between Charing-cross and the far end of Chelsea have been materially influenced by the deposit brought down by these two streams. Naturally the whole of this tract is a swamp, and in numerous sewers are now concealed the ancient water-courses that intersected it in every direction; many of these are doubtless artificial drains, made at a very early period to control the excess of waters and recover the soil. Our sanitary condition has been much connected with these brooks arising from Hampstead. First eagerly sought for as "sweet waters" with great public spirit, they are now converted into evils which our science has not yet been able adequately to grapple with. Should it be a question difficult to answer, Is it right economy to convert the bright running brook into a black and noisome sewer?

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<sup>b</sup> It is curious that in a Report on the Bridges of Middlesex, issued by the Magistrates in 1826, the Serpentine is always called the Ranelagh-sewer.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*May 26.* At the anniversary meeting of the Numismatic Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

*President.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.; the Lord Lonsborough, K.C.H., F.S.A.

*Treasurer.*—Geo. H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

*Secretaries.*—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.; F. W. Madden, Esq.

*Foreign Secretary.*—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

*Librarian.*—John Williams, Esq.

*Members of the Council.*—J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.; Colonel Tobin Bush, C.B.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Freudental, Esq.; John Lee, LL.D., F.S.A., &c.; Captain Murchison; J. G. Pfister, Esq.; R. Stuart Poole, Esq.; C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.; Edward Thomas, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.; Edward Wigan, Esq., F.S.A.

M.M. Gonzales and Minervini were elected foreign associate members.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Professor Donaldson read a paper "On the Neocor medals of Cities," especially

those of Smyrna, Pergamus, Ephesus, and Perinthus. He shewed how the title *Neocoropolis*, which originally meant nothing more than the cleanser or sweeper of a temple, had become a title of honour to cities and communities, particularly after the practice of erecting temples to the reigning or deified emperors had become prevalent among the Greek cities. He cited the application of this title to the city of Ephesus, in the nineteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, as an instance of its honourable use. It is, however, but inadequately translated by the word "worshipper." The Neocor cities appear to have enjoyed some peculiar privileges, and the union or *synoecia* of two such cities is frequently commemorated on coins. On some coins as many as three and even four temples are represented. Professor Donaldson entered at some length on the architectural peculiarities of the buildings delineated on these coins, and stated that in most cases the artists had given correct representations of them. His paper concluded with some interesting notices of the cities whose coins had been adduced, more especially of Ephesus, which place he had visited many years ago in search of antiquities.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE June meeting of the session was held on the afternoon of the 14th inst., in the Royal Institution, Cosmo Innes, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Stuart, secretary, stated that the Museum had now been removed to the New Galleries in the Royal Institution, where its arrangements would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. This task would necessarily occupy some time, and it was most desirable that all persons intending to make donations to the national collection should now forward them, so as to admit of their being classified in their proper order.

The following communications were brought before the meeting:—

1. Remarks on the Round Tower of Abernethy, with Drawings. By R. R. Brash, Esq., architect, Cork.

In this able and elaborate paper, Mr. Brash, after sketching the early ecclesiastical history of Abernethy, proceeded to give detailed descriptions of the Round Tower, and of its various architectural features, comparing these as he went along with the remains of several round towers in Ireland, and pointing out some peculiarities by which Abernethy is distinguished, such as its masonry, the largeness of its doorway, and other particulars. The paper concluded with a reference to the legends regarding the tower at Abernethy, and it was shewn that similar stories are current in Ireland in connection with round towers in that country. Mr. Brash has kindly agreed to prepare a paper on the round tower of Brechin for the Society, when he means to advert to the result of excavations in the Scotch



round towers, as well as to give a *résumé* of the remarkable discoveries made in the excavation of several of the Irish round towers.

2. Notice of the "Bluidy Banner" of Drumclog and Bothwell-bridge, now at Dunbar, with a reduced facsimile Drawing. By James Drummond, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In this paper Mr. Drummond pointed out how strongly tradition and fact are mingled in the accounts which have come down to us of the troubled times of the seventeenth century, each party denying the truth of what was asserted by their opponents. Some statements, too, he observed, have taken so strong a hold of the national mind, that it is difficult to disbelieve them, even after they have been proved to be groundless. Thus we have so often been told that John Broun, the carrier, was shot by Graham of Claverhouse with his own hand, under most aggravating circumstances, that even after the publication of documentary evidence shewing that Broun was taken in arms against the Government, for which he was condemned to be shot, and that although his life was offered to be spared on condition of his acknowledging the Government, he declined, and was shot by a file of soldiers, it is almost impossible to eradicate the impression which reiterated assertion has conveyed against the "bloody Claverhouse." Again, contemporary statements go to prove that the Covenanters erected in their camp at Bothwell-bridge a gallows, for behoof of the prisoners whose capture they anticipated, and for whom they had also procured a quantity of new ropes; but most people passed over or denied these statements, which in general would have been held to be conclusive of their truth. It was wiser "to look upon this period of our history, not as a war time of saints and martyrs on the one side, and that of heathen persecutors on the other, but as a struggle between two fierce contending factions in a half civilised country, who alternately tyrannised over each other's persons and consciences, one in the abused name of Gospel freedom and civil liberty, the other under the no less misplaced watchword of civil order and loyalty." Mr. Drummond then proceeded to describe the banner in question, which he regarded merely as an historical fact, and for that reason alone had brought it before the Society. It is of blue silk, about four and a-half feet in length, by three and a-half in breadth. It has three lines of inscriptions; the uppermost is in Hebrew characters, "JEHOVAH NISSI," Exodus xvii. 15. The second is painted in

white, "FOR CHRIST AND HIS TRUTHS." The third line, from which it has been called "The Bluidy Banner," is "NO QUARTERS TO YE ACTIVE ENIMIES OF YE COVENANT." The history of the banner is as follows:—It belonged to Hall of Haughead, a zealous Covenanter and leader at Drumclog and Bothwell-bridge, from the latter of which engagements he escaped and fled to Holland, but shortly returned. While lurking near Queensferry, an attempt was made to seize him by the governor of Blackness Castle; Hall, being wounded in the struggle, died on his way to Edinburgh as a prisoner. From him the banner came into the hands of a zealous Covenanting friend named Cochran, who settled in Coldstream, and whose daughter married Mr. Raeburn of Dunbar. She inherited the banner and carried it to her husband, whose family are now the owners of this curious and much-prized relic.

3. Notes on an Anglo-Saxon Styca of Osbercht, King of Northumberland, found near Jedburgh. By John Alex. Smith, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

4. St. Maelrubha, his History and Churches. By the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

This is an elaborate paper by the learned editor of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, recently printed for the Bannatyne Club, and is characterized by the same profound and accurate research which has commended that work to every student of the early ecclesiastical history of Scotland. Next to St. Columba there is no ecclesiastical of the ancient Scottish Church whose commemorations are more numerous in the west of Scotland than St. Maelrubha, or whose history is marked with greater exactness in the Irish annals in the main features of his life. He was born in the year 642, and died in 722, after having founded a monastic establishment at Applecross. Dr. Reeves, after a history of the saint, investigated the history of this monastery and the topography of the district, and concluded with notices of twenty-one parishes in different parts of Scotland whose churches were dedicated to St. Maelrubha.

5. Notice of the Ancient Church of St. Helen's at Ald-Camus, and of Fragments of a Monastic Building at Luffness, with plans. By T. S. Muir, Esq., Leith.

In this notice Mr. Muir furnished details of the architectural character of the curious old Norman church of St. Helen's, which are all the more valuable in consequence of the recent destruction of the venerable ruin. The Church of St. Helen's, which resisted the invasions of seven cen-

tries, at last yielded to the demand of an adjoining dyke which was about to be erected, and so an historical relic of considerable interest has been withdrawn from future reference.

After the reading of the communications, Mr Robert Chambers drew attention to some of the recently discovered facts which tended further to unite the sciences of archaeology with geology, by showing the occurrence of implements made by man under some of the later geological formations. These facts are attracting attention both in England and France at the present time; and having recently had his attention directed to them when in London, he thought the subject might be of interest to the members. Discoveries of flint weapons, with elephant remains, at a depth of twelve feet, in gravel, overlaid by sand and brick earth, had taken place in Suffolk in the end of last century. More recently a variety of flint weapons have been found on hills near Amiens and Abbeville, under drift varying in thickness from ten to twenty feet, in which also many mammalian remains occur.

This statement gave rise to some discussion, some members suggesting that local causes would account for apparent geological changes; after which the Chairman stated that, this being the last meeting of the session, he could not help con-

gratulating the Society on its improved prospects and position. He also directed attention to the valuable donations announced. Among these was the curious collection of silver ornaments and coins recently discovered in Orkney—whose interest could hardly be over-rated—presented, with many other relics, by the Exchequer. He considered that it was due to the warm interest manifested by the Queen's Remembrancer in Exchequer in the maturing of recent Treasury arrangements about treasure-trove, and the furthering of archaeological pursuits generally, that the cordial thanks of the Society should be voted to Mr. Henderson. This proposal was agreed to by acclamation.

The following among other donations were announced:—A large and valuable collection of gold and silver ornaments, bronze vessels and weapons, earthenware urns, and gold and silver coins, presented, on the part of the Crown, by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer in Scotland—a detailed catalogue of this collection will be submitted at next meeting of the Society; eight vessels of bronze, found in marshy ground near Balgone-house, by Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.; a collection of curious implements of stone, found in Shetland, by Mrs. Hope, Royal-terrace; an urn, found in a cromlech in Hanover, by Charles E. Dalrymple, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

## SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 6.* The sixth annual general meeting of this Society was held, by the kind permission of the Trustees, in the large room of the National Schools, Eton-street, Richmond, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Right Honourable the Lord Abinger, M.A., Vice-President, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen acted as the local committee:—The Rev. Harry Dupuis, B.D., Vicar of Richmond, Eustace Anderson, Esq., Herbert Barnard, Esq., Henry G. Bohn, Esq., the Rev. Burgh Byam, M.A., Charles S. Edgeworth, Esq., Edward H. Hills, Esq., John H. Jackson, Esq., G. Streater Kempson, Esq., William Lambert, Esq., John Parson, Esq., John Brandram Peele, Esq., Edward Penrhyn, Esq., John Allan Powell, Esq., steward of the manor of Richmond, Colonel Price, W. C. Selle, Esq., Mus. D., Harry A. Smith, Esq., Robert Smith, Esq., William Smythe, Esq., and Samuel Walker, Esq., as well as the local Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. William Bashall, M.A., William Chapman, Esq., and Thomas Meadows Clarke, Esq. There was a goodly gathering of members

and visitors, a very large proportion of whom were ladies.

The usual routine business of the annual meeting was then transacted, and at twelve o'clock the reading of papers by the members was commenced.

John Wickam Flower, Esq., read a paper entitled "Some Notices of the Family of Cobham of Sterborough Castle, in Lingfield, Surrey." The paper stated that this family flourished in the reign of Edward III. and the succeeding reigns, but became extinct in the male line in the fourth generation. The famous Elianor Cobham (the wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester), who was condemned to do penance as a witch, for her enchantment of the Duke to love and wed her, and for making an image of the king in wax, in order that, as the wax melted, so the king's body might waste away, was one of the daughters of the last Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborough. Some interesting particulars were given of the history of this unfortunate lady, as well as of other members of the family. Mr. Flower then read



some passages, not hitherto published, from the will of Jane Cobham, dated in 1368, and preserved in the Archbishop's registry at Lambeth Palace. She appears to have been the widow of the first lord, who was created a Knight of the Garter by Edward III., and was one of the principal leaders at Crécy and Poitiers. This will contains many interesting allusions to the usages of the time, as well as to the history and pedigree of the family, and to its possessions. It also contains numerous bequests and descriptions of furniture, and beds and bed furniture, as well as of illuminated books and plate and jewels, amongst which was a drinking-horn set in silver, and made from a griffin's hoof. Passages were also read from the will of the second Lord Cobham, dated in 1400, and hitherto in-edited, whereby he desired to be interred in the parish church of Lingfield, *derere le teste mon tres honorable sieur et pier*, ('behind the head of his very honorable lord and father'). Amongst other legacies he bequeathed the sum of £100 to be expended in masses for the repose of the soul of his godmother, the Queen of Edward III., *par l'alme de ma tres honorable dame Philippe, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre ma commère*. Sir Reginald also bequeathed £30 to purchase 10,000 masses, to be sung immediately after his decease, for the repose of his own soul, and in as short a time as they could possibly be accomplished, and 200 monks to be employed about the marriage of his daughter Margaret, "in case she shall be minded to have a husband." The paper was illustrated by the exhibition of several excellent rubbings of the fine sepulchral brasses upon the tombs of the personages referred to in Mr. Flower's paper.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., then followed with a paper entitled, "Notes from the Parish Registers of Richmond."

William Chapman, Esq., local Honorary Secretary, read a paper "On the Antiquities of Richmond," of which the following is an abstract:—Little remained in Richmond bearing the trace of antiquity, but there was very much in its history to interest, the events related therein being not only of local, but also of national importance. There were no vestiges of its former religious houses, nor of the ancient village of Sheen. The name of the village still survives in legal documents, the manor being still designated as "West Sheen;" the word 'West' being used to distinguish it from "East Sheen," near Mortlake. The disuse of the word 'Sheen' as applied to Richmond gave rise to many errors among the local topographers. Although Richmond had a Saxon name, there is not

any mention of it in any Saxon record or chronicle. Previous to the time of Henry VII. the name of Richmond did not exist, and in the paper the village was called Sheen whenever mentioned antecedent to that date. Sheen was not mentioned in Domesday Book, being probably included in some other manor. It is stated to have been mentioned in a manuscript of equal antiquity, now in the Harleian Library. The manor of Sheen was granted by Henry I. to Michael Belet, who held it by serjeantry, that is, he was chief butler or cup-bearer to the King. This was in the early part of the twelfth century, and from this time there was reason to think its existence as a separate manor might be dated. The Belet family seemed to have held possession till the time of Henry III., shortly after which time it appears to have been transferred to the Windsor family, who sold it to Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the 8th year of Edward I. he obtained a fresh grant from the Crown, as also a grant of free warren and free fishing. There was also a capital messuage, garden, dovecot, and park. During the concluding years of the Belet family holding possession, it was by co-heiresses. The Bishop had only the moiety that could be conveyed by one of those heiresses, the other moiety passed into the family of Valletort, who held it as late as the 31st year of Edward I. After this time it fell into the hands of the Crown, and the last named monarch occasionally resided here, for he gave audience here in the 33rd or 34th year of his reign to certain commissioners. Edward II. dated instruments from this place, and Edward III. not only lived but also died here, his death taking place June 21st, 1377. It was certainly a royal residence in the days of Richard II., and his queen, Ann, died here in 1393 or 1394. Leland says he was so overwhelmed with grief thereat that he ordered "that noble manor" to be razed to the ground. His Queen is said to have introduced the custom of ladies riding upon side-saddles. During the reign of Richard's cousin and successor, Henry IV., Sheen seems to have been left in its state of desolation. His son, Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, rebuilt the palace, and, as a propitiation for the murder of Richard II., he founded the great Carthusian monastery of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen, and a nunnery at Syon. Henry VI. issued a warrant from here in 1441 "for the sheriffs of the counties through which Alianore Cobham, lately called Duchesse of Gloucester, should pass in the way to her captivity under the charge of Sir Thomas Stanley." He also addressed a letter from

this place in 1442, to the Abbot of St. Edmondsbury, for money for the relief of the duchy of Guienne. Henry was totally defeated at Towton Moor on the 29th of March, 1461, and on the 1st of June following, Edward IV. arrived at Sheen, which manor he granted for life to his queen, Elizabeth Woodville. In May, 1472, the King, Queen, and Gloucester went "to Sheene to pardon." A person going to Sheen Priory and giving something towards its reparation, and also saying five paternosters and five aves, had 500 days of pardon. Edward V. passed the time of his reign in the Tower, and Richard had no leisure to enjoy himself at Sheen. During the reign of Henry VII. begins the magnificence of Sheen, to which he succeeded on the death of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Woodville, in 1498. Twelve years after, the palace and its contents were consumed by fire, but it was re-built in 1501 in a style of great magnificence and elegance. Little remains of the building, but there are many views of it extant. After this year, the name of the place was changed from Sheen to Richmond, and this was the favourite residence of the above-named monarch. His first council was held here "with great secrecy," according to Bacon, and in 1492 he kept his May-day at Sheen, when there were "great triumphs of jousting and tourney during all that month." In the 17th year of his reign his eldest son, Arthur, was married to Catharine of Arragon, and ultimately the wedding-party were entertained at Sheen, the Court removing there for that purpose. In 1506, Philip I. of Spain was entertained here, and in 1509 Henry VII. closed his days at this place. Henry VIII. kept his Christmas here the first year of his reign, and his first son, Henry, was born here in 1511, dying here also within two months of his birth. Probably Queen Catharine resided here till her divorce. No trace can be found of Anne Boleyn having been here. Henry seemed then more partial to Greenwich, where Elizabeth, afterwards queen, was born in 1532. Henry afterwards married Jane Seymour, who died at Richmond on the 23rd of October, 1537, according to the chronicle of the Grey Friars, which further states that all her court had black gowns. This must be an error, as she gave birth to a son at Hampton Court only a fortnight previously. Wolsey, upon giving Hampton Court Palace to the King, was allowed to reside for a time at Richmond. On Henry's divorce from Ann of Cleves, he settled Richmond on her for life, and then it appears she surrendered it to Edward VI. The above-mentioned

chronicle of the Grey Friars states:—"On the 16th of July, 1546, was burned in Smythfield for great hurrysye one Hemmysley, a priest, which was an observant friar of Richmond." Anne Askew and others suffered at the same time. Edward VI. does not appear to have resided here, but as his death, Lady Jane Grey was living "with her father, the Duke of Suffolk, at Sheene." Queen Mary and her husband Philip spent much of their time at Richmond. The paper intimated that, in the opinion of the writer, the belief that this Queen treated her sister unkindly was an erroneous one, and to shew that she was not under continual restraint during her sister's reign, there was quoted a description of one of her visits to Queen Mary at Richmond, the trip being accompanied by everything that was magnificent and elegant. There were also many other trips which were quoted "inconsistent with her (Elizabeth) being under personal restraint, or at variance with her sister, or an object of suspicion to her." Queen Elizabeth was very partial to Richmond, and resided there almost continually during the latter part of her reign. In an antiquarian point of view, Richmond during her reign may be said to have reached its culminating point. Here she closed her life, and with her may be said to close the antiquarian history of Richmond. "In the early morning of the 24th of March, 1603, it was known in the Palace that the Queen was dead, and Sir Robert Carey stole out of the gate and took horse toward Scotland, that he might be the first to hail the Scottish Solomon King of England." King James did not visit Richmond much, but Charles I. was educated here, and it is said also gathered here a large collection of pictures. Towards the close of his reign, it is also said that Parliament ordered Richmond to be prepared for his residence, but that he refused to go. It is evident, however, that he was frequently here, and that preparation was made for his reception at the time above stated. One proof is that a warrant to provide such accommodation was issued to Clement Kynnersley, a yeoman of the wardrobe of beds to Charles I. and Charles II., and who lies interred in Richmond churchyard. The children of this King also resided at Syon, where is a room still called King Charles's room, and it was there the interviews between him and them took place. After his death, the palace was sold by order of the Commonwealth. Of the decline and fall of the royal seat of Richmond, the writer forbore to remark, but referred his auditory to the small portion of the original palace



still subsisting, and now occupied by Mr. Simpson. This was the only antiquity of Richmond. The great Carthusian monastery stood where the Observatory now stands. Its last relics, a gateway, were removed in 1769, when George III. laid the whole site of West Sheen into a grass field, still called the Old Park.

The Rev. Wm. Bashall, local Honorary Secretary, had prepared a paper on "The Ancient Monuments in the Parish Church," but, being unavoidably absent, it was read by W. Chapman, Esq. The following is a summary of the contents of the paper:—Ancient documents spoke of a chapel and monastic establishments at Sheen in ancient times, yet a greater antiquity than the times of Henry VIII. could not be assigned to the church. With the exception of the tower, probably the chancel would be the only part of the original structure remaining; this was indicated not only by the brick-work, but also by the form of the large arch separating it from the body of the church, it being of the form called "Tudor." The tower also being of the same age, there can be no doubt but that the ancient church occupied the whole space of the present nave and chancel, the north and south walls of the nave having been removed when the enlargement of the church, by the erection of the two aisles, took place. The date of these alterations can be known from the minutes of the old vestry, but the style is sufficient to indicate it as that tasteless epoch which marks peculiarly the latter half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. The writer, therefore, stated that his observations would be confined to the chancel of, and the monuments in, the church. There is mention of a chapel at "Schene" in 1339, but if any town existed then it would have been more to the north, the present town being near the great monastery of Sheen built by Henry V., and there are not any remains of such a chapel. The town did not probably begin to grow up to the south until after the erection of the last palace by Henry VII., until when, the monastery and palace chapels would suffice for the wants of the inhabitants. The marriage of the Earl of Leicester with Amy Robsart took place at Richmond in 1550, but it is doubtful as to the ceremony having been performed in the present church. The earliest written accounts of the church are found in the minutes of the vestry, not the ordinary parochial body, but a body somewhat analogous to churchwardens as to powers and duties; one of the original members was Walter Hickman, Esq., ancestor of the Earls of

Plymouth, whose monument appears on the south-west of the church. In those days, the men were placed on one side and the women on the other side of the church. An entry states that "One Symon Hues was to be paid four-pence every Lord's day for quieting the children in Divine service and whipping out of the doggs." In 1624 the steeple was much decayed, and it was proposed to commence a subscription to rebuild it and furnish it with bells, as also to solicit aid from his Highness Prince Charles. It is probable the Prince did not respond to the appeal, for shortly afterwards Sir Robert Douglas began the subscription with £10. In July of the same year one Harry Walton, freemason, contracted to do the work for £30, but upon presenting the bill, the charge was thought to be too much. How the matter was settled is not known. A contract was made with a plumber for covering the steeple, and then probably it was left in the same form in which it now exists. About this time the church was probably enlarged by the building of the south aisle, for which the money was paid in 1625. The churchwardens were requested to view the steeple in 1630, Sir Robert Douglas having promised to obtain the gift of one bell from the king, and the vestry having promised to give four bells. Cromwell, in 1657, issued a commission to enquire into the parsonages and vicarages of Surrey. They drew up a report, dated November 1658, in which they stated, "That the parish of Richmond is large, yet a chapel depending upon the parish church or vicarage of Kingston, formerly worth about £40 per annum, and then without a settled minister. Also finding that the chapelry of Richmond, West Sheene, and Kew consisted of very many families, and is distant from the parish church of Richmond above three miles, and that constables, headboroughs, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and such other parish officers, are and have been from time immemorial chosen within the said chapelry, and all parochial rites and services therein done and performed within the same district from the said vicarage of Kingston, We adjudge it fit and convenient that the said chapelry of Richmond, West Sheene, and Kew be divided from the said vicarage of Kingston and made a distinct parish of itself, and that all the title and profit arising within the said chapelry be annexed and united to the said chapelry by the name of the parish and parish church of Richmond, for the maintenance of the minister thereof." Cromwell had died in the preceding September, and the separation of

Richmond from Kingston did not take place till 1850, nearly two centuries later. In April, 1661, the Bishop of Winton (Brian Duppa) gave two large silver flagons to the church, and in 1667 certain other gifts were presented by Lady Rowe and Sir Edward Wingfield. In 1671, the communion-table was enclosed with rails and balusters, and in 1699 his Majesty having given £200 towards repairing the church, the north aisle was erected, and the building assumed its present appearance. To pass to the monuments, the earliest is perhaps that on the north side of the chancel, a brass bearing effigies of a man and woman, and four sons and four daughters. The inscription states it to be a memorial of Robert Cotton, gentleman, and his family. There is a brass on the south wall of the chancel to the memory of Walter Hickman, of Kewe, already mentioned. There is another ancient monument in memory of the Lady Margaret Chudleigh, of the Courtenay family. On a brass plate there is a notice of the unhappy wars of Charles I., being a memorial of Margarite, the wife of Thomas Jay, his Majesty's commissary general of provision for all his army and horse. After alluding to some modern monuments, the paper described an old one, at the south-eastern corner of the chancel, to Henry Viscount Brouncker, repeatedly mentioned in the diary of the illustrious Pepys. On the north wall is a monument to the "Ladie Dorothea Wright," wife to Sir George Wright, the founder of Queen Elizabeth's almshouses at Richmond. There is also a monument to Lady Sophia Chaworth. Lately there has been erected an appropriate monument to the memory of Mrs. Yates, an accomplished actress, who died in 1787. There are several monuments to members of the Wakofield family, two of which were ministers of the church, and one was Gilbert, a celebrated classical scholar. There are also monuments to members of the Price and Selwyn families. There is also a deservedly-admired monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of Barbara Lowther. Near this is a brass to the memory of Richard Braune. The most curious monument is perhaps one of Robert Lewes, a Welchman, and member of Gray's Inn. In the north porch is a memorial of John Bentley, his wife and daughter. In the churchyard lies one of whom Collins wrote thus:—

"In yonder grave a druid lies."

In the same ground also lie Viscount Fitzgerald, the founder of the museum bearing his name at Cambridge; also his father and mother; Joseph Taylor, an eminent

actor; Heidegger, the ugly man, master of the revels to George the First; Edmund Kean, and many others.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the company then adjourned to the parish church to view the monuments and building.

At three o'clock, the company were admitted into the museum, which had been formed in the Lecture-room of the Cavalry College, Richmond-green, the use of which had been kindly granted by the commandant, Captain Barrow. A considerable number of antiquities and works of art had been collected, and the arrangement shewed the exercise of great taste and skill on the part of the committee of gentlemen to whom the management had been entrusted. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. R. Burgh Byam, M.A., Henry G. Bohn, Esq., R. H. Clutterbuck, Esq., W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary, and the three local Honorary Secretaries. Among the articles so collected were the following:—Ancient spurs, swords, daggers, keys (a great variety), stirrups, manacles (a great many were found in Hackney-brook); a curious spur from Mourne Abbey, near Cork, in Ireland, a very old one, being of the date of Edward III.; a pistol tinder-box, an ancient cross-bow, a penitential chair, halberds, a curious collection of spurs of different dates, ranging from the time of Edward II. to Charles I. (exhibited by Thomas Wills, Esq.), an ancient horse-shoe recovered from the north side of the Thames, Dowgate (exhibited by Thomas Wills, Esq.), a curious breast-plate of the time of Charles I. and used in the Parliamentary wars, a swivel gun taken in the battle of Copenhagen by Admiral Duncan, a South African gun, an Irish brass blunderbuss, and two halberds of the time of Francis I. There were also a great many rubbings from brasses, a great number of ancient keys (exhibited by Thomas Wills, Esq.), a great many coins in gold and silver, ranging from the reign of Henry II. to that of George I., a curious hour-glass stand (exhibited by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.), a "catchpole" of iron (an instrument used by the Swedish police in apprehending people either by the leg or neck). There were various interesting articles from South Africa and New Zealand, including some gongs, casts of a great many ecclesiastical seals, an ancient Celtic corn-mill, several pieces of ancient pottery, and a likeness of Charles II., framed with oak-wood which grew at Petersham. Standing in the room was the chair of Henry



Prince of Wales, with the arms (beautifully embroidered) of his mother, Anne of Denmark; and also an English chair of the year 1530. Around the walls and on the tables were early deeds with seals attached, ranging from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (exhibited by J. J. Howard, Esq.); several autographs of eminent men; ancient hand-bells; tapestry; early specimens of bookbinding (exhibited by H. G. Bohn, Esq.); curious antique jewellery found in various parts of the world; books in antique letters, illuminated and in curious bindings; Roman urns, jars, ancient English shoes, &c. We also

noticed impressions from various seals; portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Montagu, about 150 years old; a portrait of Lady Hatton, wife of Sir C. Hatton, by Vandyke; specimens of wood-carving (exhibited by H. G. Bohn, Esq.), who also exhibited Edmund Burke's chair, and other articles of interest.

During the afternoon several members of the Society gave short explanations of many of the objects of interest exhibited, and the museum was closed at half-past five, being re-opened on the two following days in the morning and evening.

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at the Society's Rooms, Holywell, on Wednesday evening, the 29th of June, at 9 p.m., Mr. J. H. Parker, President, in the Chair.

The following members were elected:—J. W. P. Maxwell, Esq., Ch. Ch., and C. W. N. Ogilvie, Esq., Ch. Ch.

The President then requested the Secretary to read the paper furnished by Mr. Buckler, Architect, of Oxford, on the paintings lately discovered at Chalgrove Church, in the county of Oxford. The paper was in the form of a communication addressed to the President. The following is a sketch of it.

The recently discovered paintings in Chalgrove Church demand the attention of the artist as well as the ecclesiologist. The figures are of early character, and the head-dresses, the wimple, &c., point them out as works of the fourteenth century. The chancel, in which these paintings exist, is of the date above mentioned, and has windows of the character of that style on the north and south sides. These windows form breaks in the subject of the frescoes, and are themselves decorated in their splays by figures. On the north and east walls are a series of subjects taken from the events of our Blessed Lord's Passion, and are treated with delicacy and religious spirit. The north wall treats of the events of the Passion itself, including figures of St. Mary Magdalene, the Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Peter in the act of cutting off the ear of Malchus, and of other of the Apostles; there appear also the traitor Judas, and the reviling Jews, whose countenances are marked with great respectings of charac-

ter, their noses being exceedingly crooked and beak-shaped. On the east wall, our Lord is seen in the act of rising, soldiers appear in recumbent postures beneath some arcades of what is intended to be a representation of the sepulchre. The upper part of this figure is lost, as also is the case with the one in which our Lord is represented as ascending, the feet only being visible. The south side is decorated with traditionary subjects, chiefly relating to events connected with the lives of St. Mary and St. John. Mr. Buckler here quoted a series of legends, translated from curious and interesting sources, which throw much light on this, perhaps the most obscure portion of the design. His paper was marked with great care and accuracy of research, and was beautifully illustrated by an accompanying sketch of his own, and also by some tracings which were taken on the spot by persons connected with Chalgrove Church, and kindly lent for the evening's exhibition.

The President moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Buckler for his communication, in which he had succeeded in explaining the details of these designs, a puzzle to most of those who had examined them.

Mr. Freeman trusted that these paintings were not exposed merely to be destroyed as soon as possible. Mr. Parker assured the meeting that steps had been taken for their preservation.

After a slight discussion on the best mode of preserving old frescoes, the meeting was adjourned till Saturday, July 2, at 2 o'clock, being the Annual Meeting of the Society.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 27. At a meeting of this Society, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the Rev. R. Burnaby in the Chair,

Mr. Hill exhibited a very large shoeing-horn, said to have been that of the Abbot of Glastonbury, upon the back of which are engraven seven pictures illustrative of the corporal works of mercy. It was, however, conjectured that the costume of the figures indicated a rather later period than the time of the dissolution of monasteries in England, and that it was of foreign execution. Also an ancient hunting-horn of ivory, among the rudely carved ornaments of which is a lizard. The mouth-piece is in the middle of it, not at the thin end, and it has been deprived of its metal ornaments. These antiquities are now the property of the Rev. J. H. Dent, of Hallaton, by whose permission they were exhibited. They were purchased by him at the sale at Nevill Holt in 1848, for £8 10s.

Mr. Hill also exhibited a double-edged sword, of the time of Elizabeth, found in an old house at Tugby.

Mr. G. C. Bellairs exhibited two shillings of Elizabeth, with the mint marks of a barrel and a wool-pack; a sixpence, mint mark a bird; and a two-penny piece of Charles I. These were found at Cosby.

Mr. Woodcock exhibited a rubbing of the monumental brass of Sir William Calthorpe, A.D. 1420, in Burnham Thorpe Church, Norfolk. It is a good specimen of a crocketed canopy, and also of plate armour. The knight is decorated with a collar of SS., the badge of chivalry first used by King Henry IV. The armour is interesting, as shewing what was in use at the victory of Agincourt, A.D. 1415.

Also the brass of William Ermyn, Rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1401. This brass furnishes an illustration of the almuce—a kind of tippet or hood of white fur.

Mr. North exhibited a diminutive tripod, 1½ inch in height, of bronze, apparently Roman. Also a small token found under the pavement in Scalford Church during the recent restorations there.

Mr. Gresley exhibited several objects of antiquity in the possession of C. R. Colville, Esq., of Lullington, Derbyshire, of whose house Mr. Shirley says, in his "Noble and Gentle Men of England," p. 50,— "This is an ancient Cambridgeshire family, and can be traced to the time of Henry I. The Colviles, Barons of Culross in Scot-

land, are descended from a younger brother of the second progenitor of the family. The manor of Newton-Colville, held under the Bishop of Ely, continued in the Colviles from a period extending nearly from the Conquest to the year 1792, when it was sold, and the representative of this family, Sir Charles Colville, settled in Derbyshire, in consequence of his marriage with Miss Bonnell, of Duffield."

In 1410, Sir John de Colville was appointed by the Bishop of Ely governor of Wisbech Castle. The matrix of the seal of the governor is now exhibited. It is of steel; the engraved part is circular, an inch and one-tenth in diameter. The lower part of the stem is octagon, and the upper hexagon, above which is a hole for suspension. The seal is a good deal corroded. Wisbech Castle is conventionally represented upon it, with five towers, doorway, and portcullis. The inscription seems to be "Sigillum Castri de Wisbech," with two ornaments between each word. There is an enlarged and badly executed print of it in Watson's History of Wisbech.

This Sir John de Colville married, according to the pedigree by Watson, Emma, daughter of Sir John Wythe. It appears that, in consequence of some previous irregularities and indiscretion, and of the laws of consanguinity, they found it necessary to obtain a dispensation from the Holy See. The document which they obtained from Pope Boniface IX. is now exhibited. The seal of it is lost. It is addressed to the Prior of Speney, in the diocese of Ely, who probably was to perform the marriage ceremony; but no mention is made of any other clergyman who was to "assist" him upon that interesting occasion. The bride elect is named Emme Gedeneye in the dispensation, which was given at Rome, "apud Sanctumpetrum, II. id. March," in the 13th year of his pontificate, i.e., March 14th, A.D. 1404.

Lysons, in his "Cambridgeshire," p. 242, says,— "In the reign of Henry IV., Sir John Colville founded a college in this parish, [Newton, in the fens,] for four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor men, called the College of St. Mary by the Seacoast. One of the chaplains, who served the parish church, had £5 6s. 8d. per annum, the others 100s., the clerks 40s. 4d., and the poor men, who lived in the house called the Bede-house, 6d. a-week each and clothes. There are no remains of this house, which was latterly called the Chapel



of St. Mary, or the Chapel of the Sea: it stood on the Roman bank adjoining Marshland: after the Reformation, the lands belonging to it were annexed to the rectory; the parsonage house stands on the site of the Colledge. The Bishop of Ely is patron." The original MS. book, containing the foundation charter and statutes of this religious establishment, was exhibited.

Another MS. exhibited was a book of swan-marks. On the back of the first page is written, in a hand of the period or soon after,—“These were made out the 6th Oct. in the 29th yr. of Q. Elizabeth's Reign,” i. e. A.D. 1587. It is evident, however, that although this may be the date of the making out of this book, it is a copy of an earlier one; for the first two marks are those of *Rex*, and another is that of *the abbot of Peterborough*, which abbey was dissolved by King Henry the Eighth, and the episcopal see created out of its possessions, Sept. 4th, 1541. In a hand of the eighteenth century is also written, “Cambridgeshire Swan Nicks or Marks,” the word *Geese* having been afterwards substituted for Swan. But this, I imagine, is a mistake, in proof of which may be adduced the fact of the king's marks in this book being the same as those of the king in a roll of swan-marks in Lincolnshire, of Henry the Eighth's reign, engraved in the sixteenth vol. of the *Archæologia*; and in Cambridgeshire also we may presume that all the king's geese were swans. The present

differs from most books of this kind in having the swan's bill, head, and portion of the neck drawn, instead of merely the upper chap of the bill with the marks; and the bills are here coloured with vermilion. It is well known that from such marks of appropriation originated the once celebrated sign in London of “The Swan with two Necks,” i. e. two nicks. It is impossible to describe all the marks. Sometimes they assume a decidedly heraldic character, as a shield with a bend for Lord Scrope, and the same with other marks for Mr. Allen, and another with three bezants on the bend for Balam Alexander. We also see a horse-shoe for the Earl of Oxford, a Staffordshire knot for the Earl of Worcester, a cross crosslet for the Earl of Ross, cross keys unnamed, and a Catherine wheel for Mr. Edmond Bedingfield. Generally speaking, the others may be said to resemble the well-known merchants' marks of the middle ages.

A letter was read from the Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire Architectural Society, announcing their intention of holding their annual meeting on the 6th and 7th of September, and inviting the Leicestershire Society to join them. The Roman remains recently discovered at Apethorpe will be visited.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was unanimously passed, after which a meeting was held of the sub-committee appointed to arrange the annual meeting of the Society at Loughborough. The days fixed are July 27th and 28th.

#### ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Essex Archæological Society was held June 21, at Barking, and from the fact of the place being rich in historical associations—coupled with the advantages of railway facilities and fine weather—there was a large muster of members on the occasion.

Barking is a market and fishing town in South Essex, situate on the river Roding. Formerly it was noted for its great and rich abbey, built by St. Erkenwald in 677. Now the great support of the place is derived from fishing, Barking being the chief fishing town near London, above 1,200 persons and a large number of boats and smacks being employed in the trade, and wells being constructed for the purpose of keeping alive fish for the London market.

The business of the day commenced at 12.30 p.m. at the Town Hall, a building said to have been erected in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The Rev. H. F.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIL

Seymour, Vicar of Barking, who took the Chair, having alluded in terms of regret to the absence of the President, Lord Braybrooke, whose presence had been expected, called upon Mr. R. H. Clutterbuck to read a paper on the History and Manor of Barking.

Mr. R. H. Clutterbuck complied, first laying before the meeting a rental of Barking in 1610, a survey of Barking in 1616, with Lithullier's MS., from which most of the facts had been drawn.

The parish of Barking, Berkingum, Berchingas, or Berkime, is one of the largest in the hundred of Becontre, containing altogether about 12,515 acres, 1 rood, 34 poles, of which 200 acres are rich marsh, over which the Thames would ebb and flow with every tide were it not for the ancient earthen walls of that river. The parish is now divided into two districts for ecclesiastical purposes: the wards of Barking and Ripple, and a por-

tion of Chadwell, containing together 4,464 acres, 3 roods, forming the parish of St. Margaret, Barking; whilst the remainder constitutes the parish of St. Mary, Ilford. In Domesday this parish is described as containing 30 hides. "There were formerly," says the Survey, "4 ploughs on the demesne lands, now 3 only, but a fourth might be employed. Formerly the tenants had 70 carucates, now 68; there were formerly 100 villains, now 140; formerly 50 bordars, now 90; formerly 10 servi, now 6. There is pannage for 1,000 hogs, 100 acres of meadow, 2 mills, a fishery, 2 draught horses, 34 head of cattle, 150 hogs, 114 sheep, 24 goats, 10 hives of bees; quit rents to the amount of 13s. 8d., issuing out of 28 houses in London, the half of a church in London, belonging to this manor, which in the time of King Edward the Confessor yielded 6s. 8d., but at present nothing. The manor was valued in the reign of King Edward at £80; the English appraisers say that it bears the same value now, but the Normans valued it at £100. In the reign of King Edward 24 acres belonged to this manor, which Jocelin Loremer has since taken away. Three knights held 2 hides and 3 carucates, on which are 3 villains and 10 bordars. The value of this estate is 45s., included in the above valuation."

▶ The manor of Barking was, and still is, paramount over all this hundred, and was entirely the property of the Lady Abbess of Barking long before the Norman conquest, as is shewn by the MS. in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, engraved by Lysons, written with Saxon characters, although in Latin, a translation of which is as follows:—

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ the Saviour, so often as we appear to offer anything to your holy and venerable places, we merely restore that which is your own, and do not give that which belongs to us, wherefore, I, Hodilredus, father of Sebbus, of the province of the East-Saxons, with his consent and my own will, in sound mind and full design, do for ever deliver and transfer from my right to yours, O Hedilburga, Abbess, for the increase of thy monastery, which is called Beddanhaam, the land which is named Ricinghaam, Buamhaam, Deccanhaam, Angelabeshaam, and the field in the wood which is called Widmundesfelt, which are joined under 40 tenants, as far as the boundaries which appertain to it, with all the appurtenances thereof, with fields, woods, meadows and marshes, so that you, as well as your successors, may hold and possess the same, and may have full power to do whatever you may will therewith.

Done in the month of March, and I have requested a competent number of witnesses to subscribe the same. And if any one should be tempted to oppose or to corrupt this chartulary of gift, in opposition to the omnipotent God, and Jesus Christ His Son, and the Holy Ghost, that is, the indivisible Trinity, know that he is condemned and divided from all Christian society. And that this charter of gift [may remain] in its integrity and that this gift may be stable and unshaken, the boundaries of these lands with which they are begirt are, on the east, Writolaburna; on the north, Centinces triow and tranchemstede; and on the south, the river Thames. But if any one should be desirous of increasing this grant, may God increase his goods in the land of the living, and with His saints without end. Amen.

"† I, Sebbi, King of the East-Saxons, have subscribed it in confirmation. I, Adebraed, the grantor, have subscribed it. † I, Ercorwald, the Bishop, have consented and subscribed it. I, Wilfred, the Bishop, have consented and subscribed it. † I, Eyebald, priest and abbot, have consented and subscribed it. † I, Haco, priest and abbot, have consented and subscribed it. † I, Hooc, priest and abbot, have consented and subscribed it."

The † mark of the hand of King Sebbi.

The † mark of the hand of King Sigehard.

The † mark of the hand of King Snebred.

There is another most curious MS. in the British Museum, containing an account of the various tenants in the manor, and the suits and services by which they held their tenancies. This document is of singular value, not only as a piece of local history, but as affording us a great deal of information as to the customs of the time. Its date is about 1320. It would take me far too long to give you a translation of the entire MS.; but perhaps these few extracts will afford us the best idea of the contents of the whole to be obtained in the short time at our command. I must remind those of you who, not very deeply impressed with the importance of these details, may think me dwelling too long on this part of my subject, that this most valuable MS. derives an additional importance from never having been published. The first page, and several words throughout the whole, are so obliterated that they cannot be deciphered. It commences by giving the following account of the services that one of the tenants was to pay to the lord of the manor:—

"Moreover, he shall carry the lord's



manure for three days before the Feast of St. Michael, without food, but each of the three days shall be allowed to him for a day's work; and he shall find one man in the mill-dam for one day, according to custom, for the reparation of the banks; and whenever need shall be, he shall thrash the third part of a quarter of wheat, or half a quarter of corn, or half a quarter of barley, or of beans, or of peas, or one quarter of oats; and he shall cleanse and carry to the granary, and he shall carry straw and stubble thence, in like manner, at the will of the bailiff, within the court, without food, and it shall be allowed him for a day's work; and he shall make two quarters of barley malt, according to custom, without food; and he ought to ditch, throughout the whole estate, one perch in length, and five feet in breadth, and to the depth of five feet, for one day's labour; and he ought to wash or shear ten two-yearlings, according to custom, without food, and it shall be accounted a day's work. [It goes on to provide for the carrying of goods, and other labour, and concludes as follows]:—His sheep shall not lie in the lord's fold; and he owes suit at the mill, and he owes tallage at the lord's will, and he shall give fine for his sons and daughters when marriageable. Nor can he sell his males or his ox for his own advantage without his lord's leave; and if he be sick in autumn or about that time, so that he shall have confessed and communicated, then he shall be free from his day's work, for fifteen days only and not more; but, nevertheless, he shall make his ploughing . . . and his mowing . . . and his day's work in autumn; and if he shall die, then the lord shall have the best beast of his house for heriot service, and the wife of the said deceased shall be quit of her work-days for thirty days only; but, nevertheless, she shall perform her ploughing . . . and her reaping . . . and her day's work in autumn. And his son and heir shall make peace with the lord for his relief in the best manner he can, whether he be of full age or no.

"Be it known that all the aforesaid customers and labourers, as well great as small, ought to keep guard and to watch robbers when they are in the lord's prison, without food, and it shall be allowed as labour.

"Likewise be it known that the lord can make an overseer or beadle of whomsoever he will, holding xx. acres or ten acres of land; and then he who shall be overseer, if he holds xx. acres, shall be quit of all labour and custom due and accustomed to be paid by the owners of xx.

acres, and of hens and eggs and of rent likewise, excepting nine-pence of rent in the term of St. Michael only, and excepting the ploughing of an acre of . . . in winter and in Lent, and the reaping of one acre of . . . in autumn. And, moreover, he shall have one rood of corn, and one rood of barley, and one small cock of hay, but he shall not eat at the lord's table the whole year, except on Christmas Eve (and at Christmas only, as above, and his ablation, as above); and if he hold ten acres of land, then he shall be quit of all his rent, hens and eggs, and of all customs and labours. And, moreover, he shall have his corn and a cock of hay as his ablation, as above. And he who is beadle, whether he holds xx. acres of land or ten, shall be quit in all things, in the same manner as he who was overseer. And, moreover, he shall have one rod of corn and one rod of oats, and the raking of half in the meadows after the forks, and marshes, in fields, and the small heads at the headlands, in the sown meadows. And, nevertheless, he shall have his horse in pasture with the lord's stock if it be necessary; and his ablation on Christmas Day and at Easter only, as above; and he shall have his food on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day only, as the servants of the house do.

"And be it known that whosoever shall be bailiff and overseer, shall give once to the lord yearly, so long as they hold these offices, thirteen hens at Christmas."

Two other documents were read, which made regulations and provisions respecting the labour, &c., to be rendered by "customers and those that were taxed." There were also long regulations respecting a woman who held land.

This manor was divided into several sub-manors, many of which still exist, but some are now but reputed manors. The names of the manors are Jenkins, Wangay, Fulkys, Loxford, Malmeynes, Eastbury, Westbury, Withfields, Clayhall, Stonehall, Cranbrook, Rayhouse, Claybury. Besides these manors, there were the manor farms of Uphill, Newbury, Dewshall, Gashams, and Paters. As we have before said, all these manors and farms belonged to the abbess and convent of Barking, and being granted to various persons at the dissolution, have, as is the case with all lands taken from the Church, changed hands a great many times.

The manor of Jenkins, about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was vested in Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor of London. It is of him the story is so quaintly told by Strype, and which is so beautifully worked up by the

author of "Mary Powell," that when he lived on London-bridge, "the maid who was playing with his daughter out of a window over the river Thames, by chance dropped her in, almost beyond expectation of being saved. A young gentleman named Osborne, then apprentice to Sir William, at this calamitous accident, immediately leaped in bravely and saved the child; in memory of which deliverance the father afterwards bestowed her in marriage on the said Mr. Osborne, with a very great dowry;" of which this manor was part. Mr. Osborne sold the manor to Martin Boves, Esq., who, in 1567, conveyed it to Henry Fanshaw, Esq. It continued in the Fanshaw family till the sale of the principal manor, and has since passed through the same hands, being now the property of Sir Edward Hulse. In the chapel of the old mansion belonging to the estate (which was considered as the manor-house of Barking during the time of the Fanshaws), there was a figure of an abbess in stained glass. This house was pulled down and re-built by Sir William Humphrey, soon after his purchase of the manor. This again was taken down, and a farm-house built by Sir Edward Hulse, about 1767. The old mansion must have been a building of great pretensions, and the pleasure-grounds were very extensive. Bishop Cartwright mentions Jenkins in his diary. The farm-house built on the site of the mansion is about a mile north from Eastbury.

The manor of Wangay was on lease to John Humphreys, and valued at £4 10s. per annum. When the monastery was dissolved, King Edward VI. granted it, in 1551, to Lord Edward Clinton, who sold it to Thomas Baron, or Barnes. It reverted to the Crown, and was granted in 1601 to Joseph Hayno. It afterwards passed into the families of Fuller, Osbaston, or Osbaldeston, Lithullier, to Sir Edward Hulse, who sold it in 1806 to Mr. Pedley. The old manor-house was pulled down and the present one erected in 1727. It stands on the south side of Chadwell Heath.

The manor of Fulkys was granted, in 1540, to Lord Chancellor Audley (a portrait of him, as of most of the eminent men connected with Barking, is in the MS.), who sold it, in 1542, to William Severne. Although Severne alienated part of it to Ralph Marshall and Stephen Close, the whole came forward into the hands of Martin Boves, and was sold by him with the manor of Jenkins, in 1567, to Henry Fanshaw, Esq. It has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Barking. Sir Edward Hulse

sold the manor-house in 1773, but retained the manor. The house stands in Nash-street, Barking, nearly opposite the new road to London. A drawing taken before it was re-fronted, is with the other collections. This house was used as the vicarage before the present one was built. There are only two properties paying quit-rent to this manor.

The manor of Loxford is mentioned in a license granted in the time of Edward II., to fell 300 oaks in Hainault Forest, and to rebuild Loxford Bury. Loxford was the seat of William Pouncett, Esq., who was steward of the manor of Barking at the time of the Dissolution (1539). He was buried in Barking Church in 1553, and his tomb, as repaired by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, will be pointed out to you presently. The rectory of Barking, which had been leased to Mary Blackenhall for £10 per annum in 1541, and consisted of all such tithes as had not previously been leased or granted to other persons, was sold by the Crown, together with the advowson of the vicarage, for the sum of £214 13s. 4d., to Robert, Thomas, and Andrew Salter. This grant bears date the 1st of March, 1550. The grantees a few days afterwards sold it to Thomas Baron, or Barnes. In the year 1557, Sir William Petre, William Cook and Edward Napper, executors of the will of William Pouncett, of Loxford (who had been steward to the abbess of Barking), being desirous of bestowing the residue of his fortune (after discharging debts and legacies) on charitable uses, purchased of Thomas Barnes the said rectory and advowson, and by an indenture bearing date that year, granted them to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, on the following conditions:— That they should suffer the vicar and his successors (presented by them) to enjoy all the profits of the rectory and vicarage, the vicar to pray every Sunday for the soul of William Pouncett, his parents and benefactors, and all Christian souls; to keep a yearly obit of the 8th of March, when they were to pray as above mentioned, and for the souls of Pouncett's executors, distributing 6s. 8d. among the poor, and to pay the sum of £6 13s. 4d. yearly to the Warden and Fellows (£5 8s. 8d., part of the said sum, being for the better support of two poor scholars, who should say masses for the souls of the persons above mentioned). All these conditions were confirmed by Bishop Bonner. The manor of Loxford was granted, after the dissolution, to Thomas Powle, and was then valued at £12 13s. 4d., (£101 6s. 8d. sterling). Its annual value now



(1859) is £981. Thomas Powle alienated it, in 1562, to Thomas Pouncett; Henry, his son, sold it to Francis Fuller, Esq. It has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Wangay. The manor-house stood about a mile north from the church, and nearly half-a-mile from Loxford-bridge, on the right-hand side of the road from Barking to Ilford. The old wooden house was in great part taken down in 1846, and the remainder of it converted into a bailiff's dwelling.

The farm and capital messuage called Malmeynes, Malmans, or Mammons, took its name from the family of Malmeynes, who were lords of the manor of Cranbrook for several generations. This estate was, in 1577, the property of Johanna Lady Loxton, who had lately purchased it of Thomas Barker. She left it to Nicholas Lodge. In the survey of 1616, "Ladie Boise" is stated to be the owner of this estate, and certain lands adjoining. Sir Francis Lawley afterwards held it; and, purchased by the Fanshaws, it had descended to Sir Edward Hulse, and is incorporated with the manor farm, being that portion near Upney. It was here King Charles I. used to play at bowls. The house has long since been taken down, but the moat still remains at Upney, about a mile east of Barking.

The manor of Eastbury, with a portion of the tithes, was valued, at the suppression, at £21 3s. 4d. (equal to £189 5s. 4d.) It now lets for £800 per annum. It was granted to Sir William Denham in 1545, and it passed through the hands of the families of Abbot, Keele, Sisley, Steward, Knightly, Vina, Brown, Sedgwick, Wel-dale, and Sterry, in which family it still remains. It stands about a mile from the east end of Barking, on the road to Dagenham. This manor farm was valued in 1545, when it was granted to Sir William Denham, at £27 13s. 4d., now worth £257 6s. 8d. It was successively possessed by William Abbot, William Sisley, Edward Bream, his brother Arthur, the Fanshaw family, Blackbourne, Poulton, Sir Crisp Gascoigne, and Mr. Kneeling, from whom it passed, through J. S. Thompson, Esq., to D. Manley.

The manor-farm of Withfields, or Wyfields, was granted to Lord Chancellor Audley, and was held at the Dissolution, on lease from the convent, by Thomas Sankyn. It afterwards belonged to Robert Cowper, William Stansfield, Edward Randall, Vincent Randall, and John Tedcastle, who lies buried in the church. Tedcastle conveyed it to John Ashton. It thence passed to Sir Nicholas Coote, John Brewster, Dr. Bamber, Sir Charles Raymond,

Donald Cameron, R. W. Hall (who assumed the name of Dare), to John Davis, Esq.

Uphall, a capital messuage and farm, valued at £7 per annum, was granted, in 1541, to Morgan Philips, *alias* Wolfe, being then on lease to Miles Bondish. In 1596 it was the property of Thomas Burre, who sold it to Wessel Webling. From his cousin of the same name it passed to Bernard Hyde. Benham Hyde (the second of that name) conveyed it to Mr. Midwinter, whose widow sold it to William Billintey. Thomas Scabroke, Richard Eastland, John Nixon, all possessed it after him, and the last willed it to the present possessor, the Bishop of Tasmania.

I need hardly detain you with the descent of the manor-farms of Newbury and Dunshall. We will only just notice respecting Gayshams, or Gayshams Hall, that it was the property of Thomas de Samwich, provider of the household of the Black Prince in 1360. He held it under the abbess and convent of Barking, together with about 160 acres of land. In the reign of Edward IV. this estate was used as a country house by the abbess. It was granted to Sir William Denham, and belonged to the families of Abbot, Sisley, Bream, Randal, Hare, and Wight. The old mansion, about three and a-half miles from the church, which was of timber and very spacious, was pulled down by Mr. Wight at the commencement of this century. A farm-house now occupies the site, but a view of the old mansion may be seen in the MS.

The manor of Clayhall was held under the abbess and convent of Barking, by a quit rent of 15s. 3d. (equal to £5 17s.) and the following services:—That the tenant should come in person to the abbey church of Barking, on the vigil of St. Ethelburgha the Virgin, and there attend and guard the high altar from the first hour of vespers till nine o'clock the next morning; and that he should be ready at all times, with a horse and man, to attend the abbess and her steward, when going upon the business of the convent anywhere within the four seas; and lastly, that the abbess should have by way of heriot, upon the death of every tenant, his best horse and accoutrements. The lord of the manor of Barking, of whom a large portion of this estate is still held, is entitled to the two best live beasts on the death of the tenant. It has been possessed by the families of Colte (who held it before the dissolution), Cambell, Price, Eaton, Markland, and Monius, but always on a quit rent of £2 8s. 8½d. The mansion, which was pulled down many years



ago, stood about a mile from Woodford-bridge, four miles to the north of Barking Church. The chapel, now desecrated and used as a stable, was built by Sir Christopher Walton, and consecrated in 1616, by Thomas Norton, Bishop of Chester, by virtue of a commission from the Bishop of London (John King). A farm-house is erected on the site of the mansion.

The manor of Stonehall, held under the abbess by a quit rent of £1 18s., was given by Sir John Rainsforth, in 1545, to King Henry VIII., who soon afterwards granted it to Sir W. Denham. It became the property of the Breames, who in 1579 conveyed it to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Henry Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Montjoy, afterwards possessed it, and it has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Wanstead.

The manor of Paters was held by a quit rent of £1 9s. 0½d. by Richard Pygot, and passed to the Fanshaws, and thence on as usual. In the ancient map of 1652 it was marked as owned by a person named Palter, from whom probably it derived its name. Of the other houses and seats in this manor, Cranbrook, situate about a quarter of a mile north of Ilford, was held in 1347 by John Malmeynes, at a quit rent of 2s. (now £1 10s.) per annum. His ancestors had lived in the parish of Barking for several generations, and it is probable were owners of the estate. Joan, daughter and heiress of John Malmeynes, brought it in marriage to John Rugby, in the reign of Henry VIII. Morden, in his work, published in 1594, mentions it as a residence of note. It was possessed by Sir Henry and Sir Toby Palavincini, Sir Charles Montagu, Sir Wm. Barnam, &c.

Rayhouse stood, in 1800, at Ilford, at the corner of the Back-street, in Barking-lane. It was sold, with Cranbrooke, to Sir Charles Montagu, by Sir Toby Palavincini.

Claybury, a capital messuage, situate in the north-east side of the parish, near Woodford-bridge, was, with certain lands adjoining, the property of Sir Ralph Warren, who died seized of it in 1553. His widow married Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London (1553), and founder of St. John's College, Oxford, in whose occupation it was in 1560.

Aldborough Hatch, described in the survey of 1616 as "one fair dwelling house, called Aldbright House, with fair orchards, gardens, walks, yards, courts, and houses of office, moted about," was pulled down about fifty years ago. The chapel of the house is still standing: it was endowed in 1746 with £20 per annum. Divine service is still celebrated in it.

At Valentines, to the north of Ilford, which was built by James Chadwick, son-in-law of Archbishop Tillotson, was found, says Smart Lithullier, in 1724, a stone coffin, in which was a human skeleton. It lay north and south, and was circular at the feet and square at the head, but the same width at both ends. In the same field was discovered, in 1746, an urn of coarse earth, filled with burnt bones.

Bifrons, a modern mansion, so called from its two fronts, stood on the right of the way to Eastbury. It was formerly the residence of Sir Crisp and Bamber Gascoyne.

The whole of the parish of Dagenham is within the manor of Barking, and, with it, belonged to the abbess and convent. There were four manors, or reputed manors—Dagenham, Cockermouth, Paiselowes, or Valence. The manor of Cockermouth is the only one in which a court is kept in this parish. The manor-house stood about a mile south-west of the church, near the Chequers Inn. It has been pulled down, and the site occupied by a modern public-house. The manor was granted to Sir Antony Brown, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in 1565. It has since passed through a great many hands. The manor of Paiselowes has rested principally in the family of the Fanshaws, and still boasts its manor-house, which stands about a mile and a-half from the church. It has been greatly added to, especially by the Rev. Thomas Fanshaw, who laid out several thousand pounds on it. Many of the old chimney-pieces from Eastbury were placed in it, as were the polished oak floors in the hall, drawing and dining rooms. The mansion of the nominal manor of Valence stands about half-a-mile north of Paiselowes. This manor took its name from the Valences, Earls of Pembroke. Agnes de Valence, at the time of her decease in 1309, held of the abbess of Barking 1 messuage, 128 acres of arable, 148 acres of meadow, and 7s. 3d. rent; and the tenant of those lands was obliged to ride, with two horses, along with the abbess, and at her expense, at reasonable notice. We have no time to dwell on the well-known Dagenham Breach within this manor, but we may mention that the Ministerial whitebait dinner had its origin in the celebrated Dagenham Breach Club.

The Chairman said he ought now, in the regular course, to call upon the Rev. A. F. Smith for his paper, "On the Parish Registers of Barking," but that gentleman was unfortunately called to Wales. In his absence, however, Mr. H. W. King would read the paper.

Mr. King said that in fact Mr. Smith had

not written a paper, but he had copied a number of extracts from the registers, and he would read some of the most curious to them. He would here observe that the Council of the Essex Archaeological Society had under their consideration, in October last, the vast sources of information contained in parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, &c., and hoping it might be made available for historical purposes, they had addressed a circular to the clergy, requesting them to investigate these records and communicate to the Council what appeared important. That had been extensively responded to; and a vast amount of valuable information was now in his (Mr. King's) hands, to be digested for the purpose of papers on parish registers, to appear in the Society's Journal. All the clergy had not complied with this request, but the Council trusted they would yet do so, for it is impossible to attach too high an importance to these documents: and he mentioned, as an illustration, that in the recent search of one of these registers, a point which had baffled all the research of Morant, relative to the descent of an estate, had been elucidated and explained. He then proceeded to read a number of entries from the Barking registers, illustrating them by passing observations on the historical events and circumstances of the times in which they were made.

The Society then proceeded to inspect the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood. The first place visited was the parish church, a fine edifice of Norman origin, but barbarized by innovations and alterations. The church consists of a nave and chancel, a south aisle, and two north aisles; but it was the opinion of Mr. H. W. King that there was not a single original window in the fabric, and all were of a hideous character, except one at the west end. A very fine monument in the chancel, to Sir Charles Montagu, attracted much attention, and was the subject of an interesting description by Mr. Fairholt.

At the entrance of the churchyard is an object that attracted much notice, viz., an ancient square embattled gateway, with octagonal turrets, also embattled, rising from the ground on each side. The entrance-arch is pointed; above it is a niche, with canopy and pinnacles. The apartment over the entrance is, in an old record, named "The Chapel of the Holy Rood lofte atte-gate, edified to the honour of Almighty God, and of the Holy Rood."

Against the wall in this chapel is a representation of the Holy Rood, or Crucifixion, in alto-relievo. This structure is

generally called "Fire-bell-gate," from its generally containing a bell, which Mr. Lysons imagines to have been used as a fire-bell.

Of the abbey itself nothing remains but two shapeless lumps of stone and mortar, and a part of the wall forming the boundary of the adjacent churchyard; but on this occasion a complete plan of it, gathered from tradition and an ancient chart, was marked out by white tapes on the very spot where it stood, shewing the high and other altars, the shrines, aisles, cloisters, &c. The abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have been the first convent for women established in this kingdom. It was founded about 670, in the reign of Sebbi and Sigher, Kings of the East Saxons, by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, in compliance with the earnest desire of his sister, Ethelburgh, who was appointed the first abbess. The Abbess of Barking was one of the four who were baronesses in right of their station.

The next object of attraction was Eastbury-house, which is situate about a mile to the east of Barking, on the Dagenham-road, and which was the place, according to tradition, where the conspirators concerned in the Gunpowder Treason held their secret meetings.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts then read a paper on Eastbury-house. The manor of Eastbury was a portion of the possessions of the abbey of Barking. The abbey was dissolved in 1539. In 1545, the manor was granted to Sir W. Denham, Kt., Sheriff of London, who, dying three years after, left it to his heir, William Abbot, who held it eight years, and then conveyed it to John Keele; he, within the year, viz., in 1557, re-sold it to Clement Sisley. There is a tradition that there was formerly a date (1572) in the hall, and another tradition speaks of a similar date on a spout behind, and the style of the house corresponds with that date. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the tradition, and we may therefore safely ascribe to Clement Sisley the erection of this house, in whose great gallery we are assembled. The manor continued in his family for fifty years, till Thomas Sisley sold it, in or before 1608, to Augustine Steward. Mr. Black, in his "Eastbury Illustrated," says that Martin Steward sold it to Jacob Price, and Price to W. Knightley, in 1646, and that his widow sold it to Sir T. Vyner; but Mr. E. J. Sage says that an original document which he has recently examined shews that Alderman Vyner possessed the manor in 1616. According to Mr. Black, Sir T.

Vyncr's representatives sold the manor to W. Browne in 1714; his nephew, W. Sedgwick, sold it to I. Weldale in 1740; and Mrs. Ann Weldale (probably his daughter) to Mr. Sterrey in 1773; Mr. T. Newman and his son and grandson dwelt here till 1792; the last left it to Mr. Bushfield in 1802. The next possessor, Mr. Scott, dilapidated the mansion, took up floors, and tore out chimney-pieces, some of which were sold to the Rev. Mr. Fanshaw, who placed them in his house at Parsloes, where they still exist.

The house, then, was built in 1572, in the glorious days of great Elizabeth. About her time a great change in the general plan of country houses came in. The earlier houses had been built round a central court-yard, with all the windows looking into the court-yard and only a few loops on the outer walls, for the sake of security. It is one proof of the higher security of the country at the time of which we are speaking that the quadrangle was now turned inside out, as it were; the windows, which were large and numerous, now looking outwardly. In this house the plan consists of a south front, two ways, and the fourth side of the court is closed, not by another block of building, but by a blank wall. In the southern angle of the court-yard are two octagonal stair-turrets. The principal entrance is through the western front; the door is arched, and has its spandrils traceried in brick; this admits the visitor into a small porch. Passing through this, he enters into what was formerly the screens, i. e. the passage screened off at the lower end of the hall. The hall was on the left hand; the eastern wing was occupied with the kitchens and offices. In the western wing were two large apartments, perhaps the ordinary sitting-rooms of the family, with a passage between them from the exterior to the stair-turret and to the hall. On the first floor there was over the hall a room of the same size, whose walls were decorated with paintings, on one side the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," on another a number of figures of men and women, in contemporary costumes, placed under niches. In the eastern wing there appears to have been bed-chambers; in the western wing, one long and fine room, which was probably the great chamber, answering to our drawing-room. Over the porch was a small, low room, entered from above by a trap-door, which may have been a hiding-place, but more probably was the strong room in which the plate and deeds were kept. On the second floor were three galleries, extending the whole length of each block of building.

The roofs, which are now open to the tiles, were ceiled, so that each gallery was long and low, with a cradle roof, and with a great window at each end, and the side-windows formed little recesses, pseudo bay-windows. There is such a gallery in most of the old houses of about this period—at Knole and Hever and Haddon, for example,—and it formed the ball-room, and perhaps a place for in-door exercise in rainy weather. In the western gallery are remains of painting on the wall, imitations of architectural ornament done in distemper.

A large, plain, empty room presents nothing very interesting to the eye; you must, by an effort of the imagination, re-furnish and re-people these old houses, if you wish to share the antiquary's pleasure in them. Go outside again, and enter this fine old mansion with an antiquary's eye. Fancy yourself riding up to the road through a Pleasaunce of well kept turf beneath an avenue of old elm-trees. At the porch, the porter receives you with profound obeisances, a groom runs up to take your horse, and you enter the screens. His honour is at dinner—you hear by the clatter, and the hum of voices—a feast-day besides; but, never mind, enter. There is the hall, in its olden state, its ceiling ornamented in panels, the lower part of the walls hung with tapestry, the upper ornamented with weapons, old and new, pike and pistol, bows and firelocks, and back and breast-plates and head-pieces, and one full suit of plate with an esquire's helmet over the dais. "He is so hung round," says Truewit in Ben Jonson's "Epicœne," "with pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers and muskets, that he looks like a Justice of Peace's hall." And then on the raised dais, in his chair of estate, sits the worshipful Master Sisley, with a dozen guests of degree at his high table, while at the two long tables which run the length of the hall sit a crowd of guests, less dignified, but equally merry; and, when you have time, notice the wood fire blazing on the hearth beneath the carved chimney-piece (iron in the kitchen at Parsloes); and the cupboard of plate displayed at the side, chargers and flagons and cups worthy of a wealthy and worshipful citizen; and the tiled floor strewed with rushes, and a few sweet herbs, whose odour was very pleasant doubtless when the guests first bruised them under foot as they entered, but it is lost now in the more savoury steams of roast and boiled, and spiced ale and wine, which begin to make the air vapoury and heavy as the church is with incense on a festival.

But if you want to study the guests,



wait till they all adjourn to the great chamber, and the ladies have room to spread their farthingales of stiff brocade, and to prune their standing ruffs. But it is the gentlemen who are specially worth study. Now-a-days they are all in costume of one colour — the gloomiest, and one fashion — the most unbecoming. Then gentlemen studied their costume as much as the ladies, and in the gay crowd you will find hosen, and cloaks, and caps of every costly material and rich hue; from the young spark, proud of his pretty face and well-trimmed moustache and peaked beard, disporting himself in white satin hosen and doublet, and a sky-blue short cloak embroidered with silver, to the old grandsire in a beard shaped like a tile, and a suit of black camblet. In the furniture of the great chamber more modern tastes have prevailed over the ancient state which was affected in the hall. A carpet of Turkey fabric covers the table; couches covered with damask stand against the walls, and high-backed chairs of carved oak stand in a row with them; and low stools are scattered here and there, on which gallants lie at fair ladies' feet, and talk euphemistic nonsense. The floor is strewn with rushes mixed with flowers.

In Ben Jonson's "Poetaster," Albius, the Emperor's jeweller, is going to receive a visit from some courtiers, and he and his wife Chloe are making preparations to receive them. Chloe bids, "Come bring those perfumes forward a little, and strew some roses and violets here." Albius says, "Let not your maids set cushions in the parlour-windows, nor in the dining-chamber windows, nor upon stools in either of them in any case; for 'tis tavern-like; but lay them one upon another in some out room or corner of the dining-chamber." And again, "Having no pictures in the hall, nor in the dining-chamber, but in the gallery only, for 'tis not courtly else o' my word, wife."

Then the ceiling is ornamented here with panel-work in plaster; the walls are not hung with tapestry, but are painted in distemper:—"By this heavenly ground I tread on," says Dame Quickly, "I must be fain to pawn both my plate and the tapestry of my dining-chamber."

"Glasses, glasses is your only drinking!" replies the graceless and jovial Sir John; "and for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the Prodigal, or the German hunting, in water work, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings and fly-bitten tapestries." The Knight's own chamber at the Garter was so painted. "There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and truckle bed,

'tis painted about with the story of the Prodigal, fresh and new."

And then adjourn with those young people, who trip up the broad winding stair to the painted gallery, and you shall see gentlemen and ladies walk a garotte, with that chivalrous and courtly grace of manner which we sometimes see yet in courtly old gentlemen, in pleasant contrast with the brusque and nonchalant manners of our day.

It is only such fleeting scenes as these with which we can people Eastbury-house; it has no history of its own.

There is a peculiar interest, it seems to me, in these old houses, which have been inhabited by the same family for generation after generation. For a family is not a series of isolated units, it is an organic growth; and, as from the shell of a mollusc you can tell something of the nature of the creature which has made to itself such a habitation, so you can tell something not only of the social status and wealth of a race, but also of its genius and history, from the house which they have made themselves to live in, from the successive additions to the fabric, the accretions of furniture and books, the long line of portraits on the wall; you see how the family has changed with the changing times, and impressed these changes on its abode, and yet how the ancient things have still predominated and influenced each successive generation. An old house of this kind is a chapter in the history of England. But at Eastbury no one family seems to have lived there more than half-a-century. The succession passes through fifteen different names from the dissolution of the abbey to the beginning of this century. The house has been merely a stage across which these successive actors have passed, played their brief part, and disappeared. Those who are believers in Spelman will call to mind that this was Abbey property, and will set this down as another illustration of his theory.

The earthworks at Uphall were next visited, and were inspected with great interest. Mr. Lethieullier, in his "History of Barking," expresses the opinion that the entrenchment, which measures 1,792 yards in circumference, and contains an area of 48a. 1r. 34p., was too large for a camp, and therefore thinks that it was the site of a Roman town; but he confesses that no traces of buildings have been found on the spot, and accounts for it on the supposition that the materials were used for building Barking Abbey, and for repairing it after it was burnt by the Danes. As a confirmation of this opinion he relates that, upon viewing the ruins of

the abbey church in 1750, he found the foundation of one of the great pillars composed in part of Roman bricks.

There is a further confirmation in the fact that Roman coins have been dug up both in the entrenchment and on the site of the Abbey. The form of the entrenchment is not regular, but tending to a square. On the north, east, and south sides it is single trenched; on the west side, which runs parallel with the river Roding, and at a short distance from it, is a double trench and bank; on the south side is a deep morass, but on the north and east sides the ground is dry and level; the trench, from frequent ploughing, is almost filled up. At the north-west corner, there was an outlet to a very fine spring of water, which was guarded by an inner work and a high keep or mould of earth.

After viewing the earthworks, a party of members and their friends (upwards of fifty in number) sat down to a collation in a marquee which had been erected in the field adjoining. When the repast had been disposed of, the following paper was read:—"The Visit of William the Conqueror to Barking, by a Member of the Society." In whatever light the conquest of this country by the Normans may be considered, it is almost impossible to over-estimate its importance or its consequences even to this day. Every event connected with it is therefore of interest; and among these events the days spent at Barking were by no means the least important. To estimate them aright, a brief recapitulation of the proceedings from the battle of Hastings to the Conqueror's arrival at Barking, may be permitted us, although the facts are well known to history.

It is needless to remind an assembly like the present that the Normans landed in England on the 28th of September, 1066; that they formed a camp at Hastings; and gained their great victory over the Saxons, entrenched on the hill of Senlac, on the 14th of October following.

Caution seems to have marked every step of William. After the battle he remained a considerable time at Hastings; he removed to Dover, took the castle, burnt the town, and again paused whilst the walls and fortifications were strengthened for the reception of a Norman garrison. Having secured this important port, he advanced towards London through Canterbury, by the old Roman way, not without opposition from the men of Kent. A sortie of the Londoners was repulsed, and the suburb of Southwark given to the flames. Still, William did not attack London, but continued his march westward to Wallingford, where he crossed the

Thames, constructed an entrenched camp and left a body of troops to intercept communication with the West, while he himself continued his march north-east into Hertfordshire, laying waste the villages, burning the towns, and slaughtering the inhabitants, until he arrived at Berkhamstead, and halted. Here came Edgar Atheling, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with other noble Saxons, to submit themselves to the Norman yoke.

From Berkhamstead the line of march was directed towards London, a strong body being sent in advance to construct a fortified residence for the Duke. The oldest parts of the Tower of London are attributed to this period. While this was going forward William remained encamped near the city, which seems to have submitted after many skirmishes.

It was in this camp those councils were held which ended in the Conqueror's assumption of the royal title, and his coronation in the abbey church of Westminster on Christmas-day. He passed from his camp to his coronation, surrounded and guarded by soldiers, whose indiscretion caused the ceremony to be concluded in the midst of fear and tumult.

Having endeavoured to establish what they called order, but in which the division of the spoil seems to have been one of the chief considerations, we are next told that the King (as the chroniclers henceforth style him) left London and retired to Barking, where he remained some days, "whilst the fortifications were completed that it was necessary to oppose to the restlessness of the numerous and barbarous inhabitants of the country." He perceived that in the first instance it was essential to repress the Londoners.

Monsieur Thierry is of opinion that at this time the Conqueror's attitude was one of hostility and defiance; that he was afraid to reside in London, or inhabit his newly constructed fortress, until greater solidity had been given to the works.

At Barking, many more Saxons of the highest rank swore fealty to William. Of these, Orderic Vital names several, viz. :—Edwin and Morcar, the two sons of Earl Alfgar; Earl Coxon, or Kox; Turchil de Limes; Sirward and Alfred, sons of Edilgard, great-grandson of King Edward; and Ederic, surnamed the Savage (perhaps the same as Edric the Forester, mentioned by Ogborne), grandson of Ederic, a redoubtable prince, surnamed Streone, or the Conqueror.

The Norman army at this time appears to have been concentrated round London, on its eastern and southern sides. Monsieur Thierry says, that in carefully ex-



amining the recitals of contemporaries, there are at least negative proofs that at this date the Normans had not advanced to the north-east beyond the gulph of Boston, between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, or in the south-west beyond Dorsetshire. The city of Oxford had not yet surrendered, although it is almost in the centre of a line drawn from one point to the other.

From Barking the Norman King proceeded on what we may be permitted to call a tour of military inspection through his newly acquired territory.

Such was the attitude of affairs when William the Conqueror was at Barking, attended by a numerous court, guarded by troops, and surrounded by a hostile population.

The question naturally arises, whether there are any traces of his presence left? Even supposing that he may have occupied the abbey, his followers and his army were probably encamped. I venture, therefore, to suggest, for the consideration of those versed in such subjects, whether the earthworks at Uphall may not be the remains of the Norman camp, entrenched, from William's habitual caution, and to meet the exigencies of the time.

No foundations or vestiges of any kind have ever been discovered there, although for many years the area has been regularly dug for gravel to the depth of several feet. And in the absence of positive evidence on the subject, is it presuming too much to consider the Normans as the

probable originators of those works,—especially as the keep or mound that is seen in the south-west corner is consistent with their known mode of fortification? (Mr. Cutts here remarked that Mr. Sage had shewn him a coin of Antoninus, which had been dug up on the spot, thus throwing some light on the origin of these earthworks, and shewing them to be Roman and not Norman.) In the Bayeux tapestry, labourers with spades and picks are represented raising a mound for one of the wooden castles they brought from Normandy in ready prepared pieces. Sir Henry Ellis, in his *Introduction to Domesday Book*, says that the ruins of almost all the castles known to be of Norman construction, and mentioned in the Survey, have preserved one feature of uniformity—they are each distinguished by a *mound* and a *keep*.

These facts are suggested for the consideration of Essex archæologists, trusting that they will not consider the subject unworthy of their notice, as, in its investigation, one of the historical footprints of their country may possibly be recognised.

Thanks were voted to Mr. E. Sage, for his paper; to Mr. H. W. King, for his exertions in contributing to the success of the meeting; to Mr. Whitbread, for permitting the Society to visit Eastbury-house; and to Mrs. Hundson, of Uphall, for a similar act of kindness. After which the meeting broke up.

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the July meeting of the Society held in the Assembly Room, the President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, in the Chair:—

Mr. S. K. Vickery, of Skibbereen, presented to the museum of the Society a silver penny of Edward I., coined in Oxford, being one of sixty similar coins found at a considerable depth in a bog, adjoining the rath of Ratheravane, near Ballydehob, in the county of Cork.

Mr. Prim presented one of those grotesque metal castings found so frequently in Kilkenny and its vicinity, and of which a previous example was in the Society's museum. It represented a quarrel between man and wife, and was found in cleaning out a well near Ballyhale.

Mr. Carter, C.E., suggested that these castings, which appeared to be of Dutch origin, were ornaments intended to be attached to fire-dogs.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin,

in connexion with the monumental crosses of the county of Kilkenny, expressed the gratification which it gave him to observe how admirably the three crosses at Killyran, near Castletown, in the barony of Iverk, had been re-erected and repaired by a blind man of the district, named Lawrence, who had lost his sight whilst engaged on the works at the new palace of Westminster. He considered the work most creditable to the Society.

Mr. W. Lawless, Rose-Inn-street, exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Henry Jones, jeweller, Clonmel, the fragments of a magnificent penannular gold fibula, lately purchased by him, and which had been dug up by a labourer whilst at work in a potato-field at Parkanor (translated "The Park of the Gold,") at Cloghara, near Ballydavid, Bansha, co. Tipperary. A quantity of coins and antiques had been found at various times in the locality.

A paper by Thomas J. Tenison, Esq., on

ancient Irish querns, or hand-mills, was read.

A paper was contributed by Daniel MacCarthy, Esq., on the defeat given to Sir Henry Harrington and the English contingent under his command, the "Glimes" of Wicklow, by the O'Byrnes in the year 1569. The writer gave, from the State Paper Office, London, the official reports of the disaster, as forwarded by the officers in command on the occasion, the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant, and the Irish Council.

Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., Architect,

Youghal, sent a paper on ancient mason marks on the cut stone-work of Irish architectural remains, and the secret language of the craftsmen of the middle ages in this country, as illustrated by a vocabulary of the technical language at present in use amongst the masons in the south of Ireland, which the writer had compiled from personal intercourse with them.

A vote of thanks to the various donors and exhibitors was passed, on the motion of the Dean of Leighlin, and the Society adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Architecture and Early History of Waltham Abbey Church.* By EDWARD A. FREEMAN. 8vo., 40 pp. (Colchester, 1859.)—The pamphlet before us, like all which Mr. Freeman writes, is clever, ingenious, and interesting; the honest, hearty enthusiasm of the writer carries us along with him, and his persuasive eloquence almost convinces us against our better judgment. But a little consideration tells us that there is a fallacy lurking somewhere in the foundations of his argument; and though we may admit all his facts, and agree with nearly all his reasoning, we are still obliged to arrive at a different conclusion on the main point. His researches have been most painstaking and praiseworthy, we believe he has fairly exhausted the subject, and has brought forward all the evidence that is extant on it, and yet it appears to us that he fails in establishing his point because he has not attached sufficient importance to one material question in the evidence which he has collected.

He would fully agree with us, that in judging of the history of any monastic church of the middle ages, the evidence of the building itself, the architectural character, is quite as important as the documentary evidence. The difficulty is to reconcile the two, and unless this be done, the fact cannot be considered as established. This is often difficult, but not impossible; and when the difficulty appears the greatest at first, the result is often the most satisfactory in the end. To arrive at an accurate conclusion, we must despise neither the documentary evidence, nor the architectural character derived from a comparison with the history of other monastic churches of the same period. We must consider the general history and practice of the age, to judge fairly of any particular instance.

The history of all monastic churches is very much the same; we have in each case usually two leading dates ascertained by good evidence, and all minor points must be learned by comparison with other buildings. These two fundamental truths are the date of foundation and the date of consecration, or dedication, both of which were events of importance and publicity, frequently attended by the chief princes, nobles, and prelates of the country. At first sight nothing more appears to be necessary, but experience teaches us that we should be strangely misled if we relied upon these two points alone. We must consider the circumstances under which the church was built, and the purpose for which it was intended. The date of foundation is satisfactory evidence that no part of the structure is earlier than that time, but the date of consecration is a very different matter; it is quite a mistake to suppose that the whole church was completed and consecrated at that time. We may venture to say that such is never the case; the part finished before the consecration is the choir of the monks containing the high altar, and so much of the church as was necessary to enable the monks to perform divine service, and that is their own choir only.

The nave intended for the people was altogether a secondary and a subsequent affair, and was carried on very leisurely as funds came in for the purpose; the nave was often not completed until centuries after the choir. The nave of Westminster Abbey was not completed until the fifteenth century; that of Cologne Cathedral not until our own day—it is hardly finished yet; there is scarcely a large monastic church in Europe but what has a nave built at many different periods, and long after the choir. Nor did it proceed regularly from east to west; on the contrary,



the part usually built next after the choir was the west front, or a part of it; often one of the western towers only, for the purpose of holding the bells, as at Canterbury and Cologne, at St. John's and St. Werberg's, Chester, and innumerable other churches in all parts of Europe. We must remember that a monastery was often founded in a solitary place, where there was no parish and no congregation to assemble, consequently there was no necessity to provide immediately for their accommodation. The nave was proceeded with according to convenience, and was frequently begun at both ends, the central bays being the latest, as is very evident in Worcester Cathedral, St. Alban's, and many others.

Mr. Freeman, in his zeal for the memory of Harold, forgets the important fact that the only portion which we have remaining of Waltham Abbey Church is the nave. We are ready to admit that the church was founded by Harold, and that the choir was completed and consecrated in a very few years, but it is in the highest degree improbable that the nave was completed at the same time. Granting that the affection of the people for the memory of Harold caused offerings to flow into the treasury of the monks with unusual rapidity, it is still almost certain that an interval of fifty or sixty years would elapse before the nave was completed. This appears to us clearly to have been the case, both from personal inspection of the building, and from Mr. Freeman's own evidence. The difference and variations between different bays of the existing building, (the nave,) which he attributes to the liberty allowed in those days to the taste of the individual workmen at the same time, appears to us manifestly to arise in the ordinary course of things from an interval of a few years having occurred between one bay and another. None of the existing work appears to us so early as the Norman Conquest, it is not of so early a character as the remains of the work of Edward the Confessor at Westminster.

Mr. Freeman attaches more importance than we should be disposed to allow to the historical romances written two centuries after the events related, but we see no ground whatever for disputing the general facts that Harold founded the monastery, and that the consecration took place in a very few years. There is, however, no proof that the whole church was then built, nor any probability that the construction of each successive bay of the nave would be recorded at Waltham any more than in other places: excepting where the Fabric Rolls happen to have been pre-

served, as at York and at Exeter, we have hardly any instances of any record of the construction of the naves of our cathedrals or large monastic churches.

We are glad to see that Mr. Freeman considers the stories of the survival of Harold, and his long living a life of penitence either at Chester or elsewhere, as a mere romance. "No fact in history is better attested than that Harold died beneath his standard upon the hill of Senlac." This is satisfactory from one who has studied the history of the period so carefully as Mr. Freeman has done, and who may therefore be considered as a high authority on the subject.

*Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century, in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. Described and Illustrated by WILLIAM BOYNE, F.S.A.*—We take some blame to ourselves for having omitted to notice earlier the publication of a work so important to numismatists as Mr. Boyne's catalogue of tokens.

We say a catalogue, because this represents most clearly the nature of the work. Beyond a few words by way of preface, it does not enter upon the general history of tokens, and beyond a few notes added here and there, it does not touch upon the many questions of antiquarian interest which the devices upon the tokens give rise to.

In a catalogue the essential feature should be accuracy of description, and as far as we have been able to test Mr. Boyne's list by the examination of and comparison with a small private collection of tokens, we have met with evidences of great care and attention. Slight errors must and always will creep in in the preparation of a list of nearly ten thousand objects, and especially when dates, initials, &c., form important items in the descriptions; but though we have found here and there slight verbal corrections needed, e.g. p. 379, No. 153, for Weaver read Wever, and transpose the word from the reverse to the obverse side; p. 373, No. 36, for Burford read Burforf, &c., &c.; they are so trivial as well as so few, that they do not detract from the value of the book. Of one omission, however, we may as well make a memorandum, p. 14:—

O. EDWARD, FERRER = A fleur-de-lys.  
R. OF . WANTAGE . 1654 = E. P.

The notes, though few in number, are always well chosen and to the purpose. Take, for instance, the R which is constantly found at the foot of devices, in Oxfordshire especially, but in other counties also.—

"The small letter B on the obverse of this token is the initial of Thomas Rawlings, who had been chief engraver of the Royal Mint; his most noted work was the Oxford crown of 1644, which has a view of the City under the horses' feet. Excluded from official employment during the Commonwealth, he fell into great poverty, and took to engraving dies for tokens, many of which have his initial on them."

In the preface is a short *resumé* of the information which has been collected on the subject of tokens. Of the number of tokens issued during the seventeenth century (to an account of which the book is confined), the following statements will be read with interest:—

"Some discussion took place a few years ago as to the probable number of tokens issued during the seventeenth century, when the writer ventured to guess them at forty thousand, and by another person they were estimated at eighty thousand. After an examination of all the principal collections of these pieces, and an extensive correspondence with antiquaries in all parts of the country, the present list of 9,466 tokens has been formed; and the Author is not now disposed to estimate the entire issue as having exceeded twenty thousand. It is not likely that descriptions of even that number will ever be collected; but as there are some counties of which he has not seen special collections or printed lists, further investigation will, no doubt, in those cases lead to a considerable increase."

As a short account of the use and manner of coining tokens, a letter which appeared in our pages in November, 1757, and which narrates the discovery of a set of dies and press, is so much to the purpose, that we shall be forgiven for reprinting it, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, again in these pages:—

"MR. URBAN, . . . It appears that from and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King Charles II., the tradesmen and victuallers in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. And for this there was in a manner a perfect necessity, since, at that time, there were but few brass halfpennies coined by authority, and no great quantity of farthings, which likewise were in bulk very small.

Now this small money, by which I mean halfpence and farthings, were coined by the incorporations of cities and boroughs, by several of the companies there, and by the tradespeople and victuallers, at pleasure, both in them and in country villages. It was struck for necessary change; the sorts were, as I said, halfpence and farthings; the figure was sometimes eight square, but mostly round, the devices very various, and the materials were lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman that issued this useful kind

of specie, was obliged to take it again when it was brought to them, and therefore in cities and larger towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting box, into the partitions of which (which we may suppose were nearly as many as there were people there that coined) he put the money of the respective owners, and at proper times, when he had a competent quantity of any one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver. One of these sorting boxes I once saw at the city of Rochester, in Kent, with ten or a dozen partitions in it.

"And in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the intention and exigencies of commerce, these *numerosa famuli* were superseded, and an end was put to these shifts and practices of the victuallers and shopkeepers, as being no longer either necessary or useful.

"The enquiry then is, how this affair of coining was managed and conducted by the private tradesman. At the borough of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, Mr. Edward Wood, and afterwards his son, Richard Wood, who were both of them apothecaries, coined money amongst others; and on the death of the late Mr. Edward Wood, son of the said Richard, the dies and the press were found in the house, from whence we are enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presumed not to have been very intricate. These Woods coined only halfpennies, and there were two sets of dies, one for the father's, and the other for the son's money, who I suppose had a set of dies made for himself on his father's decease. They were apothecaries, as was mentioned above, and the device was accordingly *Apollo opifer*. These dies I have seen, and by the favour of the gentlemen concerned, to whom I am greatly obliged, one set has fallen into my possession. What I mean by a set is an obverse and reverse; these were cut upon two small pieces of steel, which were afterwards welded upon a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, and very strongly dovetailed together. In the upper cross piece was fastened an iron box with a female screw, through which there passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady as in a proper bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, of about nine inches long each. And thus, after the copper was reduced to a proper thickness, shorn to a size, and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined, by two persons, in a very short time, by a man we will suppose to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put on and take off the pieces. And yet, I assure you, Sir, these Chesterfield halfpennies were extremely well struck. S. P."



*Le Tombeau de Childéric I<sup>er</sup>, Roi des Francs, restitué à l'aide de l'Archéologie et des découvertes récentes, faites en France, en Belgique, en Suisse, en Allemagne, et en Angleterre.* Par M. L'ABBE COCHET, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine-Inférieure. (Londres: J. H. Parker, 1859. Paris: Derache; Didron; Bossange.)—One of the peculiar advantages enjoyed by the present generation is that of living in an age not merely of active, but of logical enquiry. No discovery in the varied departments of science is permitted to avoid the ordeal of an investigation, as fatal to the day-dreams of romance as fostering to the realities of truth. *Omne ignotum* happily passes no longer *pro mirifico*.

Amidst this general yearning for a disentanglement from the mazes of error, we must regard with pleasure the very remarkable change in the culture of archæology. Condemned no more

"in desert darkness to remain,  
Where plaine none might her see, nor she see  
any plaine,"—

she takes her proper place among the sciences, as the companion of history and conservator of the past.

In this truthful spirit of enquiry, characteristic of the day, does the Abbé Cochet approach his interesting subject. In the seventeenth century a remarkable tomb was discovered accidentally at Tournay, which was reputed to be that of the Merovingian prince Childeric, father of Clovis. Misinterpreted by its only authentic chronicler, Chifflet, whose commentators only contrived still further to "darken counsel by words without knowledge," this celebrated memorial of the ancient Sicambri had become well-nigh as profound a myth as the grave of Orestes at Tegea. Yet—

"Ce tombeau est le vrai point de départ de l'archéologie teutonique en Europe. Saxons et Allemands doivent s'appuyer sur lui comme nous nous y appuyons nous-mêmes. Ce tombeau ouvre la marche de cette grande archéologie barbare qui recouvrit en Occident la civilisation Romaine. Saxons, Burgondes, Francs, Bavares, Allemands, Visigoths même, tous ont leur source et leur point d'appui dans cette tombe mérovingienne. De tous les monuments que la grande période des invasions a déposés sur le seuil du monde moderne, il est le seul qui ait sur nagé et qui soit parvenu jusqu'à nous parlant et solennel."

The adventures of the royal reliques so strangely discovered have not been a little remarkable. Within a very short period from the date of their anastasis, they were conveyed to Vienna, and deposited in the

Imperial Treasury. In 1664 the Emperor Leopold I., at the instance of his confessor and the Archbishop of Mayence, ceded these reliques, so precious to France, to Louis XIV., in return for the services rendered by a French corps in the wars with the Turks. They appear to have passed the dangers of the first French revolution unscathed, to fall into the hands of some thieves who broke into the Bibliothèque Royale in 1831, and robbed it of many treasures. The robbers, pursued in their flight, threw a portion of their booty into the Seine, which was partly recovered. Many objects, however, totally perished, and among them the celebrated signet-ring of Childeric.

The system of Teutonic archæology so recently developed in England, and spreading thence over Europe, again revived in men's minds the recollections of the old chronicle of the *Anastasis Childerici* of Chifflet, together with a wish to see due justice rendered to its interest and importance in a modern version.

To this wish the Abbé has responded by the present work, well and conscientiously executed, like every other that proceeds from his pen. Who, indeed, was so well fitted to the task? Grounded in the archæology of the Franks by years of personal investigation,—in that of the Anglo-Saxons by a long course of patient study,—colleague and friend as he is of the archæologists of England ever ready to respond to his enquiries,—how could he have failed to produce a work worthy of his established reputation?

A minute examination of the incidents of the original discovery in 1653, an accurate comparison with the results of modern research, a just criticism of the opinions of Chifflet, and his various commentators, have accordingly resulted in our possessing a true and vivid Anastasis of the Merovingian king:—

"C'est donc aux fouilles archéologiques et surtout aux fouilles de cimetières que je dois l'idée de revenir sur le tombeau de Childéric, de le reconstruire pièce par pièce jusque dans ses moindres détails. J'ai pensé qu'à l'aide de la sépulture des Francs, sujets ou contemporains de la dynastie mérovingienne, je pouvais non seulement redresser les objets détournés de leur véritable sens, mais encore les montrer sous leur vrai jour, et leur rendre leur rôle légitime. Il m'a semblé que j'étais suffisamment préparé pour dire à mes contemporains ce qu'ont ignoré les témoins mêmes de la découverte. Non seulement je pourrai dire ce qu'était l'objet qu'ils n'ont pas compris, mais même indiquer la place qu'il occupait sur le corps du défunt; le rôle qu'il jouait dans la tombe, et celui qu'il avait rempli pendant la vie.



“Pour tout dire en deux mots, j'ai voulu ressusciter Childéric, le vêtir et l'armer de pied en cap, puis le remettre ainsi au milieu de ses soldats. J'ai voulu replacer sur son pavois le roi chevelu de Tournai, et l'entourer des fils de ces Saliens et de ces Sicambres qui l'acclamèrent autrefois dans les forêts de la Gaule.”

Such was the purpose of our zealous author, and well has he carried it out. He appears to have impartially considered all the details of the so remarkable original discovery with great attention and care, and then proceeded to elucidate them by the aid of modern research. Thus, he deals with the *vestata questio* of Childeric's signet-ring by adducing a variety of known examples of analogous rings of the period, of which he furnishes illustrations still further to assist our conclusions. Indeed, the exuberance of explanatory detail peculiarly fits his work for the student of monumental archæology. The author appears to have had such an object in view, since he tells us,—

“De cette sorte, ce livre, loin d'être spécial à la France dont il élucide le plus ancien monument s'applique également à l'Angleterre, à la Suisse, à la Belgique et à l'Allemagne. C'est, pour ainsi parler, le bilan de l'archéologie tantonique en Europe, telle que la science moderne l'a constituée.”

In this point of view, an occasionally apparent want of condensation, and anxiety to be understood, even to repetition, becomes a merit rather than a defect. Rich in research, abounding in illustration, and universally instructive, the *Anastasis Childerici* is a complete text-book of comparative archæology.

It would be ungracious to conclude without alluding to the justice so gracefully rendered by the Abbé Cochet to our own archæologists. His eulogium is the more pleasing, since it shews—what might reasonably perhaps have been doubted—that there exists in France yet one eloquent pen, besides that of Le Comte de Montalembert, to record a tribute of approval and esteem in honour of English opinions or acquirements.

*Evenings at the Microscope; or, Researches among the Minuter Organs and Forms of Animal Life.* By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—Mr. Gosse is already well known to the public both as an agreeable lecturer and a popular author, and his various researches into the arcana of nature, which he has made his study for a long series of years, render him eminently fitted for leading the younger members of our families to en-

quire into the mysteries and marvels of creation by the aid of the microscope. “Evenings with the Microscope” would be best described as a series of gossiping lectures; we use the word ‘gossiping’ not as implying frivolity, because there is an immense amount of real solid information to be gained from the volume, but because the style is so familiar that we can almost imagine the author behind us, explaining exactly the points about which we require information, and answering all the questions which suggest themselves. It is just the book to put into the hands of a young man provided he has access to a good microscope, but unless he has this (one reaching as high as 600 diameters at least), the book will lose half its interest, and certainly much of its value. The illustrations go some way to make the objects clear to a person who perhaps has never even looked through a microscope, but their value is much enhanced when the real specimens can be placed side by side with them.

It would lead us beyond our limits to give an account of all the interesting subjects which Mr. Gosse brings upon his microscopic stage, not indeed importations from foreign climes, or animals rarely seen, but the commonest and the vilest, which beneath his magic wand rise surrounded with glory and beauty. Whether it is the hair plucked from our head, or a hog's bristle, or a fish's scale, or a frog's foot, we are equally struck with the wonderful economy which the microscope brings to light. A snail's eye, a bee's sting, or a beetle's mouth, severally shew various minute details full of interest and full of wonder, but when we are brought into the region of zoophytes, sponges, sea anemones, and infusoria, Mr. Gosse positively frightens the reader with his revelations, but at the same time teaches him to remember throughout that—

“These are Thy glorious works, Parent of good,  
Almighty; Thine this universal frame;  
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous  
then!  
Unspeaking, who sitt'st above these heav'ns,  
To us invisible, or dimly seen  
In these Thy lowest works; yet these declare,  
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power di-  
vine.”

*Encyclopædia Britannica.* Vol. XVIII. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—The new volume of this work fully sustains its ancient reputation; indeed, we are not sure that it does not even present some signs of improvement over its predecessors, perhaps to make up for the deficiency of a Macaulay amongst the names of the contributors. The new articles of greatest

interest are "Poetry," by George Moir, revised by Prof. Aytoun, who, while he gives a high place to Allan Cunningham, does not appear to be aware of the existence of the "Christian Year" and its author, nor of his own countryman who sang respecting the "Course of Time." Prof. Christison contributes an article on "Poison," which might almost have appeared twenty years ago, as it scarcely notices the remarkable evidence brought to bear upon the subject in our criminal courts. Mr. Edward Edwards gives two articles, amongst the best in the volume, on "Post Office" and "Police," full of well-digested statistics, and written in an interesting form. A capital "Life of Prescott," from the pen of Mr. Stirling; of "Pope," from that of Mr. De Quincey; and of "Rabelais," from Theodore Martin, are given. "Printing," by Mr. T. C. Hansard, is an exceedingly well written paper, embracing its early history and the modern practice, with some notice of printing machines. Dr. G. Von Bunsen contributes the very able article, "Prussia," while those on "Political Economy," "Poor Laws," "Prison Discipline," "Railways," and other subjects, are generally by writers of acknowledged eminence.

*Memorials of the Hamlet of Knightsbridge, with Notices of its immediate Neighbourhood.* By the late HENRY GEORGE DAVIES. (London: J. Russell Smith, 12mo.)—Of the promising author of this work, cut off in his twenty-eighth year, a memoir appeared in a former number of our Magazine, and it was therein stated that his brother had undertaken to usher it into the world; that labour of love he has now performed in a very creditable manner, and the result is a volume which will be of considerable interest to the local topographer.

According to Mr. Davies, in the time of Edward the Confessor the place was called Kyngesbrig, but a century later it appears in a charter as Knyghtsbrigg; perhaps in the interim the two knights who fought and slew each other at the bridge had caused an alteration of the ancient name, but certain it is that Knightsbridge has been the designation of the hamlet for several hundred years, although it is not mentioned in Domesday Book. In the charter of King Edward reference is made to the wood which formed part of the great forest surrounding London, disafforested in 1218; but it is only in our own time, since the creation of Belgravia, that Knightsbridge has attained any importance whatever. The only part to which any antiquarian interest attaches

is the chapel connected with an ancient lazar-house, similar to that at Kingsland, which was so ruthlessly destroyed a few years since, and two that formerly existed at Mile End and Southwark. The old building was in a very ruinous condition in 1629, and, upon the inhabitants' petition, Laud gave permission to have it rebuilt; but the erection apparently was not of a very substantial character, for in 1699 Mr. Nicholas Birkhead, the then lessee, built the present edifice. Previous to the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1753, the chapel enjoyed some notoriety by the facilities it afforded for the celebration of clandestine matches, several of which are recorded by Mr. Davies; but its glories are departed, St. Paul's, Wilton Crescent, and St. Barnabas, Piccadilly, have since been built to relieve this chapel-of-ease, and the worshippers at the first-named place now look down upon those at "Knightsbridge Chapel" with a patronising air.

Footpads and highwaymen also flourished here formerly, and the May-pole remained on the green till 1800; but these, with the half-way house, and the Cannon brewery, and other local attractions, have become matters of history. Mr. Davies furnishes us with the names of celebrated residents in past times, and with some few of the present denizens, but when the future historian takes up his pen to record the names of celebrated persons who have been resident in Belgrave, Eton, and Lowndes-square, of Albert and Prince's-gates, and of the other places, crescents, squares, and streets, who can tell the number of reams of paper that will be required! Until that period this book will suffice; it is the best monument that could be raised to the memory of the author, and its perusal causes us to regret his untimely loss.

*The Graves of our Fathers.* By C. H. HALE. (London: Hamilton and Co.)—In this volume Mr. Hale has gathered together a large variety of particulars concerning the modes of interment practised not only in this land, but in every portion of the world; he then proceeds to notice the ceremonies observed and the prayers used in the Jewish, Greek, Roman, and Protestant Churches. The concluding chapter relates principally to the churchyard of the town in which the author resides, Cheltenham, where we are glad to hear that some improvements have been effected. Not many years since, we can answer from our own knowledge, there were abominations there which we never experienced elsewhere.

*A Manual of the Principles of Public Speaking.* By THOMAS HUNN, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D., F.R.S., &c. London: Longmans. The reading of a paper is this unky trade's business, and its reader within a minute or two is impatient upon the incoherency of speech. In regard of this point, Mr. Hunn first makes us acquainted with the physiology of the organs of speech and hearing, and comes up with timely suggestions on the management and cultivation of the voice in public speakers. Throughout the volume we have a variety of illustrations drawn from numerous sources, from which we may see that, in addition to his professional studies, Dr. Hunn cultivates the *bellis litteris*.

*Choice Notes from Notes and Queries.* *Book First.* (Bell and Dalry.)

*Things not Generally Known.* Second Edition. (Kent and Co.)

THESE two little volumes are so much alike in plan and arrangement, and are both collected from published sources by two gentlemen who have long been connected with meritorious publications, both being Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to boot, that we feel they will not be out of place if noticed under the same head.

Mr. Thoms' volume is the more erudite, but being principally confined to local sayings and superstitious customs, does not present the variety of the former, and consequently will be the less popular of the two. To our taste it is an exceedingly interesting volume, one that we can take up at a leisure hour and find in it something pleasant to read, and much that exhibits the every day life and habits of thought in various parts of the kingdom; especially does it exhibit the tenacity with which Englishmen cleave to old customs, and the force of popular sayings in forming the habits of the lower classes.

Mr. Tinsle, on the other hand, travels over a much larger space of ground; he tells us not only of popular sayings, but describes old English manners and customs also, and gives us the result of references to a great variety of authors, some of whom are scarcely trustworthy.

*A Volume of Smoke, in Two Puffs, with Stray Whiffs from the Same Pipe.* (A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.) The author of this unsubstantial volume tells us that he only expects it to serve the butternan's purpose, we shall therefore hardly "put his pipe out" if we say that he has rightly estimated his own value. Mere smartness alone will never compensate for poverty of thought; he need not even fear that the verses will "crown him with ob-

livity instead of eyes," for we do not expect that any one will be found patient enough to read them.

*An Interesting Sketch of Sir Isaac Newton.* By E. F. KIRBY, M.A. Grantham: Rigby. — This creditable little sketch was called for by the inauguration of Sir Isaac's statue in Grantham in September last. A selection was secured of the speeches delivered on the occasion, including Lord Brougham's oration, revised by himself.

*Prætor, Romanus, Sacerdos, and Magister.* By the late Rev. Edward Atterbury, B.D., F.S.A. Selected and Edited by Miss GALT. London: Longmans, &c. &c. — Pleading to this collection is a very pleasing memoir of the deceased, who was born in 1778, at Tavistock. His father was a skilful rim and graver, and his mother a descendant of the Atterburys, after one of whom, the historian of Devonshire, he received his second name. In early life he exhibited strong literary and artistic tastes, and addressed himself to poetic effusions, none of which were allowed to see the light. Being intended for the law, he was sent to London, and in due time was called to the bar, and for some years went the Western circuit. For some time he appears to have had a licence for the Church, and at length determined to study for Holy Orders; these were obtained without residence at the University, at the hands of the Bishop of Norwich, (Bathurst, we presume), and he then went to spend a few weeks under the parental roof. While there the Viscount of Tavistock died, and the Duke of Bedford presented the living to Mr. Bray. Here he lived the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the duties of his profession, and giving his spare time to the pursuit of literature, occasionally contributing to our pages. His published works were "Discourses from Tracts and Treatises of Eminent Divines;" "Sermons selected from Works of the most Eminent Divines of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries;" an original volume of Sermons, and a little volume of "Lyric Hymns." He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon, and for twenty-five years regularly took his place on the Guildhall Bench at Tavistock.

At length, after a well-spent life of nearly eighty years, he peacefully departed on the 17th of July, 1857, and his remains were interred in the Old Abbey churchyard, close to the only remaining part of the Abbey, the tomb of Orgar, its founder.



Mrs. Bray, the accomplished authoress of the "Life of Stothard," "Borders of the Tamar and Tavy," "White Hoods," &c., has piously collected the various poetical fragments left behind by her husband, and presented them to us in these volumes. They do not call for criticism. They are the effusions of an elegant and refined mind, many of them written on trifling occasions with no view to publication, and must therefore be received for what they are.

As a specimen of Mr. Bray's skill in versification, we quote one of his shortest pieces, which is described as "a fact verified."

A MOTHER'S DREAM.

Of four, a mother lost her youngest child;  
And to God's will could scarce be reconciled.  
She dreamt she saw these children round her  
stand;  
Each had a burning lamp within his hand,  
His whom she lost (it filled her with affright)  
Than all the rest, she fancied burn'd less bright.  
She asked the cause; and, whilst he deeply  
sighed,  
To his loved mother, thus her child replied:  
"Amid the shining lamps you see mine  
glimmer;  
At every tear you shed, it burns the dimmer."

*The Convalescent, his Rambles and Adventures.* By R. PARKER WILLIS. (London: H. G. Bohn.)—The title of this volume very faithfully describes its character and contents. It is a pleasant, cheerful record of the author's daily life—his adventures and excursions—narrated by one who is well skilled in the art of making small events interesting by his manner of relating them, and who catches the picturesque features of the scenes he wanders amongst, and so produces them on his page with very considerable pictorial effect. But these lively narratives and graphic descriptions, for which Mr. Willis has been long celebrated, make a most agreeable book for seasons of fatigue or idleness—a charming companion for a railway journey or a steambath voyage, or for an evening lounge after a day of active labour. Amongst the most delightful of the incidents which the convalescent chronicles, there is an account of a day spent with Mr. Washington Irving at Sunnyside, in which the venerable author of the "Life of Washington," and the beautiful scenery in which he has sought a resting-place, are depicted in a very charming and effective manner.

One circumstance there is which often interrupts the agreeableness of Mr. Willis's pages. Not contented with the clear, free, pleasant style which he is master of, he is continually coining new words and phrases which are ingeniously discordant and

utterly at variance with the spirit of the English language. So perverse a habit is doubly hurtful, and doubly to be blamed, in a writer who is on other grounds so deservedly popular as the author of the "Convalescent."

*The Sonnets, Triumphs, and other Poems of Petrarch, now first completely translated into English Verse by Various Hands. With a Life of the Poet by THOMAS CAMPBELL.* Illustrated with Sixteen Engravings on steel. (London: Henry G. Bohn.)—By this handsome volume, which adds the poetry of Petrarch to that of Dante, of Ariosto, and of Tasso, Mr. Bohn has completed his valuable series of translations of the great Italian poets. To those lovers of poetry who are not familiar with the Italian language the four publications will be so many sources of instruction and enjoyment, and will probably do all that translation can do to make them acquainted with the spirit and the substance of the memorable works which are as much the glory of Italy in literature as the master-pieces of Michael Angelo, and Raffaele, and Titian are in pictorial art.

In the volume now before us, there is nothing absent that might help to this effect. Mr. Campbell's interesting life of the poet, and admirable general criticism on the poetry, very agreeably introduce the reader to the translations themselves, of which sometimes as many as three are given of the same sonnet or canzone. The versions are for the most part as satisfactory in regard to faithfulness and beauty as it would be reasonable to expect in the case of a writer whose forms of expression are as elaborately studied and as exquisite as those of Petrarch. The great difficulty of transfusing the poetry of such a writer into another tongue has been, upon the whole, triumphantly overcome.

The sixteen engravings on steel are an important enhancement of the interest and value of the volume. The portrait of Petrarch is a very fine one; and the views of Avignon, of Argua, and Vacluse, suggest to us with the witchery of the painter's art some of the most deeply interesting incidents of the poet's personal history.

*Le Raphael de M. Morris Moore: Apollon et Marsyas.—Documents accompagnés de Préfaces, de Traductions, de Notes, et d'une Étude.* PAR LEON BATTE. (Paris: Alphonse Tarade. Londres: William Jeffs.)—This pamphlet is an able, energetic plea for Mr. Morris Moore, and

for the genuineness and beauty of the "Apollo and Marysas," which—on the authority of the documents and statements of the publication now before us—might have been, and ought to have been, before this included amongst the treasures of our national collection. There must, we conceive, be something to be said on the other side of the question, and that something ought assuredly to be said forthwith, since so strong a case, supported too by so goodly an array of evidence, is made out against the management of the National Gallery in their dealings with Mr. Morris Moore and his picture. The great merit of the painting—by whomsoever executed—appears to be acknowledged by persons the most hostile to Mr. Moore, and the *Etude* by Leon Batté leaves little opportunity for doubt that it is in reality one of Raphael's master-pieces. In the enthusiasm of this writer the "Transfiguration" is less honourable to the great genius of the painter than the "Apollo and Marysas." A degree of excellence far inferior to this would still leave to the picture, on the ground of merit, an unquestionable claim to a place amongst our accumulated gems of art.

*Lenten Sermons preached in Oxford, 1859.* (J. H. and J. Parker.)—At all times earnestness in religious matters has been objected to. Jeremiah was by no means a popular person, St. John Baptist had powerful enemies, and our Lord Himself had more objectors than all. Recent times shew that although men have changed, dispositions remain as ever; even the diocese of Oxford, where it might be supposed that there would be a greater desire for earnestness in religious work, is not singular in its desires, but runs with the stream of opposition. Had it been otherwise it would have welcomed the efforts made by the present bishop to promote its spiritual welfare; but although not appreciated, the work will not be in vain. Foremost amongst the Bishop's awakening efforts was the series of Lenten sermons, by various clergymen, in the city of Oxford, of which a selection preached this year has been published in the volume now before us. The first two discourses are by the Bishop, on the "Nature of Sin," and on the Danger of making Light of it, followed by eleven others by different preachers on the same subjects, the whole forming one of the most valuable practical volumes we are acquainted with.

We have to congratulate Mr. Chappell upon the completion of his noble collection of *Popular Music in the Golden Time*, which is a collection evincing a large amount of curious knowledge, great industry, and refined taste. We have already drawn attention to the earlier portion of the work, and hope before long to lay before our readers some account of the second and concluding half. Meantime, we commend the collection to the notice of every lover of our ballad literature and national music.

We have also to congratulate Mr. Darling upon the progress he has made in his *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, the first part of the second portion being now completed. The first volume, it may be remembered, consisted of authors' names and lists of their works, the second gives the subjects, and the volume now completed will be found even more useful than the first; it is entirely devoted to the Holy Scriptures and commentaries thereon. To the clergyman especially will the volume be found useful in the prosecution of his studies, as it furnishes him with a key to all that has been written upon every passage of the Bible, and refers him to the volume and page where it may be found.

*Blackie's Comprehensive History of England* has reached the twenty-second part, bringing the history down to the time of George II. Although not faultless, it is unquestionably the best popular history we possess. The *Comprehensive History of India* has reached the eighteenth number; and the *Imperial Atlas* from the same publisher has reached the twenty-seventh. This last-named work continues to exhibit the same excellencies of engraving and colouring as the earlier numbers, and every recent discovery is being incorporated.

*Thoughts During Sickness.* (London and Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Although this admirable little volume has reached a second edition, we do not think it is so well known as it deserves to be. The author, who, from his profession, is frequently called to the bed-side of the sick and the dying, and had found the want of such a book to put into the hands of the sick or their friends, has supplied such a manual as may be read when occasion offers; it contains a number of consolatory passages, prayers, extracts from Scripture, and spiritual advice.



## The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

*Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

JUNE 24.

*The Battle of Solferino.*—The most tremendous battle of modern times was fought this day. The French and Sardinian troops numbered about 160,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many, and it is computed that nearly 60,000 men were killed and wounded on both sides. An armistice was a few days afterwards agreed upon, and a few days later the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria met and arranged the terms of peace. We can this month only find room for the following account of the battle, written from the Austrian head-quarters by the "Times" Correspondent:—

The French head-quarters were at Castiglione delle Stiviere; large divisions, as it appeared to me, lying on the road to San Vigilio and Medole, as well as on that which leads to Solferino.

The Austrian position formed a curve, the general direction of which was from north to south; Solferino was the protruding part of the curve, and the centre of the movements of the day. It was a position the upper, or northernmost, portion of which was high and commanding, resting, as it does, on the hills overhanging the Mincio, while the lower, or more southern half, was on the great plain stretching from the heights of Castiglione southwards to an immense distance. The position of the Allies was similarly divided, their right being in the plain between Medole and Castiglione, and their left on the long spurs which stretch out all the way from Lonata to Solferino. At the latter point, however, the chain is cut at right angles by a valley, so that Solferino stands out at the head of a triangle of hills, of which the sides trend south-west towards Volta, north-west towards Pozzolengo. On the summit of the pit stands the old square tower of Solferino, described as the "traitor" or "spy" of Italy, because from its battlements the country for miles is visible. The hill on which the tower stands is, however, commanded by higher ground

on the opposite side of the vale. To the south and east of Solferino, and separated from it by a vale of slight depth, is the village of Cavriana, covered with stone houses and old ruins, while a little to the south and west, in the plain, lies San Cassiano. An excellent road runs from Solferino to Castiglione, another equally good from Castiglione to Guiddizzolo. The highway from Solferino to Cavriana is through San Cassiano, but there is a second road, over the hills, in perfect order and repair. The plain between Guiddizzolo, Medole, San Cassiano, and Castiglione, generally called in military maps Campa di Medole, is completely flat, interspersed with trees, but admirably fitted for the evolution of the celebrated Austrian cavalry. It is cut in the centre by a road almost due east and west, intersecting at right angles that which runs between Guiddizzolo and Castiglione.

The Austrians, having occupied these positions, resolved to take the offensive at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, but they were forestalled by the Allies, who began the attack at 6 in the morning along the whole line, from the front of Pozzolengo to Medole.

The action had therefore commenced at the very moment when the Emperor with his Staff, accompanied by the Archdukes, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, took their departure from Valeggio. The road by which we proceeded was a mere cart-track leading direct from Borghetto to Cavriana. It lay through the hills, and ran mostly over a rough and stony ground, in which grew sparse crops or maize and rye divided by rows of plane or mulberry trees. As we advanced, leaving Volta to our left, we could hear distinctly the roar of the guns on the battle-field, from which we were only separated by the heights of Cavriana. By half-past seven o'clock we entered the stony streets of the village, where already the first batches of wounded men were under the care of the medical department. A large field hospital has been formed in a spacious house near the gates, from which the Staff had

just emerged. Without delay we passed these necessary arrangements of every battle-field, and, crossing through the streets, entered just outside the village, and, leaving our horses in the orderlies, proceeded to some high ground on the western base of the hills, where one of the grandest sights I have ever witnessed lay open to view. Looking to the north, the tower of Solferino stood out in the boldest relief overlooking the vast in front of it and the hills on the opposite side, where a battery of French artillery stood in position shelling the Austrians in advance of the tower. In rear of the battery columns of infantry were advancing in sections to the front, while in the vale itself we could hear the rattle of musketry. The air was filled with French shells thrown to a great elevation, and expanding as they descended. Not only was the action engaged in front of Solferino, but to its left in San Cassiano, and to its right along the ridges in the direction of Puzosengo. Looking to the west, we could see the plain stretching to the horizon covered with low trees, from the midst of which rose the roofs and steeples of countless villages. Strong bodies of troops were moving in the open, and already the smoke of the batteries in the hostile positions, and the dust raised by the advance of tens of thousands of men, were spreading a baleful cloud over the combatants. In the level ground just outside Guiddizzolo stood an Austrian battery, facing towards Castiglione, and exchanging shots with a crescent of French batteries, presenting its two horns to the Austrian front, and placing the latter consequently under a cross fire. A large body of Austrian cavalry was manoeuvring in the right front of its own battery, and diverting from it part of the fire of the Allies. In the north front of Guiddizzolo a furious combat was proceeding, the Austrians fighting to enter Medole, the Allies to enter Guiddizzolo. In the rear of the French guns two heavy lines of dust, covering as with a pall the trees which concealed the roads, indicated the advance of heavy masses of troops, while south of Guiddizzolo similar lines of dust gave tokens of similar preparations on the part of the Austrians. Far up to the north rose the hills on the side of which stands the town of Castiglione, the domes of which were visible to the naked eye. The sun alternately shone out in overpowering brilliancy, upon concealed itself behind clouds over the field of battle. Lists so vast, so enormous a congregation of men engaged in a deadly struggle, I had never seen. The small puffs of the muskets exploding were lost in the im-

mensity of the landscape. It was only when volleys of artillery followed each other in rapid succession that the smoke took a distinct form. It was soon lost, however, in general haze, and only broken again by the white parabolas of rockets, of which the Austrians were making considerable use. The forms of the men were lost to the eye in the vast proportions of the fight, and it was only when heavy masses lay together, and they assumed an aggregate shape, that any conception could be obtained of their presence. With a telescope one could see, as it were, myriads of men on each side fighting at all points; dead bodies of men and horses strewn on the ground, with the wreck of uniforms and arms; but to the naked eye it seemed as if a vast ant-hill were in motion—men becoming pygmies, as they doubtless are, in encounters of such magnitude.

The movements of the contending armies had been as follows:—At six o'clock in the morning the Piedmontese, who occupied the left of the allied position, advanced against the 6th corps under Benedek, while the French attacked the 5th under Stadion on the heights of Solferino. These movements were no sooner commenced on the French left, than the Austrians moved on their left also, the 3rd corps, under Schwarzenberg, advancing on the road to Castiglione through Guiddizzolo; the 9th, under Schafgotzsch, on the parallel road to Medole. The latter had hardly moved a mile from its bivouack when it met the enemy in front of Medole. Schwarzenberg sent two batteries forward on the *Campo di Medole*, where the French, as I before observed, had placed three batteries in a crescent, the two extremes or horns of which placed the Austrians under a cross fire. On the heights of Solferino, and to the Austrian right, the attack of the French and Piedmontese was repulsed with severe loss, several prisoners falling into the hands of the Austrians. The corps of Schafgotzsch successfully advanced, and fought its way in the direction of Medole, but Schwarzenberg's batteries had got into a position in which they were incurring serious losses, and it was found necessary to withdraw them. In order to do this, Mensdorff's brigade of cavalry moved out to the right of Schwarzenberg into the plain, and advanced fearlessly on towards the French batteries, thus drawing upon itself part of the fire which was then pressing so heavily upon the Austrian guns. While the latter retired, the cavalry charged a party of French cavalry, which it is said to have terribly cut up, and finally fell upon a square of French in-

fantry. It was well and splendidly done, but at the price of heavy losses. Scores of men and horses fell, and two squadrons of Hussars I saw returning reduced to thirty men. The Austrian guns, having now assumed a position in rear of that which they had previously occupied, reopened fire, and in spite of all obstacles, the 3rd corps endeavoured to advance on the plain and take the French artillery with the bayonet. This they failed, however, to accomplish, and ultimately they had to fall back. From this moment, however, till late in the day, the cannonade on that point continued fast and furious. As for the Austrian cavalry, it appeared no more on the field, as far as I could see. It was now past nine o'clock, and, though the first attack of the Allies on the Austrian right had failed, from the gallantry with which the 8th and 5th corps had repelled it, the French and Piedmontese were but too well aware that Solferino was the key of the Austrian position to spare efforts for carrying it. They seem, as far as I can judge, to have commenced at a very early period to concentrate their best troops and largest forces against it. The French Grenadiers several times made their way to the very top of the rock on which stands "the spy tower," but were repeatedly repulsed by the 1st corps, which had been thrown forward from Cavriana to Solferino to strengthen the 5th, then beginning to shew symptoms of fatigue. The French, however, continued their efforts, and pressed Solferino, not only in front, but on both flanks. Under cover of the tremendous artillery fire which they kept up in the plain of Medole—a fire which had already forced Schwarzenberg to fall back—and while Schafgotsch was merely, as it seemed, kept in play on the Medole road, the French advanced two heavy divisions from their front to San Cassiano. These were soon lost sight of in the open, and doubtless acted as a column of assault in flank upon Solferino. Till about half-past one o'clock the Austrians had repelled every attack except one. They held firmly at Solferino, at Medole, and on the extreme right of the position, but it soon became obvious that they were rapidly being outnumbered. The whole Piedmontese army attacked Benedek's corps on the Austrian extreme right, and was forced to retire, still fighting, on the road to Monzarabano. The 5th corps, now fighting beside the 1st, which should have been its support, was driven slowly into the hills to the eastward in the direction of Castellaro Lagusello. The 1st corps, hard pressed, could no longer maintain

itself against attacks made at once in front and flank, and retired through Cavriana. It is true the 7th corps, Zobel's, which held the road between San Cassiano and Volta, endeavoured to assist in the defence of Solferino, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the French in overpowering numbers forced the position, and crowned the heights of Solferino, from which they rapidly prepared to storm Cavriana.

The Emperor, after paying a flying visit to Volta, was now standing with all his Staff on the hill in front of the last named village. There seemed to be no news of the 10th and 11th corps, which had been sent a long way to the left or west of Medole, in order to turn the flank of the French army in that direction. These two corps, indeed, never reached the scene of action, and are now intact. Though the 9th corps had made good progress towards Medole, and kept up a sharp discharge of rockets and artillery on the French guns, the artillery fire of the latter seemed to increase in intensity every minute, and whole volleys were discharged at once, making the air resound again. It became necessary, therefore, to give the order for a retreat, which was accordingly done at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was just at this moment that the position of Cavriana was assailed. The French from Solferino began shelling it at short range, and it was no longer a fit place for the Emperor or his Staff. They retired, and as I passed through the streets and saw them encumbered with the sick in hospital and in ambulances, I thought what a terrible fate might await those poor men who had already been wounded in the field, and who must remain passive spectators of a new combat.

The Emperor went not far to the rear. Leaving his Staff at a farmyard on the road to Volta, he turned back with a chosen few, and looked on while a last effort was made to fight for the possession of Cavriana. The last effort was made, but to no purpose. Nearer and nearer fell the French shells, till one actually cracked over the head of the Emperor, and another burst in the middle of the Staff. The order for a general retreat had in the meantime been carried out, and while the Emperor and the Archduke retired by a cross-road to Valleggio, the 1st army began to withdraw towards Mantua. Its retreat was made with little difficulty, as the 9th corps still held Guidizzolo, which stopped the progress of the enemy and prevented a dangerous pursuit. The 2nd army, however, had to submit to serious losses. The centre of the Austrian's positions



having been forced by the occupation of Cavriana at half-past 5 o'clock, the 2nd army had to repel attacks which became every instant more dangerous, and the Allies followed their success with great rapidity, cutting off the Valleggio road, and forcing the corps on their proper left back to Monzambano and other points on

the upper part of the Mincio. The *matériel* of the Austrian army was, however, saved by the speedy construction of flying bridges on the river below Volta, and as night fell the Austrians remained in possession of Monzambano, Valleggio, and Guiddizzolo.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Jan. 30. Knighted—Richard Bolton McCarland, esq., Recorder of Singapore.

June 25. Knighted—Vice-Admiral Alexander Dundas Arbuthnot; Hercules George Robinson, esq., Governor of Hong Kong; Stevenson Villiers Surtees, esq., Chief Justice, Mauritius.

The Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith to be a Baron, by the title of Baron Lyveden, co. Northants.

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, bart., to be a Baron, by the title of Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, co. Monmouth.

June 27. Edward Francis Maitland, esq., to be Solicitor-General, Scotland.

June 28. The Right Hon. Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, and Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby, to be Knights of the Garter.

The Earl of Ducie to be Captain of Yeomen of the Guard.

June 29. John Robert Curtis, esq., to be Consul at Nantes.

Sir W. Dunbar, bart., to be Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales.

June 30. Earl Spencer, to be Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort.

Lord Waterpark, to be Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort.

July 1. Lord Alfred Paget, to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal.

July 2. Right Hon. Robert Lowe, to be Fourth Charity Commissioner.

July 4. The Hon. Henry George Elliott, to be Ambassador at Naples.

July 6. Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., to be Ambassador at Copenhagen.

July 6. Knighted—Wm. Byam, esq., President of the Council, Antigua; and William Snagg, esq., Chief Justice, Antigua.

July 8. The Hon. Wm. George Grey, to be Secretary of Embassy, Paris.

William Lowther, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

John Savile Lumley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.

Frederick Hamilton, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Frankfurt.

The Hon. Richard Edwardes, to be Secretary of Legation, Madrid.

F. C. C. Norton, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Athens.

Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, to be President of the Board of Trade.

The Rev. C. J. Robinson, to be one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

July 9. The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, to be Poor Law Commissioner.

Henry Adrian Churchill, C.B., to be Consul-General, Moldavia.

July 12. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, the Rev. Richard Selwyn, B.D., and the Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun., to be Chaplains in Ordinary.

July 20. Edmund Robertes Boyle, esq., to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

J. W. Cusack, esq., M.D., to be Surgeon-in-Ordinary in Ireland.

July 23. Knighted—John Thomas, esq., Speaker of House of Assembly, Barbados.

## BIRTHS.

May 17. At Dum Dum, Calcutta, the wife of Major Moir, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, a dau.

June 10. At the Woodlands, Trowbridge, the wife of A. Stancomb, esq., a dau.

June 12. At the Castle of Laeken, her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, a prince, heir to the Belgian crown.

June 14. At Rosclanus, Berks, the wife of W. M. Wallis, esq., a dau.

June 15. At the Vicarage, Bremhill, the wife of the Rev. Henry Drury, a son.

At Spring-grove-house, Middlesex, the wife of H. D. Davies, esq., a dau.

June 16. At Bath, the wife of Major H. H. A. Wood, Assistant-Adj.-Gen., Bombay Army, a son.

At Tanybryn, Bangor, North Wales, the wife of Arthur Wyatt, esq., a son.

At Grafton-house, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Sparks B. Sealy, a son.

June 17. At Hedington Rectory, Calne, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. F. Houssemayne Du Boulay, a son.

June 18. At Harriet-lodge, West Cowes, the wife of H. E. Fellow, esq., a son.

June 19. At the Vicarage, Chewton Mendip, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Philpott, a son.

June 20. At Spring-park, Addington, the wife of Horace Wilkinson, esq., a dau.

At Strathtyrum-house, St. Andrew's, the wife of Major-Gen. W. J. Gairdner, C.B., Bengal Army, a son.

June 21. In Bolton-st., London, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.

At Canonbury-lane, Islington, the wife of William Tyndall Barnard, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

June 22. At Kelton, Aigburth, Liverpool, the wife of David Rae, esq., a son.

At Blake-hall, Ongar, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence Capel Cure, a dau.

At the Hermitage, Oxton, the wife of Francis Morton, esq., a dau.

At Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, the wife of Gerard de Witte, esq., a dau.

June 23. In Harley-st., London, the Marchioness of Sligo, a dau.

At Clifton-hall, near Preston, Lancashire, the wife of Edmund Birley, esq., a son.

At Hitcham-grange, Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.

June 24. At Cumberland-house, Macclesfield, the wife of William Bullock, esq., a dau.

At Harleyford-pl., Kennington-pk., the wife of J. E. Oliver, esq., M.D., a dau.

June 25. At Windlestone-hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a son.

June 26. At Warrener-wood, Mortimer, Berks, the wife of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., a son.

At Ostwick-hall, near Hedon, Yorksh., Mrs. Thomas Harrison, a son.

At Wylam, Oakwood, Northumberland, the wife of Edward Algernon Blackett, R.N., a son.

At Rugby, the wife of Capt. John Loudon, 26th Regt. M. N. Infantry, Asst.-Comy.-Gen., a dau.

June 27. At Danny, the wife of John George Blencowe, esq., a dau.

At Birtley, near Guildford, the wife of Charles Douglas Burnett, a son.

At St. Martin's Rectory, Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Miller, a dau.

At Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Parry, a son.

At Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Sir Henry Orlando R. Chamberlain, bart., a dau.

At Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, the wife of Major Percy Eld, a son.

At Brook-house, Turnford, Herts, Mrs. George Wm. Evans, a son.

June 28. At Mount Ararat, Wimbledon, the wife of Thomas Devas, esq., a son.

June 29. At Woodham-Mortimer-pl., Essex, the wife of J. Oxley Parker, esq., a son.

At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.

At Dimland Castle, Glamorgansh., Mrs. John W. Nicholl Carne, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Godfrey Faussett, of Littleton, Worcestershire, a dau.

At Grosvenor-pl., the Lady Caroline Ricketts, a dau.

At Leyton Grange, the wife of Edward Charrington, esq., a son.

June 30. At Inverness-terr., Hyde-park, Mrs. Llewelyn Wynne, a son.

At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a son.

At Grove-villa, Teignmouth, the wife of Reginald Wm. Templer, esq., a son.

At Porchester-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Park, late Bengal Army, a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Freeman Oliver Haynes, barrister-at-law, a son.

July 1. At the Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. Liddell, a dau.

At Ballyarthur, co. Wicklow, the residence of Col. Bayly, the wife of John Talbot, esq., of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon, a son and heir.

At Eastry-house, near Sandwich, the wife of William Belfield, esq., a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Wellesley, a dau.

At Gloucester-place, Greenwich, the wife of George Brockelbank, esq., a son.

July 2. At Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fagan, Bengal Engineers, a dau.

At Pelham-house, Poole, Dorset, the wife of Alfred Crabb, M.D., a dau.

At Shirley-house, West Borough, Maidstone, the wife of Thomas Grant, esq., a dau.

At Orsett-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Robert Puzey, esq., a dau.

July 3. At Lethen-house, Nairnshire, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, a dau.

At Northallerton, the wife of Dr. C. J. Davison Ingledew, F.G.H.S., a dau.

At Baronne-court, co. Tipperary, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Marshall, J.P., a dau.

July 4. The wife of the Rev. Robert Nares, Hornsea, Yorkshire, a dau.

At Sibley Vicarage, Leicestersh., the wife of the Rev. Edward Norman Pochin, a dau.

July 5. At the Wellington Barracks, London, the wife of Capt. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Wandsworth, the wife of Arthur Alexander Corsellis, esq., a dau.

July 6. At Ogwell-house, Devon, the wife of Edward Blackburn, esq., a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Argyll-house, a son.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVII.

At the Grange, Kingston-hill, Surrey, Mrs. F. A. Du Croz, a son.

At Mathon-lodge, near Malvern, the wife of the Rev. W. Searlett Vale, a son and heir.

At Edinborough, the wife of Col. R. F. Crawford, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Notting-hill-sq., the wife of Frederic W. Calvert, esq., H.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles, a dau.

July 7. At Windmill-hill, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curteis, esq., a d-n.

At Brookhill-hall, Alfreton, Derbyshire, the wife of Charles Seely, jun., esq., a son.

July 8. At Eastbourne, the wife of Bransby Roberts, esq., a dau.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hebbert, a son.

At Castleton, Lochgilphead, the wife of John Graham Campbell, esq., of Shirvan, a dau.

July 9. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of J. Pennington, Legh, esq., of Norbury Booths-hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.

At Bishopstoke, Hants, the wife of George O. Deane, esq., a son.

In Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Maitland Sugden, a son.

July 10. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a dau.

At Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a dau.

July 11. At Wilton-crese., the wife of Henry Lowther, esq., M.P., a son.

At Hemingstone-hall, Suffolk, the wife of J. Pearson, esq., a son.

At Torrington-sq., the wife of Phillip Francis, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Herbert-st., Dublin, the wife of Capt. Augustus F. Warburton, A.D.C., a dau.

The wife of Dr. Walter D. Williams, of Hackney and Reigate, a son.

July 12. At Wincombe-park, Wilts, the wife of Charles William Gordon, esq., a son.

At Invergordon-castle, Ross-shire, the wife of R. B. E. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a dau.

At Romanby, Northallerton, the wife of Capt. Hill, Chief Constable of the North Riding, a son.

July 13. Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, a dau.

At Bloxham-grange, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Warriner, a son.

July 14. At the Lodge, Milverton, Somersetshire, the wife of Major Edwin Marriott, Bengal Army, a son.

At Garvel-park, Greenock, N.B., the wife of Capt. F. W. A. Parsons, a son.

At Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, the wife of Arthur W. Arkwright, esq., a son.

At Talbot-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. J. Lillie, D.D., a dau.

At Hartford-grange, Northwich, Cheshire, the wife of William Todd Naylor, esq., a dau.

At Bowcot, near Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, the wife of John C. Bengough, esq., a son.

July 15. At the Vicarage, Dunsford, the wife of the Rev. Robert Bartholomew, a son.

July 16. At Altyre, Lady Gordon Cumming, a son.

In Green-st., Park-lane, the wife of George Petre, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, a son.

At Oak-lodge, Southgate, the wife of Samuel Sugden, a son.

At Lacock, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Blomfield, a dau.

At Pembroke-house, Pembroke-place, Bayswater, the wife of David Edward Power, esq., a dau.

July 17. At Wimbleton, the wife of Professor Creasy, a son.

At Wharton-hall, Cheshire, the wife of John Knight Armstrong, esq., a dau.

At Stinton, the wife of Capt. Boulby, 1st Durham Militia, a son.

At Shawfield-house, near Ashe, Surrey, the wife of Major Thomson, Royal Artillery, a son.



The wife of C. E. Davison, esq., of Warblington-house, Havant, a dau.

July 18. At Rutland-gate, the Countess of Munster, a son.

In Belgrave-sq., Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.

At Waterloo-crescent, Dover, Lady Gooch, a son.

At the residence of her father, Lt.-Col. Carpenter, Potter's-bar, Mrs. Horatio Kemble, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of W. Fairholme, esq., of Chapel-on-Leader, Berwickshire, a dau.

At Tynemouth, Northumberland, the wife of John Matthews, esq., M.D., a dau.

July 19. At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of W. Brodie, esq., a son.

At Eaton-pl., Mrs. Philip Pleydell-Bouverie, a dau.

At the Vinery, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Mrs. Alfred S. Trevor, a dau.

July 21. The wife of George Wilson, esq., of Heaton-house, near Boroughbridge, a son.

At Trafalgar-lawn, Barnstaple, the wife of George Kingson, esq., a son.

## MARRIAGES.

March 6. At Calcutta, Richard Aufrère Baker, esq., Madras Horse Artillery, to Louisa Milner, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Birch, C.B.

April 28. At Madras, Wm. Wilson Rawes, esq., Surgeon, 7th Madras Cavalry, to Emma Fanny, eldest dau. of Major Wapshare, 10th M.N.I.

May 2. At Mahabuleshurr, Bombay Presidency, Clement Metcalf Browne, esq., Bombay Engineers, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Browne, Bengal Army, to Florence Jessie, eldest dau. of Major Alfred Thomas, Bombay Army.

May 3. At St. Paul's, Rondebosch, Cape-town, Capt. Walter Tyler Bartley, 6th Royal Regt., to Esther, eldest dau. of Sydney S. Bell, esq., First Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope.

May 24. At Calcutta, John Peter Grant, esq., B.C.S., eldest son of John Peter Grant, esq., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to Marion, second dau. of Richard Rowe, esq., of Kilburn.

May 25. At Hove, Brighton, Jacob Ellery, esq., of Lansdowne-pl., to Charlotte Ann, dau. of the late F. Seagood, esq., of Crown-hill, Norwood, and Lansdowne-pl., Brighton.

June 1. At Toronto, Canada, Alfred, second son of A. W. Wyndham, esq., of West-lodge, Blandford, Dorset, to Caroline E., eldest surviving dau. of John Stuart, esq., Windsor, Canada West.

June 2. At St. John's, Holloway, Col. Richard Vyryan, of Trewan-pk., Cornwall, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county, to Henrietta Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thos. Lane Crickitt, esq., of Newington-green, Middlesex, and niece of the late Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and formerly Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

June 6. At Leamington Priors, J. T. Westropp, esq., eldest son of John Westropp, esq., of Attyflin-pk., co. Limerick, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late T. R. Wilson France, esq., of Rowcliffe-hall, Lancashire.

June 7. At Boston, the Rev. Wm. Benjamin Philpot, Rector of Walsby, Lincolnsh., to Mary Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Conington.

June 9. At Hambledon, Hants, Jas. Boucher Ballard, Comm. R.N., to Charlotte Catherine, dau. of Edw. Hale, esq., of Hambledon.

June 11. At Neuchâtel, in the Church of Serrières, James Cookson, esq., of Neasham-hall, Darlington, to Maria Elizabeth Gertrude, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Tyndall, esq., of the Fort, Bristol.

June 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Elliott Ranken, esq., to Georgiana Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Buckley, Rector of Hartborne. At the same time and place, Capt. Archibald Farquharson, 24th Regt., to Henrietta Janet, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Buckley.

June 15. At Liskeard, Cornwall, Charles, youngest son of the late J. C. Isaac, esq., of

Sturminster Newton, Dorset, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Joseph Moon, esq., of Wadland-house, Liskeard.

At Boxford, Wm. Jas. Wood, esq., Surgeon, of Brightwalton, Berks, to Amelia Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Green, esq., of Coddenham-hall, Boxford.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Edmund Clifford, son of T. Clifford Clifford, esq., of Frampton-court, Gloucestersh., to Sarah Matilda Audley, only dau. of the late John Clayton Hall, esq., of Brighton, and granddau. of the late John Hall, esq., of Portlade, Sussex.

At Liverpool, Oliver Roper, youngest son of the late George Strickland, esq., of Grange, near Cartmel, Lancashire, to Anna Maria, elder dau. of the late Lieut. Edward Biffin, R.N., of Chichester.

June 16. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. George Montgomery Norris, M.A., to Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut. Francis Harris, R.N., of the Coast Guard Service, Palling-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

At Kingston, Portsea, Lieut. Geo. M. Comber, R.N., of H.M.S. "Urgent," to Julia Emma McDermott, eldest dau. of Mr. Edwin Augustus Seagrove, of the Hard, Portsea.

June 20. At Plymouth, Lieut. Wm. Dawson, R.N., H.M.S. "Cambridge," second son of the late Wm. Dawson, esq., of Bovain, co. Tyrone, to Emily Trevenen, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Grylls, Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Louis Gaston Salamon, Lieut. in the 83rd Regiment de Ligne, to Louisa Anna, second dau. of the Hon. William Henry Yelverton, of Whitland-abbey, Carmarthensh.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Henry H. Carr, to Ellen, fourth dau. of the late John Hicks, Fordingbridge, Hants.

June 21. At Weston Bampfylde, Somerset, John Frederick, eldest son of John Forster, esq., Norwich, to Ellen Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hole, esq., Shobrooke.

At Leigh, Essex, Robert, third son of Capt. W. Simmonds, of Dover, to Sarah Jane, third dau. of the late Phillip Turner, esq., of Leigh.

At Glasgow, Robert Adams, esq., formerly of Canterbury, to Rowena Sophia, youngest dau. of Thomas Gambrell, esq., of Limetree-house, Petham.

At Bickleigh, Thos. Bulteel, esq., eldest son of Thos. Hillersden Bulteel, esq., of Wingfield-villa, Stoke, to Margaret Jane Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Duncan Cork.

At Ross, Richard M. Ellis, esq., of Tewkesbury, and formerly of Sidmouth, to Mary, third dau. of the late Lieut. J. H. Mortimer, R.M., of Loetwithiel, Cornwall.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Aylmer Strangford Craig, youngest son of the late Col. Craig, to Caroline, fifth dau. of Thomas Fyfe, esq., of Hobury-st., Chelsea, and formerly of Mount Nod, Streatham.

At Ringstead, Frederick, second surviving son of Wm. Hogge, esq., of Thornham, and Biggleswade, Beds, to Emily Katherine L'Estrange, eldest dau. of the Rev. Frederick T. W. C. Fitz Roy, A.M., Rector of Ringstead.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Charles Thomas Hugh, third son of Nathaniel Barton, esq., Straffan, Ireland, to Clare Sophia, youngest dau. of Capt. Cutler, R.N., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Bordeaux.

At St. James's, Paddington, Henry, son of Isaac Sewell, esq., of Wanstead, Essex, and Old Broad-st., to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Alers Hankey, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens and Fenchurch-st.

At Chelsea, in St. Mary's Catholic Church, George M. S., Marquis de Stacpoole, to Maria, only dau. of Thomas Dunn, esq., formerly of Newcastle, and late of Matagu-sq., London.

At Leighton Buzzard, Edward Tew, esq., of Haninch, Alesh, Ross-shire, son of Edw. Tew, esq., of Crofton-hall, Yorkshire, to Ann Matilda, dau. of the late A. F. Nellen, esq., of London.

At Plymouth, Jacob Edw. Dyas, R.N., eldest son of Dr. Dyas, of Kells, co. Meath, to Sarah, second dau. of James Wolferstan, esq., of Mutley, Plymouth.

At Bedminster, the Rev. Charles Wynne, of Wimbleton, Surrey, to Elizabeth Grace, elder dau. of the late Capt. Charles Nutting, Madras Fusiliers.

At Egham, George Baylis Heasty, esq., Capt. R.M., to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Chas. Close, R.A.

June 22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Chas. Sackville Lane Fox, esq., (brother to Lord Conyers), to Louisa, dau. of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of Newton Kyme.

At Blandford, Dorset, the Rev. Philip Frank Elliot, son of Wm. Elliot, esq., of Weymouth, to Mary Anna Marriott, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Smith, Rector of Rushton, Dorset.

At Tintern Parva, Monmouthsh., the Rev. John Dowell Ridout, Vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire, late Fellow of Christ College Cambridge, to Alicia Maria, second dau. of the Rev. John Mais, Rector of Tintern Parva.

At West Teignmouth, T. G. Pidsley, esq., grandson of the Rev. Simon Pidsley, late Rector of Up-Downham and Sampford Peverell, to Titania Eliza, adopted dau. of the late Lady Tonkin.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Filmer Sullivan, third son of the late Geo. James Sullivan, esq., of Wilmington, Isle of Wight, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of the late Abel Smith, esq., of Woodhall-park, Ware.

At Ashbocking, Charles Henry Cowell, esq., of Rushmere, Suffolk, to Priscilla, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Clowes, Vicar of Ashbocking.

At Norwich, C. Stephens, esq., eldest son of C. Stephens, esq., of Earley-court, Berks, to Susanna Lynn, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, late of the 79th Highlanders, Bracondale, Norwich.

At Ludford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry S. Disbrowe, Rector of Conisholme, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Cooper, Rector of West Rasen.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, William Macfarlane, esq., of Notting-hill, to Emily Caroline, third dau. of Maj.-Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S.

At Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park, Montague Bensusan, esq., of Cape of Good Hope, to Kate, youngest dau. of the late Daniel de Pass, esq.

June 23. At Bath, the Rev. Evan Alfred Jenkin, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Hall, Rector of Milston and Brigmerston, Wilts.

At Hadleigh, Richard Walker, eldest son of G. B. Jones, esq., and grandson of the late Capt. R. Jones, R.N., of Homewood, Tenterden, Kent, to Julia Elizabeth, second dau. of the late E. R. Tovell, esq., Hadleigh.

At Rugby, the Rev. E. W. Benson, M.A., Head Master of Wellington College, late Fellow of

Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Sidgwick, of Skipton.

At Lea, near Ross, Herefordshire, the Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare, Dean of Waterford, to Harriet, widow of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, late Rector of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk.

At Wroxham, Capt. J. Penton, 84th Regt., to Rosa Alexander, dau. of Jas. Green, esq., of Wroxham.

At Rochester, Michael, son of Comm. Beazeley, R.N., to Janet, third dau. of Dr. Martin, of Rochester.

At Emsworth, the Rev. W. A. White, Rector of Northborough, to Anne Reece, eldest dau. of E. M. Sparkes, esq., of Spencer-house, Emsworth, late Storekeeper of the Royal Arsenal.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., H. Hugh McNeille, esq., of Parkmont, co. Antrim, to Sophia Adelaide, youngest dau. of J. M. Macnabb, esq., of Highfield-park, Hants.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Edward Newcomen, esq., to Olivia Stapylton, youngest dau. of the late George William Sutton, esq., of Eton-hall, Durham.

At St. Mary's, Islington, John B. Axford, esq., King-st., Finsbury-sq., to Mary, dau. of the late Thos. Mitchell, esq., surgeon, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

At Hornsey, Thomas Cayzer, esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), of Aigburth, near Liverpool, to Alice Ann, youngest dau. of the late Sam. P. Rolls, esq.

At Red-hill, the Rev. Charles Theodore Mayo, elder son of the late Rev. Charles Mayo, LL.D., of Cheam, Surrey, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Edward Collins, esq., 16th Regt.

At St. Pancras New Church, George Lovell, esq., of the Inner Temple, and Camden-road-villas, to Margaret Jessy, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Gash, esq., of Aldersgate-st.

June 25. At Bristol, George B. Cannington, esq., of Park-cottage, Tyndall's-park, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Winter, B.A., H.E.I.C.S.

At Greenwich, Comm. H. D. Grant, R.N., eldest son of John Grant, esq., agent of the R.N. Hospital, Plymouth, to Agnes, dau. of Lieut. W. V. Lee, of Greenwich Hospital.

At St. Pancras, A. H. Chandler, esq., M.D., son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, of Dorchester, New Brunswick, to Elspeth R., dau. of Jas. Kirk, esq., Regent's-park.

At Hensingham, Cumberland, Major George C. D. Lewis, retired list, Royal Eng., to Emily, widow of James Spedding, jun., esq., of Summer-grove, Whitehaven, and dau. of the late Hon. Wm. Wyndham.

June 28. At St. Pancras, Henry Greene Butt, esq., third son of the late Rev. J. W. Butt, Vicar of King's Langley, Herts, to Sophia, second dau. R. S. Ruddach, esq., St. Leonard's-on-Sea, late Capt. 19th Lancers.

At Giggleswick, near Settle, the Rev. W. Greenham, Rector of Harley, Salop, to Elizabeth Margaret, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Carr, M.A., of Durham, and Stackhouse, Yorkshire.

At Farnfield, the Rev. Wm. T. Kingsley, B.D., Rector of South Kilvington, Yorkshire, late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Alicia Grant, only dau. of the late William Wilkins, esq., M.A., R.A., of Lensfield, Cambridge.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Richard Tanfield, only son of Horatio Vachell, esq., late of Coptfold-hall, Essex, to Georgiana Lyttleton, dau. of Arthur Lyttleton Annsley, esq.

At Birchanger, the Rev. E. M. Weigall, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Vicar of Frodingham, to Helen Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Carmac, of the 3rd Regt. of Buffs.

At the British Embassy, Paris, John S. Torrens, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta Frances, eldest dau. of the late Henry W. Torrens, esq., of the same service.

At Painswick, George, third son of John Whitcombe, esq., of Hillfield, Gloucester, to Jessie

Leeds, dau. of Robert Wilson, esq. of the Edge-house, Farnworth, and of Catherine.

At St. Paul's, Dorset-st. James Brown, esq. of Chesham-st. Grosvenor, to Mary Younger dau. of John Allen, esq. Hertford-st. street.

At Bath, Elizabeth F. Smith, Master Army, to Thomas Arthur dau. of the late Alex. West Hunt, esq. of Plymouth, Devonshire.

At Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Arthur C. Tappin, Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to Governor G. G. B. Boscawen eldest dau. of the late Robert Boscawen, esq.

July 2. At St. Martin's, Chester-st. Edward & Henry Frederick Collins, only son of the late Rev. Edward Collins, to Margaretta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Colonel Mackay, youngest dau. of Charles Burrell, esq. of Strachan-park, Berks.

At Lambeth, John H. Hooper, only surviving son of the late Hugh Hooper, esq. of Ashford, Devonshire, to Mary, second dau. of William Leachford, esq. of Finsbury.

At St. Andrew's, esq. to Constantine Anagnostis, only son of E. M. Anagnostis, esq. of Liverpool-st. Epsom.

At Kensington, William Hutchinson Harris, B.A. of Clewer-house, Windsor, to Ellen Ledford, eldest dau. of the late John Southampton of Kensington.

At St. George's, Hanover-st. John Henry Remington Wilson, esq. eldest son of the late J. E. Wilson, esq. of Pease, manufacturer, and grandson to the late John Wilson, esq. of Clewer-ton Manor, Somerset, to Anne Josephine, second dau. of the Hon. Thomas F. Remington, Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

At Falmouth, Charles Edward Farnham, Lieut-Col. commanding the 105th Regiment, Chesham, eldest son of the late Rev. G. Farnham, of Ashington, in Cornwall, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late George Marsden, esq. of Broadwater, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-st. Capt. the Hon. Henry Walter Campbell, Lieutenant-General, youngest son of the Earl of Campbell, to Fanny Georgiana, eldest dau. of Col. George Hamilton.

At Whitehall, Capt. Charles Fildes, R.N., to Louisa Gordon, 2da dau. of the late John York, esq. of Ashford.

July 10. At Lambeth, Gustav Church, London, Richard W. Barry, Lieut. of Dragoon, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late James O. Annes, esq.

At Westminster, Westminster, William H. King, esq. solicitor, Southampton, eldest son of Henry King, esq. of Falmouth, Maine, to Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Farnham, esq. of the New Inn-house, Southampton.

At Daventry, Northants, the Rev. Wm. Izet, of Bennet's Lodge, to Hannah Mary, only dau. of Arthur Izet, Chesham.

At Lambeth, H. H. Longwell, youngest son of the late Hugh Jones, esq. of Anna, Liverpool, to Governor G. G. B. Boscawen, dau. of the late Robert Boscawen, esq. of Plymouth, Devonshire.

At Great Marlborough, George Solomon, esq. of Lamb-house, Essex, eldest son of G. Solomon, esq. of Eland, near Gravesend, to Mary Ann Victoria, second dau. of the late John Wood Ridger, esq. of Ebury-house, Essex.

At Lincoln, Hereford-shire, Robert T. Farrington Scammers, esq. With Regt. to Marlborough Barracks, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. C. Waley, Head Master of Lincoln Grammar-school, and incumbent of Linton.

At Woking, W. H. Power, second son of the late Rev. Edward Power, of Alton, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Meredith, Vicar of Woking and Chelmsford, Herefordshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-st. John Frederick Dixon, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of Robert Dixon, esq. M.D. to Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Randal Jackson Wizer, D.D.

At Shepherd's-bush, H. Ralston, esq. Scitell-

gish, Cumberland, and Longworth, Wiltshire, to Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of Gosport, Cumberland.

At St. Thomas's, Stamford-st. F. S. Kemp, esq. Capt. Benjamin Fuldens, to Frances Margaret, third surviving dau. of the late John W. Hamilton, esq. of Upper Clapton.

At Finsbury, Essex, Charles Wetherell, esq. of several Mansions, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late John Burton, esq. of Chesham-house, Essex.

At Epsom, Arthur Augustus Robinson, esq. solicitor, of Epsom Hill, eldest son of John Robinson, esq. of Chamber-street, Manchester, to Rosanna, dau. of Thomas Chumley, esq. Thorncliffe, near Sheffield.

At Swinton, near Chesham, John Edward Suter and Ellis, esq. B.L.S. eldest son of Sir John Suter, Bart. C.B. to Cecilia Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major Lieutenant N. M. Summy Esquiers.

At Lambeth, Richard Crocker, esq. late of the 1st Devonshire Regiment, second son of the late Col. Richard Hale Crocker, Surgeon of the 10th Hussars, to Frances Sophia, dau. of Capt. George Baser, R.N.

At Epsom, Henry G. Courty, Col. Grenadier Guards, second son of the late Sir John Courty, Bart. to Fanny, dau. of the late William and Maria Anderson Esq. of Marlborough.

At Ashford, the Rev. W. Charles Constable, of Theobalds-house, London, to Elizabeth Mary Ann, widow of Capt. C. J. F. Bernard, late 6th Regt. and only dau. of the late Nathaniel Smith, esq. of the Bemp, Civil Service, and of Ashford-house, Surrey.

At Munich, Prince Charles of Bavaria, to Madame Bickel, widow of an officer, who has been created Princess de France; also, Prince Louis, eldest son of Maximilian of Bavaria, to Mathématique Krantz, an actress, who has been created Princess of Wladow. The prince, who is brother to the Empress of Austria, has renounced the arrangement in favour of his brother, Prince Charles Theodor.

July 2. At Cadiz-st. Hendon, Edward Robinson Harvey, esq. M.B. second son of the Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Beaulieu Cathedral, to Helen Henrietta, dau. of Henry Whistler, esq. of Hillingdon.

At Waterloo, William Whistler, esq. of Gosport, to Hannah, only dau. of James Egry, esq. of Elm Stree, near Barnard Castle.

At Heston, Middlesex, Charles Talbot Goring, esq. of Burrow Arden, to Harriet Maria, only dau. of Francis J. Graham, esq. of Cranford, Middlesex.

July 5. At Clifton, the Rev. George Edward Francis Masters, Lieut. Genl. of Druggington, Salop, nephew of the late Sir Robert Grant, Bart. of Dulvey, to Joanna, eldest surviving dau. of the late Richard Stracey, esq. of Ashwell-street, Somerset, and niece to the late Sir Henry Stracey, Bart. of Egton-court.

At Castle Ashby, the Marquis of Northampton, to Theodosia, dau. of Mr. and Lady Mary Tyler, of Newby-hill, Essex.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Anson, eldest son of Sir Durly Cayley, Bart. of Eppington, Yorkshire, to Catherine Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir William Wooley, Bart. of Hillingdon.

At Old Market, the Rev. J. C. A. Clarkson, M.A. Curate of St. Leonard's, Middlesex, only son of the Rev. J. Clarkson, Vicar of South Mifford, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Thomas Walter, esq. solicitor, of Eden-house, Old Market.

At Grosvenor, Denbigh-shire, the Rev. Eatham Warkham, to Harriette Bertha, eldest dau. of Charles Townsend, esq. of Glasbury, Hereford.

At Comeston, Graham Charles Harry Hart, esq. of Comeston, son of Major Hart, of Bishop's Walk, Somerset, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Fisher Phipps, esq. of Awer, near Dover.

At Knockin, Shropshire, Major F. B. Ward



R.A., son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, to Emily Louisa Gertrude, second dau. of Vice-Adm. the Hon. C. O. Bridgeman.

At Weaverham, Cheshire, the Rev. Thos. Wm. Whale, to Emma Lady Cockburn, widow of the Very Rev. Sir Wm. Cockburn, bart., late Dean of York.

At Donhead St. Andrew, the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, Vicar of Tisbury, to Elizabeth Matravets, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Mair, of Donhead-lodge.

At Tickhill, Col. Chas. Cooke Yarborough, C.B., youngest son of the late John Cooke Yarborough, esq., of Campsount, to Esther Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Cooke, of Loversall.

At St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, the Rev. Richard Chaffer, Fellow of Durham University, to Frances Sophia, youngest dau. of the late J. Fowler, esq., of Stanton Drew.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Robert C. Tate, esq., of Haverhill, Suffolk, to Jane Lawton, youngest dau. of the late John Lawton Haddan, esq., of Danbury, Essex.

At Edinburgh, George May, esq., of Duppas-hill, Croydon, to Brodie Gordon, dau. of the late Jas. Simmie, D.D., minister of Rothiemay, Banffsh., and widow of Archibald Wishart, esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

At Bathurst, Somersetshire, Joshua Ingham Brooke, esq., B.A., of University College, Oxford, son of Thos. Brooke, esq., of Northgate-house, Honley, Yorkshire, to Grace Charlotte, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Godby, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of South Bank, Bathurst.

July 6. At Ealing, Edw. Marston, esq., late of Queen-st., Mayfair, to Clara, eldest dau. of Jas. Stout, esq., of Old Brentford.

At East Allington, James, eldest son of P. Roper, esq., to Sarah, youngest dau. of N. Wellington, esq., of Venn-house.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. W. Estcourt Harrison, M.A., to Margaret Scholefield, eldest dau. of Wm. Walker Battye, esq., of Skelton-hall, York.

At Tredegar, John Harris, esq., of Blaenavon, to Mary Elizabeth, widow of A. F. Phillips, esq., London, and sister of R. P. Davis, esq., Red-wetty-house, Tredegar.

At Golborne, Lancashire, the Rev. Hen. Chas. Bull, B.A., Jesus College, Camb., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. T. Quirk, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., Rector of Golborne.

At Ripon, the Rev. James H. Masters, M.A., Curate of All Saints', Southampton, to Margaret, second dau. of the late John Atkinson, esq., of Little Woodhouse, Leeds.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward John Quinse, esq., of Haverstock-hill, to Henrietta Maria, youngest dau. of the late Armstrong Rawlins, esq., of Pimlico.

At Booterstown, co. Dublin, the Rev. Albert Hurt Sitwell, M.A., to Fannie J., fourth dau. of Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, esq.

July 7. At Twywell, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Alfred J. Perry, of Bury, to Felicia Eliza, eldest dau. of Richard Else, esq., barrister-at-law, late of Bath.

At South Lynn, John, youngest son of the late G. Gedney, esq., of Mendham, to Mary, only dau. of the late H. Lane, esq., of Eau Brink, Norfolk.

At Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Charles Murchison, M.D., second son of the late Alexander Murchison, of Spring Field, Vere, Jamaica, and Elgin, N.B., to Clara, dau. of the late R. Bickersteth, esq., of Liverpool.

At Coventry, the Rev. F. S. Stockdale, of Alkborough, Lincolnshire, to Katharine, and the Rev. W. F. Lamb, of Hillnorton, Rugby, to Mary, the two eldest daus. of the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, Rector of St. John's, Coventry.

At Manchester, Thomas Anstead Nadin, esq., The Hollies, Wils-low, Cheshire, to Caroline, only dau. of the late T. Biden, esq., of London.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edmund, eldest

son of Harry Edmund Waller, esq., of Farmington-lodge, Gloucestershire, to Lucy Georgina, youngest dau. of the late H. Elwes, esq., of Colesbourne-park.

At Cockfield, James Doolington Carmichael, Lieut.-Col. 32nd Light Infantry, to Barre Georgina Watson, widow, of Cockfield.

At Stoke Newington, Edward, eldest son of E. G. Goodwyn, esq., of Fairfield-nouse, Framlingham, to Rose Jane, only dau. of Albert William Beetham, barrister, J.P., F.R.S., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

July 9. At Walthamstead, Decimus, son of the late J. Strange Winstanley, esq., to Emma Maria, eldest dau. of William Woodward, esq., of Earlscolne, Essex.

July 12. At Ryde, the Rev. F. C. Simmons, to Laura, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. F. Dymock, Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Herbert Murray, esq., son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Charlotte Letitia Caroline, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Viscount Boyne, eldest son of the Earl of Shannon, to Lady Blanche Lascelles, sister of the Earl of Harewood.

At Doveridge, Haughton Charles Okeover, esq., of Okeover-hall, near Ashbourn, to the Hon. Eliza Ann Cavendish, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Waterpark.

At Erith, Kent, Alexander Cheves, esq., M.D., of Millbrook, to Eliza Susan, eldest dau. of John Hutchison, esq., of Monyrny, Aberdeenshire.

At Marylebone, John Cowley Fisher, esq., of Woodhall, to Sarah, youngest dau. of George H. Oliphant, esq., of Broadfield-house, Cumberland.

At Hornsey, George Puckle, esq., to Fanny Lucy Elizabeth, dau. of J. G. Nicholls, esq., of Richmond-road, Barnsbury-park.

At Catterick, Samuel, son of Samuel Pe rson, esq., of Lawton-hall, co. Chester, to Anne Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Anthony Cumby, Incumbent of Bolton-on-Swale.

At Scarbro', the Rev. Arthur Atkinson, M.A., fourth son of the late John Atkinson, esq., of Little Woodhouse, Leeds, to Sarah Harriet, eldest dau. of Edward S. Donner, esq., of Scarbro'.

July 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Augus. Drake, only son of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grovesnor-sq., and of West-lodge, Suffolk, to the Hon. Geraldine Frances Lee Dillon, youngest dau. of Viscount Dillon.

At Barnstable, Rhodes Bankes, esq., youngest son of the late Charles Bankes, esq., Blackheath, Kent, to Miss E. Packer, dau. of the late R. Packer, esq., Tavstock, near Barnstable.

At Clifton, Philip Oilphant Kington, esq., second son of the late Thomas Kington, esq., of Charlton-house, Wraxall, Somerset, to Henrietta, only dau. of William Henry Yaldwyn, esq., of Blackdown, Sussex.

At Brathay, Ambleside, the Rev. Samuel Peach Bouthflower, Incumbent of Brathay, to Margaret, second dau. of the late G. Redmayne, of Brathay-hall.

July 14. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Charles Shakspear, esq., of Langley Priory, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Brown, esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Hampstead, the Rev. William Pester Chappel, M.A., Rector of Camborne, Cornwall, to Susan Jane, eldest dau. of William Rivington, esq., of Hampstead.

At Southover, the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, Vicar of Willington, Bedfordshire, to Caroline Yard, second dau. of the Rev. John Scobell, Rector of All Saints' and Southover, Lewes.

At All Saints', Cambridge-terr., the Rev. Edw. Comerford Hawkins, M.A., of Exeter College, and of Brighton College, to Jane Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Archibald Grahame, esq., of Great George-st., Westminster, and Upper Brunswick-pl., Brighton.

At Broxbourne, William Palmer Hale, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son

of the Ven. the Archdeacon of London, to Mary, younger dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Donat Henchy O'Brien, of Yew-house, Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Southsea, Michael W. Cowan, esq., M.D., R.N., to Emma Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Commander John White Prichard, R.N..

At Kensington, the Rev. Edleston R. Williams, B.A., Curate of Battlefield, Salop, to Sarah Rose Maria, second dau. of the late Richard Edleston, esq., solicitor, Nantwich; and at the same time and place, Thomas S. Shekell, esq., of Little Comberton, Worcestershire, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Richard Edleston, esq.

July 16. At St. Mark's, Surbiton, H. Wyld, esq., of Gilston, Fifehire, to Susan Constance, fourth dau. of Benjamin Kennedy, esq., of Surbiton-hill, Surrey.

July 19. At Addlestone, Surrey, W. Henry, eldest son of William Priest, esq., of Tudor-house, Addlestone, to Isabella, eldest dau. of J. Wells, esq., Hamm-court, Addlestone.

At Lighthorne, Warwickshire, Bolton King, esq., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles and the Lady Charlotte Palmer.

At St. Thomas's, Orchard-st., Portman-sq., the Rev. Owen Luttrell Mansel, fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Mansel, C.B., to Louisa Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Lord William Montagu.

July 20. At Marylebone, Henry C. Deedes, esq., to Mary Bell, youngest dau. of the late R. Alexander, esq., of Kentucky, U.S., and sister of S. C. A. Alexander, esq., of Airdrie-house, N.B.

At Plymouth, Henry A. Hoare, esq., of Wavendon-house, Bucks, and of Oxenham, Devon, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, bart., of Stourhead, Wilts, to Julia Lucy, eldest dau. of Thomas Veale Lane, esq., and grand-dau. of the Right Hon. Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth.

At Snaith, Frank Henry Eadon Eadon, esq., Capt. 3rd West York Militia, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. J. Serjeantson, Vicar of Snaith.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

June 25. At his residence in Hertford-street, Mayfair, aged 82, Charles Augustus Bennet, Earl of Tankerville and Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, county of Middlesex, in the Peerage of Great Britain.

The deceased was eldest son of Charles, fourth Earl, and Emma, second daughter and coheir of Sir James Colebrooke. He was born 28th of April, 1776. He married, the 28th of July, 1806, Mademoiselle Corisande Grammont, daughter of the late Duc de Grammont, by whom he leaves surviving issue the Countess of Malmesbury and Lord Ossulston, now Earl of Tankerville. The late Earl was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1795, and previous to his succeeding his father as fifth Earl, in December, 1822, he sat in the House of Commons as representative for Steyning, and subsequently, from 1806 to 1818, represented Knaresborough in that assembly. He was appointed in 1806 Treasurer to the King's Household, when he was made a Privy Councillor. The late Peer was a Conservative in politics, but of late years, from partial blindness, he abstained from all matters of public business. He is succeeded in the earldom and family estates by his only son, Charles, Lord Ossulston, born January 10, 1810, and married January 29, 1850, to Lady Olivia, only daughter of the late (and sister of the present) Duke of Manchester. The present Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was representative in the House of Commons for the Northern Division of the county of Northumberland from 1832 up to the late general election.

It is only a few weeks since his lordship was summoned to the House of Peers for the barony of Ossulston.

### THE RT. REV. BISHOP MALTBY.

July 3. At his house in Upper Portland-place, aged 89, the Right Rev. Edw. Maltby, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham.

The deceased, who was of the Evangelical school in the Church, was the son of Mr. George Maltby, of Norwich. He was born in St. George Tombland, in the city of Norwich, in 1770, and went to the Norwich Grammar-school under Dr. Parr, when only nine years of age. For more than six years he was there guided along the flowery path of learning, and the foundations of those accomplishments were laid which made Dr. Maltby one of the greatest scholars of the age. When Parr resigned the school at Norwich, Maltby was only fifteen, and was the head boy of the school, and was sent, by the advice of his venerable preceptor, to Winchester. Dr. Joseph Warton, the master, said he was the best and most amiable of young men. He then went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he gained many honours. In 1790 he obtained Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode, and for the Epigrams, again in 1791 for the Greek Ode. In 1792 he gained the Craven Scholarship; and in the same year he was eighth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medalist. From the commencement of his honourable career Bishop Maltby had to encounter highly gifted competitors, for his academical triumphs were gained in contests with rivals who, as was recognised in after-life, were of no ordinary talents.



And when he collected the fruits of his mature studies and edited that great repository of Greek literature, Morell's *The-saurus*, or, as he termed it, *Lexicon Græco-Pro-sodiacum*, he was at once providing a most acceptable help to the young and toiling student, and delighting and often instructing the very advanced scholar.

But Bishop Maltby had a higher view in his classical studies. He felt how important it is in a Christian divine to see if something may not be obtained from this source and rendered subservient to the noblest interests of religion. Very early, therefore, after his entrance on the sacred profession, and after he had been selected by the Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop Pretyman, to be his examining chaplain, he published his "Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion," a work which passed shortly into a second edition. Pursuing a similar course, he gave to the world a variety of sermons, preached on interesting occasions, some before the University of Cambridge. Amongst the latter is one on the "Proper Employment of Time," which was listened to with much attention when delivered, and to which some persons distinguished in subsequent life have been pleased to trace back the stimulus to their early exertions.

For many years, from 1824—1833, Bp. Maltby filled the justly-coveted pulpit of Lincoln's Inn, as successor to Bp. Heber; and there—whilst he preached before his distinguished congregation, and brought to bear upon practical truths the illustrations derived from theological research—the charms of his voice and of his dignified elocution, well proved afterwards in this diocese, will be always remembered by those who heard him.

He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and was translated to Durham in 1836. He resigned the latter see, under Act of Parliament, in September, 1856, which took away his seat in Parliament, and left him an annuity of £4,500.

After the translation of Bishop Maltby to this see, one of the most considerable of the objects which presented themselves to him, in connection with literature, was the share which he found himself called upon to take in fixing upon a secure basis the position of the new University of Durham. At the demise of his predecessor, its zealous founder, there was much which remained to be done to carry his intentions into execution. His discernment had, indeed, already selected a staff of instructors such as has rarely been equalled, and had added to them the superintendence of a Warden of no common acuteness and fitness for the situation. Yet the necessary

diversion of large funds for the purposes of a yet untried institution was viewed under no concealed doubts by some of the more influential members of the Episcopal Bench. There was danger also from another quarter. Those who were then at the head of affairs, pressed upon by the temper of the times, asked for concession to Dissenters which extended beyond those to which an institution, essentially resting upon our Church establishment, could with propriety agree. Hence, the task which Bishop Maltby undertook was no easy one, and he address-d himself to it with the greatest solicitude. By the influence of some of the opponents, from their personal regard for himself; with others, by the union of firmness and conciliation, he at length effected the object, and dispersed all difficulties. Throughout, indeed, the whole period of his episcopate, he was the zealous friend of the University, instituted prizes to be competed for, and so early as three years before it received Dr. Routh's noble benefaction, had arranged with his family the transfer of his own most valuable library to the Durham University, as a memorial of his regard, and especially to encourage and assist students of classical literature.

#### THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

June 3. The Right Rev. John Bowen, LL.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone.

He was appointed to the see in 1857. Having had several attacks of the yellow fever, so often and so fatally prevailing on that coast, and having got over them, it was hoped that his life would be spared for many years. On the 14th of February his lordship left Freetown to visit the southern part of his diocese, a journey which, in the case of two of his predecessors, was shortly followed by their deaths. He returned in health, but during his absence malignant fever had broken out in the colony. On the 15th of May the right rev. prelate held an ordination in the Cathedral, although feeling so ill that he had provided assistance in case his strength should fail. He recovered somewhat, and during the following week engaged actively in the business of the Church, holding a confirmation, and visiting the sick. On the morning of Sunday, the 22nd of May, he walked into the town from Fourah Bay, and preached an earnest sermon, exhorting his hearers to "set their affections on things above." In the afternoon his increasing illness compelled him to go to bed. For two days, while the fever was progressing, he retained full consciousness. His power of

speech then left him, and soon afterwards he became unconscious. He lingered until the morning of Saturday, the 2nd of June, when he breathed his last. His remains were taken to the cathedral, and thence to the burial ground, with every demonstration of respect and regard. The deceased bishop was in the early part of his life engaged in farming operations in Canada. When the rebellion broke out he served in the militia in that country. In 1842 he came to Ireland, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.D. Subsequently he was ordained by the present Bishop of Durham, then Bishop of Ripon. At the time of his death Dr. Bowen had occupied the see two years and five months, a somewhat longer period than any of his predecessors. The deceased prelate was a man of great energy and strong physical powers; but, unhappily, it is said, he was not always mindful that an African climate was very different from the healthy bracing climate of our Canadian possessions.

#### CHIEF-JUSTICE EUSTIS.

GEORGE EUSTIS was born in Boston, on the 20th of October, 1796, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Gray Eustis. He received his education at the Boston schools and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1815. Although a good scholar, he neither sought nor gained very high college honours, resembling in this many other eminent lawyers, whose rank in college was reversed by their rank in life. Among his class-mates were Professor Parsons, Dr. Palfrey, and President Sparks. With the former he formed a college friendship which continued through life.

Soon after graduating he accompanied his uncle, Governor William Eustis, who was at that time appointed minister to the Hague, as his private secretary, and it was while residing at the Hague in this capacity that Judge Eustis began the study of the civil law, which he afterwards practised and administered with so much success.

On his return from Europe, in 1819, he went to New Orleans, then almost a foreign city, and after completing his professional studies there, began the practice of the law. The bar of New Orleans had at this time a high reputation for learning and ability. Judge Eustis' success was, however, rapid and complete, and was due entirely to his learning and mental vigour, and not to the use of any of those arts of the advocate by which

rapid success is often gained. Clear, direct, logical, and sensible as a speaker, he was soon known as a thorough lawyer.

He held successively the offices of Attorney-General, Secretary of State, President of the Board of Currency, and in 1839 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, but resigned that office in the following year to travel abroad, not, however, until he had shewn a capacity for its duties which made his loss felt.

In 1846, when the Supreme Court of Louisiana was reorganised under the new constitution of that year, Judge Eustis was appointed Chief-Justice, and continued to hold the office during the existence of that constitution; but when, in 1853, the constitution provided for the election of judges by the people, he retired from the bench, and declined to be a candidate for election, because he was unwilling to hold the office by the new tenure. He had used his influence against this change in the tenure of judicial office, and the event has more than justified every fear which he then expressed.

Judge Eustis returned to the bar, and entered at once upon a very large practice, furnishing a striking instance of, what is so rare, a second success as a lawyer, after remaining many years upon the bench. This success was undoubtedly due to his great mental and physical vigour, which remained unimpaired by age or disease up to the time of the illness which resulted in his death at New Orleans on the 22nd of December last.

#### CANON DOUGLAS.

July 15. At Durham, aged 66, the Rev. Henry Douglas, one of the Canons of the Cathedral.

The death of the rev. gentleman has caused a general feeling of sorrow and regret in this city and neighbourhood, and the loss sustained is one which cannot be easily replaced. A zealous and consistent supporter of the Church, and a valued member of the Chapter to which he belonged, he had endeared himself to all classes, by his true kindness and courtesy, while his general benevolence and liberality will cause his name to be gratefully remembered, not only by individuals, but in all the local and diocesan charities and institutions of which he was a warm supporter. His life was, in the common sense of the word, uneventful, having been spent in the exercise of his profession from the time of his leaving college. Educated at Rugby, he graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1815, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in



1818. Immediately on his ordination he took clerical duty for some time in Ireland, where he was also tutor to the present Lord Enniskillen, who has always retained a warm and affectionate regard for him. In the year 1822 he was presented to the living of Newland, in Gloucestershire, where he remained till the year 1832, having, during that interval, been appointed Rural Dean, and Prebendary, and Precentor of Llandaff. In 1832 he was appointed, by the late Bishop Van Mildert, to the large and populous parish of Whickham, near Gateshead; and in 1834 he was preferred by the same prelate to a canonry in Durham. Shortly after his resignation of Whickham he took the rectory of Salwarpe, in Worcestershire, which he held till 1849. Since which time he has resided in Durham up to the date of his death.

The funeral took place on Wednesday the 20th. Shortly before 9 o'clock the funeral procession moved from the residence of the deceased, in the college. Mr. Rowlandson, treasurer, Mr. Edward Peele, registrar, Mr. W. Peele, receiver to the Dean and Chapter, and Mr. W. Stoker, surgeon to the deceased, preceded the coffin. Mr. R. A. D. Gresley, the brother, the Rev. Charles King, son-in-law, and five sons of the deceased, followed as mourners. They were joined in the cloisters by the Very Rev. the Dean, the Bishop of Exeter, Archdeacon Thorp, Archdeacon Coxe, Rev. Canon Jenkyns, Rev. Canon Edwards, Archdeacon Bland, Rev. T. Chevallier, Rev. E. Sneyd, Rev. J. Cartwright, Rev. W. Greenwell, Rev. H. Stoker, Rev. J. H. Dykes, Rev. J. B. Dykes, &c. The procession then entered the cathedral by the south door and walked to the choir, the Dean reading the Burial Service. The Psalms were chaunted by the choir, and the anthem, "O Lord, hear," Handel, was sung in a most impressive and solemn manner. A very large number of the inhabitants of the city, including the Mayor and the majority of the members of the Corporation, were present. The Dean read the beautiful Burial Service at the grave (in the cathedral yard) in a most solemn and impressive manner, and appeared to be greatly affected. The principal tradesmen of the town closed their shops as a mark of the high respect in which deceased was held by men of all classes in the city. Into the feelings of his private circle we would not seek to intrude, but when we sorrow for a loss like this, it is impossible but that that feeling should arise from a sympathy for those who are more nearly concerned in the bereavement.—*Durham paper.*

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVII.

REV. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPPS.

July 12. At Hathern Rectory, near Loughborough, aged 75, and in the 51st of his incumbency, the Rev. E. T. March Phillipps, Rector of Hathern, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester.

He was a younger son of the late Thomas March Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon-park, and formerly of Moyle Court, Hants.; he was educated with an elder brother, S. M. Phillipps, Esq., late Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, at the Charterhouse, and at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. He graduated in January 1804, before he had completed his 20th year, with the high honour of sixth wrangler, the late Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Kaye, being senior wrangler of the year, and the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Monk, being placed next below Mr. P. on the Tripos. Mr. P. spent the years between his degree and his ordination in college, availing himself of such opportunities of instruction as Cambridge afforded in medicine and its subsidiary sciences, especially that of chemistry, in which he became a proficient. Even then his aim was, by these studies, to fit himself for more extensive usefulness as a country clergyman. He was ordained in 1808, and shortly after admitted to the living of Hathern, of which his father was patron. For fifty years he was, pre-eminently, the pastor of his parish. Early and late he was ready to work in any way for the good of any of his people. Long before such things were common, the education of the children of the parish, the Sunday schools, evening classes for instruction in writing and arithmetic, as well as meetings for religious instruction and prayer, were instituted or carried on with unsparing labour, and with a degree of efficiency seldom equalled. Gradually he effected the re-pewing of his church, so as to give increased accommodation; the building of a Sunday school-room; the erection of the hamlet of Thorpe Acre into a separate parochial district, having its own new church and parsonage; and, finally, (with the energetic help of his son-in-law, the Rev. E. Smythies,) the erection of large and convenient schools, with master's house attached, for the children of Hathern. Throughout his course, he took the liveliest interest in the young people of his parish, bestowed much personal labour on the instruction of the elder classes in the Sunday school, and of all who became candidates for confirmation; and was felt by numbers who thus grew up under his eye, to be indeed their spiritual

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father, their kindest and wisest earthly friend. His early medical studies were carried on with the help of his valued friend, Dr. Pouch, and were turned to practical account for the good of his parishioners. In the year 1816, Hatfield suffered dreadfully from typhoid fever, of which about 200 cases occurred in a population of about 1,200. The whole of the cases Mr. Phillips visited and relieved; in nearly two-thirds of them the best medical treatment was left in his hands. At this time he was suffering grievously from disease of the hip-joint, and, in fact, dragged himself on crutches from one bed to another. In the following winter he had a severe attack of fever, after which (with the accumulating infirmities from which he had long suffered) he was incapable of the same bodily exertions as before, but continued to labour incessantly beyond his strength, in every good work which had not become physically impossible to him. Besides the pastoral work in his own parish, to which the first place was always given, he took the deepest interest in the Bible Society, acted as one of its secretaries for the Loughborough district, and was in truth the soul of all its operations in North Leicestershire for many years. In latter years, he took much interest in the cause of the temperance and total abstinence societies. He had instituted a benefit club in his parish, all the accounts of which he kept personally for years, and on which, to the last, he bestowed much anxious thought and labour. While yet no man ever was less in danger of forgetting to give the first place to direct spiritual objects, he was always ready to bestow his time, his labour, and his money unsparingly to promote whatever tended to the moral, social, or intellectual improvement of his fellow men. Mr. Phillips was married in 1812, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Christopher Hayes, Esq., who survives him. His second son died in early youth; his eldest, after long years of patient suffering, when of an age to have been for some time his father's intimate friend; his youngest daughter, when her father's declining age seemed most to need and to find delight in her bright and happy spirit. His youngest son and three daughters alone remain.

THE REV. THOMAS CLARK, M.A.

July 8. At Glasgow, aged 52, the Rev. Thomas Clark, formerly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Clark was born in Dundee in 1807. He was sent to St. Andrew's College,

where he was supported partly by his parents, and partly by several benefactors, which he had previously gained. In every class he took the first prize, contending against opponents who have since cleared for themselves a way to legal and literary distinction. The late Rev. scholars, Professor Glasgow, and the late Professor Alexander were his teachers in St. Andrew's. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Dundee, after which the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Lethbridge, in the Presbytery of Dunkeld, appointed Mr. Clark his assistant, to which parish he was presented by the Crown on that revolutionary decree. Under the provisions of the Veto Act, Mr. Clark was objected to by the parishioners. This resulted the struggle in the Church Courts, famous as the Lethbridge case. From the Presbytery and the General Assembly, Mr. Clark appealed to the Court of Session; he was victorious, and the event ended in the disruption of 1843. In the enjoyment of ample damages, Mr. Clark retired to Ferry-Porton Craig, where he resided for two years, and where some of his habits were discovered to be opposed to the laws of the Church, and he was deposed from the ministry. He then took a journey to Portugal, where he remained for some time. He afterwards returned to Scotland, where he has since been employed in literary situations. He commenced first with the Messrs. Chambers, writing for their publications, and was subsequently employed by the Messrs. Blackie, of Edinburgh, in getting up the "Imperial Gazetteer." On the starting of the "Daily Bulletin" he was engaged on the literary staff of the paper, but left it for the "Glasgow Daily News." On the merging of the two papers, he rejoined the "Bulletin," in connection with which he remained until his death.

REV. G. PRETTYMAN.

June 23. Aged 69, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. G. Prettyman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral and Canon of Winchester.

The deceased had held the Chancellery of Lincoln Cathedral—returned as worth £1,750 per annum (but really worth, with its appurtenances, a great deal more, for nearly half a century, and with it a prebend of St. Asaph, in Lincoln Cathedral (which included the living and also the curacies of Elston, Collington, and Spurston, value £102 per annum) and the perpetual curacy of Nettleham, Lincolnshire. He also held the living of Chalfont, Bucks., (returned as worth £915

per annum,) and the living of Wheat-  
hamstead, Herts., together with the curacy  
of Harpenden, returned as worth £1356  
per annum, for upwards of 40 years. He  
was a Canon of Winchester Cathedral,  
valued at £913 per annum; Prebend of  
Biggleswade in Lincoln Cathedral, and  
also patron of the Vicarage, worth £300  
per annum, and impropiator of the great  
tithes. He was the second son of Bishop  
Pretyman Tomline, for some time Bishop  
of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester.  
He married in 1812 into an Essex family  
named Tower, and has left several children,  
one of whom was married to G. K. Jarvis,  
Esq., of Doddington. Several desirable  
preferments have become available by the  
death of the deceased, but the revenues of  
the Chancellorship will be estreated, the  
old sinecures ceasing with the deaths of  
the present holders, and the incomes go  
to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for  
the purpose of increasing small livings.  
The Chaplaincy of the Hospital of St.  
Leonard's, Newark, is also said to have  
been held by him. The deceased was edu-  
cated at Eton College, and at Trinity Col-  
lege, Cambridge. Three months of the year  
he resided at Lincoln, three months at Win-  
chester, and the remainder of the year he  
spent at his Rectory at Wheathamstead, at  
which place his remains were interred. The  
following account of other patronage held  
by the family is from the "Morning Star:"  
—The Precentor, the next younger bro-  
ther of the deceased, has, besides the pre-  
centorship, the Prebend of Langford Eccle-  
siasæ; the Rectory of Middleton Stoney,  
Oxfordshire; the Rectory of Wulgrave,  
Northamptonshire; and the Rectory of  
Wroughton, Wiltshire. Of these three  
valuable preferments the Precentor made  
no return whatsoever, so that with respect  
to the precise incomes they yield we are  
in the dark. The Precentor is patron of  
the Rectory of Kilsby, Northamptonshire,  
value £150, and impropiator of the great  
tithes; he is also patron of the five Per-  
petual Curacies in Lincoln—St. Margaret  
with St. Peter in Eastgate (this alternately  
with the Prebend of Heydor,) St. Mark,  
St. Michael, St. Peter at Gowts, and St.  
Swithin. The Chancellor and the Pre-  
centor shared, with the rest of the Chap-  
ter of the cathedral, in the right of  
presentation to twenty-one Vicarages, five  
Rectories, and two Perpetual Curacies.  
The Precentor also held the office of  
Chaplain-warden of the Mere Hospital,  
which has been the subject of Chancery  
proceedings. The Rev. F. Cumming, of  
Cardington, was Warden in 1812, and the  
tenant was a Mr. Manby; seven of the  
twenty-one years' lease had run out, and

Mr. Manby sought a renewal. Mr. Cum-  
ming, an old man, asked a fine of £4,412.  
This was deemed exorbitant, and the lease  
was suffered to run on, Mr. Manby, who  
was middle aged, thinking that Mr. Cum-  
ming, who was old, must come to, as if he  
persisted in obstinacy he would get no-  
thing; but in 1816 Mr. Manby was check-  
mated. Dr. Pretyman Tomline, then  
Bishop of Lincoln, presented Mr. Cum-  
ming to a more valuable living than that  
of Cardington. Mr. Cumming resigned  
the Wardenship of Mere, and the Bishop  
collated his son, the Precentor, the Rev.  
Richard Pretyman, though, should there  
be a vacancy in the see, the Dean and  
Chapter were patrons of the Hospital.  
The Precentor was a very young man, and  
Mr. Manby middle aged. In 1817 Mr.  
Manby applied for a renewal, and the Rev.  
R. Pretyman with a thorough apprecia-  
tion of his position and ability to dictate  
terms, declined to renew, but offered to  
purchase Mr. Manby's interest. In 1819,  
after much negotiation, a renewal was  
effected, Major Colegrave, the successor  
of Mr. W. Manby, paying the Warden  
£9,528 4s. 1d. The property consisted  
of 874 acres of land, and the Warden took  
the whole rental, except £24 yearly paid  
to six pensioners.—The Rev. J. R. Pretym-  
man, another of the family, was, in 1811,  
presented by Bishop Pretyman Tomline  
to the Rectory of Sherrington, value £681,  
and the Rectory of Winwick, value £567.  
He was also Prebend of Aylesbury in Lin-  
coln Cathedral, value £75 yearly, with  
the presentation to the Perpetual Curacy  
of Asgarby, value £34, and the impropria-  
tion of the great tithes; and with the pre-  
sentation to the Vicarage of Aylesbury,  
value £330, with the proceeds of the land  
commuted for the great tithes. The Rev.  
J. R. Pretyman was also appointed, in  
1815, Warden or Master of the Hospital in  
Spital in the Street: the annual value of  
the endowment is about £1000 a-year,  
and the payment yearly made by the War-  
den, prior to the new scheme settled by  
the Court of Chancery, was only £64, so  
that in twenty-one years—from 1815 to  
1835—Mr. Pretyman pocketed more than  
£18,000.

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ROBERT PASHLEY, ESQ., Q.C.

May 29. Aged 54, Robert Pashley,  
Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, late  
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and  
Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Ses-  
sions.

Mr. Pashley was descended from a very  
ancient and respectable family in the  
county of York, where he was born on the



4th of September, 1835. He took his degree at the University of Cambridge in 1822. He was there distinguished both in Mathematics and Classics, obtaining a place among the Wranglers in the Tripos, and in the First Class in the other. In 1830 he was elected at his first dining Fellow of Trinity College. In 1832 he took the degree of M.A. and as a travelling Fellow of Trinity made the tour of Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and Crete, having already achieved sufficient distinction to receive the assistance of the Admiralty for this purpose, by their offer of a passage on board a ship of the Royal Navy. The result appeared in one of the most elaborate and learned books of travel ever produced, towards the publication of which the University contributed by a liberal grant from their own funds. In 1837 he was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. He went, at first, to the Western Circuit, which he soon left for the Northern, and joined the West Riding Sessions, where his rapidly increasing business led betimes to distinction on Circuit and in Westminster-hall. In 1838 he had the misfortune to lose, among other property, his large and valuable library, by a fire in the Temple; a very serious loss, which he endeavoured to retrieve by the cheerfulness and good-temper with which he bore it. In 1851 he was appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel, and elected a Benchet of the Inner Temple. In 1852 he offered himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, first at the city of York, and afterwards at King's Lynn, in neither place successfully, but at the latter he polled a large number of the electors. In 1856 he succeeded the late Mr. Sergeant Adams in the office of Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Pashley married in 1853 a Prussian lady, Marie, the only daughter of the Baron Von Lauer of Berlin. By her he had three children, who with their mother survive their irreparable loss. His remains were buried in Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday the 4th of June.

Mr. Pashley's talents, his acquirements and his labours, were of no ordinary kind. Endowed by nature with great energy and activity of intellect, he possessed a most capacious and retentive memory, a calm and even temper, kind and cheerful affections, and that facility of patient and eager attention, and of continued concentration of thought, which is most necessary to eminence. By unwearied industry he had made himself a thorough scholar, a profound lawyer, and an excellent jurist, in addition to those acquirements of general learning and science which accompany a

liberal education and cultivated taste. In classical studies he had few equals. Indeed, the man who had ever read half as much Greek as Mr. Pashley knew by heart, might even make some pretensions to scholarship. In German, Italian, and French literature his reading and recollection were varied and extensive. And as an English author he was known by his *Travels in Greece*, by his works upon *Pauperism and Poor Laws*, and by his contributions to the *Reviews*; productions to be regarded not less as the fruit of just than the promise of future labour. At the Bar he was, as an advocate, less eminent for eloquence than for discretion and sagacity in the conduct and management of a cause; and as a legislator his sobriety and precision of argument were pre-eminent. It was perhaps owing in no small degree to these qualities in a counsel of his position, that the Court of Queen's Bench were some time shrouded into a series of decisions so refined and nicely artificial upon a subject of Sessions Law, that an Act of Parliament was at last proposed to terminate them, on the saying at Westminster was, "To put down Pashley." No man, however, underepreciated such learning that himself. No man's mind was ever better stored with the principles of the law, or more familiar with its abstractions and maxims, with its reasons and objects. The Roman law, ancient and later, the conflict of the laws of most civilized countries, their legislation and jurisdiction, occupied a small portion of his studies, and no inconsiderable place in his library; which for a private person was one of the largest and best selected. On the Bench at the Middlesex Sessions he discharged the duties and responsibilities of a very arduous station with remarkable talent and vigour, with perfect fairness and temper, with carefulness and despatch. But this also was an employment very unequal to his capacity and accomplishments. Well adapted as they undoubtedly were for any eminence of position in the profession, they were perhaps still better suited for administrative services; where, however, it was never his fate to be engaged. In the midst of his many various and excessive labours, professional, judicial, and literary, his career was brought to a sudden close. Beside the irreparable loss to his family and his friends, the profession misses one of its most gifted and accomplished members, and the public one of its most able and earnest servants. But beyond this there is nothing to lament or regret. His career has been most useful, honourable, and successful, and its end was unexpected and happy, and almost

glorious. Till near the last he retained all his faculties and recollections, and in the full maturity of life, in the midst of his duties and employments, in the bosom of his family, surrounded and beloved by his friends, respected and honoured by the public, he accepted death like a sage, as if it concerned others only and were a matter of indifference to himself, and, with entire submission to Providence, he resigned his mortal existence without a murmur or a sigh.

EDWIN MARTIN ATKINS, ESQ., F.S.A.

May 5. At Weston-super-Mare, whether he had gone to place one of his sons at school, Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, near Wantage, aged 51.

The death of this excellent man was not occasioned by diphtheria, as at first stated, but was owing to tubercular affection of the throat, producing suffocation.

Mr. Atkins was a thorough English country gentleman, one of a race which, though still happily by no means rare, is not on the increase amongst us. From the time of his majority, when he became the master of Kingston Lisle and the family estates, he resided, almost without interruption, in his own house. Had he not loved the place of his birth as he did, and acknowledged and accepted, as few men have done, the duties of his position, he might have found many unanswerable reasons for absenteeism. The old house is a very large one, and on his accession was in very bad repair. Most men would have contracted with some great London firm, and have gone on the Continent, or to some favourite watering-place, for a year or two, while the repairs were executed. Mr. Atkins never left home, but set to work, with the masons and carpenters of his own and neighbouring villages, to place his house in order, doing a little at a time. Thus he kept the mechanics of the neighbourhood in full employ for many years, and encouraged native talent. He himself was no mean proficient in wood-carving, and his judicious encouragement has raised the character of work in the whole district. In his beautiful grounds he was constantly opening new views, making roads, and landscape-gardening on a large scale, directing everything himself and employing home talent only.

He was the mainstay of the hunt at his end of the county, and a fearless and admirable rider. He was, in other respects, a keen sportsman, but allowed only a moderate head of game to be kept up on his estates; and his own tenants and the neighbouring yeomanry were constantly

invited during the season to join his shooting parties. They never went home empty-handed, and there was no labourer in the parish who did not receive presents of rabbits and hares in the winter. We need scarcely add that the Squire never sold a head of game, and that there never was in this or any other county a magistrate who was more justly lenient to unlucky poachers. In short, under him game-preserving was no evil.

He was the great patron of cricket and all manly sports in the Vale. The weekly meetings in his park will long be remembered as the most pleasant gatherings of the Country side.

During the last years of his life he took a great interest in antiquarian researches. Probably his attention was first turned in this direction by the many interesting remains in his neighbourhood. Four out of the famous seven barrows on the Berkshire Downs are on his estate, and the "Blowing Stone" belonged to him.

As a magistrate he was invaluable. His thorough knowledge and loving appreciation of his country neighbours, parsons, farmers, yeomen, tradesmen, and labourers, enabled him to heal divisions, and keep every one in good temper. And his keen appreciation of rustic humour, and of originality of every kind, made him one of the most charming *raconteurs*. The good folk enjoyed his stories, and loved to talk with him and to hear him tell them, even when they bore on their own little oddities.

Mr. Atkins received his education at Rugby\*, and afterwards graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 10th of December, 1857. He had, as already observed, for some years past directed his attention to archaeology, and in company with that zealous antiquary, Dr. Wilson, President of Trinity College, Oxford, opened several ancient barrows on the Berkshire Downs. His last researches were directed to a careful and systematic examination of the vallum of the camp above Uffington, which led to some curious results which he was about to communicate to the Society of Antiquaries. These, we trust, will in due time be brought before that learned body.

Mr. Atkins was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Berks, Chairman of the Wantage Bench of Magistrates, and served the office of High Sheriff in the year 1844. He married Miss Duffield, daughter of the

\* He was not contemporary with the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," as stated in a provincial journal, Mr. Hughes being about ten years his junior.

late Thomas Duffield, Esq., of Marcham Park, and sister of the present High Sheriff, by whom he leaves eight children to mourn, with her, their irreparable loss.

The following sketch, so well describing the personal appearance of the subject of this brief memoir, occurs in the "Scouring of the White Horse." Its fidelity will be recognised by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. It may be here remarked that his care for the White Horse, of which he has been the guardian for many years, is gratefully acknowledged by the whole country; and the late successful "Scouring" of that noble monument was started, organized, and carried through from beginning to end by him. It is the London clerk who speaks:—

"Well, this was the first Squire I had ever seen, so I looked at him with all my eyes; and if all Squires were like him, I don't wonder at Joe's getting in a passion at our talk in Faringdon Market. I should think he must be about forty-five years old, and stands not far short of six feet high; for when he came to stand by Joe I could see he was the taller of the two, but he didn't look so tall quite when he stood by himself, I suppose because his figure was so good. For you never saw such a clean-made man; he was for all the world like a well-rounded wedge from his shoulders down, and his neck and head put on like a statue. He looked just as if he could have jumped the highest five-barred gate in the Vale, and then have carried it off on his shoulders, and run up the hill with it. And his face, which was well browned, was so manly and frank, and his voice so cheery, and he looked you so straight in the face, that you felt he wasn't ashamed of anything, or afraid of anybody; and so you looked him back and spoke out, and were twice as good a man at once yourself while you were talking to him."

May this brief and imperfect record of a good man's life stimulate others to follow so bright an example. For ourselves, we must respect the stern maxim of our German forefathers,—"*Feminiis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse.*" A.

#### E. DAWSON, ESQ.

THE late Edward Dawson, Esq., of Whalton-house, Leicestershire, who died at his residence on the 1st June, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, was an active magistrate for his native county. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Dawson, Esq., by his wife Susan, eldest daughter of Thomas March Phillips, Esq., of Garendon-park, near Loughborough;

and the position of the Dawsons among the "county families" of Leicestershire may be gathered from the fact that his grandfather served the office of high-sheriff of that county early in the reign of Geo. III., and that his great-grandfather discharged the same post in the reign of George I.

Mr. Dawson was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1826. Early in life he identified himself with the cause of Liberal progress; and on the retirement of Mr. Thomas Paget, of Humberstone, from the representation of Leicestershire in Dec. 1832, he was chosen as one of the members for the southern division of that county, which he continued to represent down to the dissolution which followed Sir Robert Peel's first accession to power in Dec. 1834. He is described in the "Parliamentary Companion" for 1833 as a decided Reformer, in favour of the ballot, short parliaments, a revision of the corn-laws, a thorough reform in the Established Church, and the total and immediate abolition of slavery.

The late Mr. Dawson was twice married, and he leaves a family. In right of his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of J. F. Simpson, esq., of Launde-abbey, Mr. Dawson became the proprietor of that beautiful seat and domain, where his brother, the late Henry Dawson, Esq., so long resided, and which is still occupied by the mother-in-law of both the deceased brothers, Mrs. Finch Simpson. He succeeded in the estates of Whalton and Launde-abbey by his eldest son, Edward Dawson, Esq., captain in the Enniskillen Regiment of Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the Crimea, and is now serving in India.

As a magistrate resident in the Loughborough division, Mr. Dawson was most active, punctual and useful, and he took a strong interest in all measures relating to the county and affecting its welfare, and he is much missed from his "accustomed place" in the quarter and petty sessions.—*Law Times.*

#### F. R. ATKINSON, ESQ.

THE late Fenton Robinson Atkinson, Esq., of the Grove, Wittington, solicitor, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, on the 12th Nov. 1784. In 1792 his father left Leeds and came to Manchester, where he resided for a short time; he then went to Westhoughton, in Lancashire, and carried on business as a manufacturer.

From his childhood, the tastes of the

late Mr. Atkinson were of a literary nature; he shewed great natural abilities for drawing, and in the first instance (as his aversion for business seemed to be unconquerable) he was intended for an artist, but he was compelled to relinquish this idea in consequence of his sight failing to such an extent as to unfit him for the pursuit; in the meantime, however, as an amusement, he had made considerable progress in wood-engraving. Eventually he was articled in the office of Knight and Heron, and afterwards of Mr. Higson, both in Manchester; he was admitted an attorney in the Court of King's Bench in May, 1810, and immediately joined Mr. Higson.

This partnership was dissolved in 1817, and for some years Mr. Atkinson continued alone, rapidly increasing his business connections, and attaining a very high reputation, both as a lawyer and as a literary man; he was well known as a most judicious book-collector on an extensive scale, not only in Manchester but throughout England; he also took a considerable part in public affairs in early life, zealously supporting and endeavouring to advance liberal views, then at a very low ebb, but which he lived to see become predominant. He had a peculiarly high reputation as a sound bankruptcy lawyer, and for many years took a decided lead in that department.

About 1829 he formed a partnership with Mr. Henry Birch, and in 1836 the firm became Atkinson, Birch, and Saunders; Mr. Birch died a few years afterwards, and Mr. Saunders in 1852. In January 1846 Mr. Atkinson's eldest son joined the firm. The late Mr. Atkinson did not take any active part in the business for many years, but, up to the last six months of his life, he retained his full mental vigour, in all its original clearness, although his bodily powers had been failing gradually for some time before his decease.

In May 1858 considerable interest was excited in literary circles by the sale of Mr. Atkinson's library, decided upon in consequence of his removal into the country; the sale lasted ten days, and was attended during the whole time by parties from all parts of the kingdom; a considerable sum was realized, and, although this library contained some 13,000 volumes, it is said that there was not a single volume that he was not personally acquainted with.

Mr. Atkinson died on the 9th of June, 1859, in his seventy-fifth year, having been on the rolls as an attorney and solicitor upwards of forty-nine years, during the whole of which time he enjoyed a

high reputation. However much many may have differed from him in opinion, no one ever doubted his great abilities and honourable feelings. The business of which he has been for so many years the head, has devolved upon his eldest son and his son-in-law, Mr. Herford, the coroner for Manchester. One who knew him well, bears the following testimony to his professional worth:—"We sincerely hope that, at the close of our professional career, we may be enabled to look back with as little cause for self-reproach as the late Mr. Atkinson; he was a kind and indulgent father, a most staunch friend, and invariably liberal to all around him who had need of assistance from him; his name, it is true, was not often found in indiscriminate charity lists, but those who knew him best were well aware of very many private charities and kindnesses to considerable amounts."—*Law Times*.

#### JOHN ADDISON, ESQ.

July 4. At his residence, Winckley-square, Preston, aged 68, John Addison, Esq., Judge of the County Courts, North Lancashire Circuit.

The deceased was born April 21, 1791, and received his education, along with the late James Newsham, Esq., in Mr. Blanchard's school at Nottingham, and was subsequently articled with Messrs. Aspden and Shuttleworth, solicitors, of Preston. He, however, abandoned this branch of the legal profession, and was called to the bar in February, 1818. On the death of his father he was appointed Recorder of Clitheroe, and he also acted as assessor to the Sheriffs of Lancashire. When the establishment of County Courts took place in March, 1847, Mr. Addison was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to be Judge of No. 4 Circuit, which included Preston, Blackburn, Lancaster, Kirkham, Poulton, Garstang, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, and Burnley; but some time afterwards the three latter districts were attached to the No. 11 circuit. On the occasion of this change Mr. Addison received addresses from the inhabitants of Burnley and Colne. In 1857 he was presented with a most valuable piece of plate by the registrars of his circuit. On Sept. 23, 1831, Mr. Addison was elected a "Capital Burgess and Common Councilman" of the old corporation, and on Sept. 25, 1832, he was elected alderman. In the year 1833 he first filled the office of mayor. It was in this year that the parliamentary contest which ended in the rejection of Mr. Henry Hunt, took place, and Mr. Addison received a handsome tes-

testimonial in approval of his impartial conduct on that occasion. In 1812 he was elected Councillor for St. John's Ward. On Feb. 27, 1816, he was elected Alderman in the room of S. Horrocks, Esq., deceased; and again filled the office of Mayor in 1843-4. He was a Magistrate both of the county of Lancaster and the borough of Preston. Mr. Addison was a warm patron of the Preston, Lancaster, and Clitheroe Grammar Schools. He was also a liberal supporter of the Church, and of the charitable institutions of the town and neighbourhood. In our parish church is a beautiful painted window given by him, and in the grammar-school there is a screen which he presented, representing various scenes in English history. The funeral was private, and took place on Wednesday, the 20th. The deceased was interred in a vault constructed in St. Leonard's church, Balderston, in the neighbourhood of which, we understand, he had several estates. When the church was rebuilt Mr. Addison contributed liberally towards it. We may observe that the respected subject of this memoir was one of the youngest of twelve children of the late John Addison, solicitor, belonging to a family long connected with the town; the only survivor being his brother, T. B. Addison, Esq. The deceased had been a widower for many years, his only child being the wife of Colonel Crofton.

#### CHARLES HALL, ESQ.

June 6. At Osmington-ledge, near Weymouth, aged 63, Charles Hall, Esq.

He was born at Ansty, and was the second son of Mr. Hall, who some fifty years ago was conspicuous in the county as an archaeologist and geologist, and who communicated many interesting facts on Natural History to Mr. Gough when that gentleman was engaged in writing the second edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset.

From his earliest youth he devoted the chief portion of his time and attention to the pursuit of antiquities, and was ever foremost in prosecuting researches into the early Celtic and Roman remains which are still so abundant in the county. He was likewise devoted to the study of geology and numismatics, and has left behind him a large and valuable collection of antiquities. In coins, especially Roman relating to Britain, his collection was particularly rich, many of which are of the greatest rarity.

In private life it was his privilege to possess the esteem of a large circle of friends, to whom he was ever warm-

hearted and sincere; and as a kind and hospitable neighbour, a fond husband, a tender father, and a constant benefactor to the poor, few could surpass him.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

March 25. At East Maitland, New South Wales, at an advanced age, the Rev. *George Keylock Rusden*, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1815, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Rector of East Maitland, and Canon of Newcastle, N.S.W.

March 28. At Stanley, Falkland Islands, the Rev. *Henry Martyn Faulkner*, Chaplain to the British residents, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

June 12. At Clifton, Yorkshire, aged 66, the Rev. *George Cyrus Gordon*, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, Trinity College, Cambridge, C. of North Clifton, Notts.

June 14. At Wiston, Cumberland, aged 40, the Rev. *John Hutton*.

At Ipswich, aged 65, the Rev. *James Orford*, B.A. 1717, M.A. 1821, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Tattings-stone and Ipswich Unions.

June 19. At the Rectory, Lucea, Jamaica, the Rev. *Edward Galbraith*, Rector of Hanover.

At his house, in the College-yard, Worcester, the Rev. *W. H. Helm*, Head Master of the Worcester Cathedral School.

June 20. At Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, aged 56, the Rev. *W. T. Maudslow*, M.A., Incumbent of Berseford Episcopal Chapel, and Preacher at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-st.

July 21. At Finsdon, Sussex, aged 67, the Rev. *Geo. Doath*, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of Finsdon.

June 23. At Northleigh Rectory, Devon, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry Peter Daniell*.

June 24. At the Castle Priory, Wallingford, aged 43, the Rev. *John Greyson*, M.A., J.P. for Berks.

June 25. Aged 47, the Rev. *William Henry Gunner*, of the College, Winchester, and Rector of St. Swithill's, in that city.

At Weybread, Suffolk, aged 63, the Rev. *Wm. Deer*, Vicar of that parish, and formerly Curate of Weston-on-Trent, Derbyshire, for 25 years.

June 27. At Moretonhamstead, the Rev. *John Smethurst*.

June 30. At Lixwm, in the parish of Ysclog, Wales, the Rev. *Daniel Davies*. He was killed in his bedroom by lightning during a thunder-storm.

At his residence, North-parade, Grantham, aged 61, the Rev. *John Stoupe Waystaffe*, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, for twenty-five years Incumbent of the Endowed Rectory of Grantham, Curate of Doddington and Westborough, and one of the Surrogates of the district. He was ordained Curate of Brampton, near Chesterfield, in the year 1829, and resided four years in that parish during the incumbency of the late Rev. Dr. Cartwright, of Doncaster.

July 6. The Rev. *Henry Thomas*, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, West Fordington, and formerly chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

July 7. At the Rectory of Roydon, Diss, aged 80, the Rev. *Temple Frere*, M.A., Canon of Westminster. Mr. Temple Frere was of an old Norfolk family, many of whom have distinguished themselves; the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the colleague of Canning in the "Anti-Jacobin;" Mr. Sergeant Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge; Mr. B. Frere, H.E.I.C.S.; and Mr. H. B. E. Frere, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., our able Commissioner in Seinde, being nearly related to the deceased Canon. He was son of Mr. John Frere, of Roydon, Norfolk, and Finsingham, Suffolk, M.P. for Norwich, and was ordained deacon in 1804, and priest in 1803. In



1820 he was appointed to the family living of Roydon. He owned the greater part of Diss, and was very active as a magistrate of the Diss division. Having served for some time as chaplain to the House of Commons, he was gazetted to a canonry in Westminster in November, 1838, in company with the Rev. E. Repton, who had also held the same office.

July 8. Aged 64, the Rev. *John Randall*, Vicar of Lyonshall, Herefordshire.

July 12. Aged 91, the Rev. *Edward Griffith*, M.A., senior Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

At Bath, aged 75, the Rev. *Wm. H. Murch*, D.D., formerly President and Theological Tutor of Stepney College, London.

After a long and painful suffering from disease of the heart and paralysis, aged 61, the Rev. *John George Hounsfield*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Wadley, co. York, some time Chaplain to the troops at Sheffield, and Chaplain to Donald, sixth Earl of Airlie.

Suddenly, at Shirley-house, near Southampton, aged 49, the Rev. *Henry Nicholson Burrows*, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

July 14. At North Petherton, Somerset, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert H. Auber*, formerly Rector of Wanlip, Leicestershire.

July 15. At Washfield, aged 66, the Rev. *Wm. Walter Quartley*, Rector of Washfield.

June 13. At Brompton, aged 68, the Rev. *John Morrison*, D.D., late pastor of the Congregational Church at Chelsea. His remains were interred in Abney-park Cemetery. Mr. Stoughton, in his address, said of the deceased minister:—"He was for forty-three years the pastor of a large church and congregation. He was for thirty-two years editor of the 'Evangelical Magazine.' He was the author of more works than I can enumerate, some of which have had a large circulation. The biographer of the fathers and founders of the London Missionary Society, he caught their spirit and wore their mantle; as a director of the institution, he did not discharge the duties of his office in a common-place and perfunctory manner, but devoted to them much time, much thought, much energy."

June 24. At sea, on board the "Athenian" steam-vessel, aged 33, the Rev. *John Bridgart*, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, Sierra Leone and Gambia District.

July 7. At Darlington, aged 63, the Rev. *Isaac Denison*, Wesleyan minister. He commenced his ministry in 1823, and has laboured in various circuits in the kingdom for nearly 36 years. His loss will be sincerely lamented at Darlington, where he had been stationed for the last three years.

July 10. At his residence, Cloudeley-sq., Islington, the Rev. *J. Smith*, Wesleyan Minister.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 15. At Ballarat, Australia, aged 62, Heaton, fourth son of the late Sir William Champion de Crespigny.

April 21. At Camp, Roy, Bareilly, Oude, aged 20, Lieut. Kenricap Eyton Parry Jones, 38th Regt.

April 29. At Dacca, East Indies, Flora Elizabeth, wife of Charles F. Carnac, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

May 1. At Bombay, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. H. Vincent, 2nd Grenadiers.

May 2. On board the "Louisiana," on his passage from Rangoon, aged 37, Capt. Herbert Lloyd, 21st Madras N.I., youngest son of John William Lloyd, esq., Dan-yr-Allt, Langadock, Carmarthenshire.

May 3. At Rawul Pindee, Brigadier Hutchinson. MAG. VOL. CCVII.

son, commanding the Sindh Saugor District, Col. of H.M.'s 80th Foot.

May 5. At Ootacamund, Nellocherry Hills, Madras, Major-Gen. Lewis Wentworth Watson, of the Madras Army.

May 8. At Cephalonia, Count Rivarola, late 26th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Count Rivarola, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., and brother of Capt. Count W. Constantine Rivarola, late 67th Regt.

May 9. Drowned, on the West Coast of Africa, aged 28, Lieut. Thomas Haggerston Collingwood, fourth son of the late H. J. W. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn-tower and Cornhill-house, Northumberland.

Drowned by the capsizing of H.M.S. "Heron" in a tornado, on the West Coast of Africa, Mr. C. A. Smart, Master R.N.; also, Mr. Freeman, Paymaster of that ship.

May 10. At Bombar, aged 43, David Stewart, esq., surgeon H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

At Bura Ghat, on the river Nerbuddah, nine miles from Jubbulpore, India, aged 29, Richard Bodington, assistant engineer in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company's Service, second son of Geo. Bodington, of Driffold-house, Sutton Coldfield.

May 12. At Attock, Punjaub, India, of typhus fever, Lieut. Chas. Edward Woodward, of H.M.'s 98th Foot.

May 13. At Calcutta, aged 25, Edward Geo. Keppel Ravenhill, Capt. H.M.'s 11th Foot, late of the 99th Foot, eldest son of the late Rev. E. H. Ravenhill, Vicar of Leominster, Sussex.

May 14. At Calcutta, aged 31, John Bennett Evett Williams, Capt. 99th Foot, son of the late John Williams, esq., of Bandon, Cork.

May 19. At Rome, Lieut.-Col. Stisted. This officer was eldest son of Col. Stisted, of Ipswich, who belonged to an old Suffolk family. He entered the army, as Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons, in 1803, and served in the Peninsula campaigns under Wellington. In 1841 he retired from the service. For many years he resided at the Baths of Lucca, where his hospitable villa was opened to the *élite* of the society resorting thither.

May 20. Aged 112, an old and faithful slave, Joe, belonging to Mr. Joseph N. Boyd, of Hogansville, U.S.

May 21. At Kurrachee, Hindostan, of dysentery, aged 25, Charles William, only son of Chas. Wm. Lewis, of Town Malling, formerly of Eastbourne, Sussex.

May 26. At St. James's Rectory, Barbados, aged 23, Sophia Delafosse, elder surviving dau. of the Ven. C. Lawson, Archdeacon of Barbados.

May 27. At the residence of his father, the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Principal of King's College, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Edwin J. Jacob, esq., A.M., barrister-at-law.

May 29. At Quebec, Mrs. Somerville, wife of Mr. Alexander Somerville, formerly well known as the writer of political papers under the signature of "One who has Whistled at the Plough,"—who in July last left Liverpool for Canada with his wife and family,—leaving behind her six young children.

June 5. Judge Macan, one of the judges of the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy. His lordship was found dead in his bed, and is supposed to have died of disease of the heart.

June 7. At Chicklade, aged 43, Caroline Hannah, relict of the Rev. David Mead, and younger dau. of the late Charles Millett, esq.

At Abernethy, George Hamilton, esq., sometime writer in Forfar, and clerk and treasurer to the Strathmore and Lumleyden Road Trustees.

At Spanishtown, Jamaica, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gibbins, Q.W.I. Regt.

June 10. At Clepington, Jas. Thoms, esq.

June 12. Suddenly, at Leamington, Warwick., aged 53, Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Stokes, late of 39th Regt. He served throughout the Burmese war, and was also at the battle of Maharajpore. He received two war medals.

At Peake Farm, Warneford, the residence of her son, Anne, wife of J. Earwaker, esq., of Upper Wild.

June 13. At St. John's-wood, aged 30, Lieut. E. M. Hare, 28th Regt. M.N.I., and 1st Regt. Hyderabad Contingent.

June 14. At New Village, Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Jane, widow of Carroll Satchell, esq.

At Ash, Surrey, Elinor, widow of Major-Gen. Le Feuvre, H.E.I.C.S.

June 15. At Apsley-house, Huddersfield, after giving birth to a still-born posthumous child, aged 23, Lillias, relict of Thomas Blenkhorn, jun., esq., and dau. of Mr. Mathew Gloag, Perth.

At his residence, Garden-st., Morrice-town, at an advanced age, Sylvanus Gibbs, esq., formerly clerk in H.M.'s Dockyard.

At Florence, Gen. Count George de Manley.

June 16. At Chesterfield, aged 59, Mary, wife of Capt. Wood, R.N.

At his residence, Wigsborough, King's County, John Alexander Drought, esq., J.P., Capt. in the King's County Rifles, and formerly Capt. 65th Regt.

At Versailles, aged 65, Mary Virtue, relict of Major Wm. Gregory, E.I.C.S., only dau. of the late Thomas Brown Evans, esq.

At Clocksbriggs, aged 82, David Dickson, esq.

June 17. At Anasley-hall, aged 80, Elizabeth Juliana, wife of Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, bart., of Anasley-hall, Warwickshire, and Oakley, Staffordshire. The deceased lady was the eldest dau. of the late John Newdigate Ludford, esq., of Anasley-hall.

June 18. At Brussels, after a long and lingering illness, Wm. Handcock Parkinson, M.D., F.R.C.S., a physician of the Edinburgh College of Medicine, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, for some years Curator and Demonstrator of the Anatomical Department of the Royal College of Surgeons in Stephen's-green, Dublin, and breveté by the King of the Belgians, for many years resident English surgeon there.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Lieut. Chas. Merriman (retired), R.N.

Aged 70, Alice Fusedale, Central-hill, Norwood, sister of the late Dinah Rosbrook, Spa-house, Upper Norwood.

June 19. Mr. W. T. Edwards, an undergraduate of Cambridge, was drowned whilst bathing in the river.

Aged 28, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Wright, esq., of Standard-hill, Nottingham.

At Dundee, of typhus fever, John Henry Ceeland, M.D.

At his residence, Portsmouth, aged 91, Henry Langley, esq. He was upwards of fifty years in the Ordnance, and for many years principal military storekeeper in that department.

At Grove-house, Hampton, Middlesex, aged 70, Major-Gen. Thomas Blanshard, C.B., R.E.

Aged 80, William Smallbone, esq., late of Balam-hill, Surrey.

June 20. At Oxford, Mr. John Simpson, Bible Clerk of Exeter College, while amusing himself by paddling in a canoe near the Isle of Rhea, within about a mile from Oxford, and in very deep water, was upset, and being unable to swim, was, unfortunately, drowned.

Aged 45, Mr. Peter Matterson, of Low Dunsford, near Boroughbridge, nephew of the late Mr. Alderman Matterson, of York. The deceased and his ancestors have been the owners and occupiers of the farm on which he died for upwards of eight hundred years. The farm was not entailed. The owner has always been a Matterson without adoption.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury, aged 54, Louisa Toogood, wife of the Rev. William Stone, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 36, John Jarvis, esq., late of Ripple-vale, Kent.

At Leamington, aged 70, Edward, fourth son

of the late Rev. Philip Story, of Lockington, Leicestershire.

Aged 88, John Utting, esq., of Long Stratton.

June 21. At Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 76, T. Bourne, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. David Ogilvy, H.P., late of the old 94th (or Scotch Brigade) Regt. He had received the war medal with eight clasps.

At Moorhane's hotel, Albemarle-st., Catherine Augusta, Baroness de Sternberg, of Belsfield, Windermere.

Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Atkinson, esq., M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, and of Baker-st., Hull.

Aged 10, Peter Llewelyn, fourth son of John White, esq., surgeon, of Storey's-gate, Westminster.

At Great Bealings Rectory, Suffolk, Harriet Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward James Moor.

At Borrowash-house, aged 45, Wm. Croser, esq., M.R.C.S., of Bradford, Yorkshire.

June 22. At Bellevue-house, Yatton, aged 23, Ellen Margaret, only dau. of Edward Pearce, esq., and granddau. of the late Admiral Pearce, of Bradninch-house.

In Sloane-st., aged 52, the Hon. Miss Keane, dau. of the late Lord Keane.

At Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 73, Maria Susanna, eldest dau. of the late William Briand, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

Sarah, dau. of the late Christopher Chapman, esq., of Hawley-house, Sutton-at-Hone.

In Hyde-park-gardens, aged nearly two years, Caroline, dau. of Henry Woods, esq., M.P.

At the Vicarage of his brother, the Rev. Robt. Haynes, Stowey, near Bristol, aged 53, George Haynes, esq., of the Hampstead-road and Fitzroy-square.

At Fenge, aged 65, Henry Thomas, solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

June 23. At Torquay, Samuel Griffith, esq., M.D., of St. Thomas-st., Southwark.

At Dawlish, aged 28, Anne, wife of the Rev. Chas. Mordaunt, Rector of Badgworth, Somerset.

At his residence, the Hall, North Kilworth, aged 48, William Berridge, esq.

June 24. At St. James's-palace, after a few days' illness, Baron Knesbeck, Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Baron Knesbeck was for many years comptroller of the household of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, and since the Duke's demise he has continued his valuable services to his Royal Highness's family, who most deeply deplore the loss of a faithful and devoted servant and friend.

In London, aged 72, Major W. Chafyn Grove, of Zeals-house, Wilts.

Aged 61, James Cawley, esq., of Heath-house, Runcorn.

At his residence, Bellevue, Southport, aged 76, Ralph Greenough, esq., J.P.

June 25. At Tours, France, aged 79, where he had resided for many years, much respected, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Campbell, formerly of St. Catherine's, Argyshire, and of H.M.'s 48th, 49th, and 95th regiments. He was with the army in Holland, under the command of the late Duke of York; was present, under Lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, for which he had the medal; and served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1811, for which he received the medal and three clasps for Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera.

At Solihull, aged 75, Robert Short, Colonel H.E.I.C.S., and for many years an active magistrate for the county of Warwick.

At Bournemouth, Thomas Denning, second son of W. D. Tapp, esq., of Dorchester.

In Wilton-crescent, of diphtheria, aged 6, Walter Charles Saunders, second son of Sir Thomas Sebright, bart.

At Kyre-park, Worcestershire, aged 52, John Nicholson, esq., of Liverpool.

At St. Michael's Vicarage, St. Alban's, aged



87, Harriet, widow of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, late Vicar of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, and formerly Rector of Cranford, Northamptonshire.

At Dundee, Isobel Margaret Webster, youngest dau. of Robert Langlands, esq., surgeon.

At Dublin, aged 15, William Young, son of the late Dr. William Burgess, of Clonmel, Ireland.

At Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 71, Miss Ann Binkinsop, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Binkinsop, Rector of Fulmer, Bucks.

June 26. In Harley-st., three days after her confinement the Marchioness of Sligo. Her Ladyship was the Marquis's second wife, and dau. of Mr. Anthony Nugent, of Pallace, co. Galway, and was married to the Marquis only last summer, by dispensation from the Pope, her Ladyship being a Roman Catholic.

At Aylesbeare Vicarage, Louisa Albertina, wife of the Rev. William Henry Carwithen.

Aged 52, Mary, wife of Stephen Wileman, esq., of Cuckfield, Sussex.

Maria Delmar, wife of Frederick Orlando Tompson.

June 27. At Exeter, aged 43, William Francis, jun., esq., of Birlingham, Worcestershire.

At Hutton-bank, near Hamilton, Elizabeth, wife of David Robertson Souter, esq., and dau. of the late John Leith Ross, esq., of Arnage, Aberdeenshire.

At Nice, Juliana, wife of Rear-Adm. Holt.

In Wilton-cresc., of diphtheria, aged 44, Lady Sebright.

At Caythorpe-house, near Bourn, aged 48, John Lely Oslter, esq., late of Grantham.

June 28. At Chafford, Fenshurst, aged 14, Fanny Maria, third dau. of Richard Turner, esq.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Bradley, Norton-terr., Longsight, near Manchester, aged 55, James Hudson, esq., for nine years Assistant Secretary to the Royal Society, and upwards of twenty years Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

In New Bridge-st., Blackfriars, aged 75, Thos. Masters, for upwards of fifty years publisher of "Bell's Weekly Messenger."

Aged 89, Mary C. Oswin, widow of Charles Oswin, esq., of Englefield-green, Surrey.

In Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 59, Eliza, widow of Henry Harris, esq., H.E.I.C., Bengal Medical Establishment.

In Piccadilly, aged 80, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Major Blundell, esq.

At his residence, Torriano-terr., Kentish-town, aged 78, John Swaby, esq.

June 29. At Weymouth, of spasm of the heart and congestion of the brain, Horace John Kaye, esq., C.E., F.S.A., 5th West York Regt. of Militia, and of Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park-sq., Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edward Williams, esq., of Heringsstone-house, Dorsetshire.

At High Felling, aged 71, F. Stephenson, esq.

June 30. At his residence, Shelly-hall, Essex, aged 93, James Tomlinson, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Sophia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Samuel Barnes, esq., of Cheltenham and St. Petersburg.

At Whitby, aged 78, Peter Barker, esq.

At Newton, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Eleanor Isabella Harper, governess in the family of W. Llewellyn, esq., of Court Colman.

Lately. Aged 83, William Clark, esq., M.D., of Wester Moffat. He was known and respected for his amiable character and his many deeds of charity and benevolence. The merit of establishing the Free Church College in Glasgow is principally due to the enlightened Christian spirit of Dr. Clark, as he contributed a sum amounting to nearly £30,000 for the erection of the buildings and the endowment of the institution.

At Calcutta, Capt. Paxton, of the Savannah ship "Coo-awattie;" also, his wife and three children, who were drowned on the ship "Pomona," on her way from Liverpool to New York.

Aged 90, the widow of Adm. Brucey, who was blown up in his flag-ship "L'Orient," at the battle of the Nile. She leaves three million francs, mostly in charity.

At the Governor's residence, Royal Military College, aged 20, Montagu Hornsby Jones, Ensign 34th Regt., fifth son of Major-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.

July 1. At Bridgwater, Edward Anstie Stradling, esq., one of the borough magistrates, having in past years filled the office of chief magistrate for the borough.

At Thorpe Porro, aged 25, Mary Emily, dau. of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbanke.

At Avonbank, Stratford-on-Avon, aged 67, Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Ainsworth, esq., of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Coleridge-house, aged 19, John Michael Allen, Lieut. 91st Regt., eldest son of John Allen, esq., of Coleridge-house, Devon.

At Lavenham Rectory, aged 72, Eliza, relict of J. Dillon Croker, esq.

At her residence, Queen's-ter., Hammersmith, aged 85, Jane, widow of William a Becket, esq., of Golden-square.

July 2. At Spa, Henry Plumpton Gippes, esq., late of Elmley. He was one of the representatives for Canterbury in 1852, in conjunction with the Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone, and was unseated on petition.

Aged 48, Mr. John Thompson, superintendent of the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, Regent's-park, formerly manager of the late Earl of Derby's collection at Knowsley, Lancashire.

At Hitcham, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Samuel Cole, Rector of Brettenham.

At Wells, aged 76, William Chester Berryman, sen., esq.

At Edinburgh, Miss Jane C. Ross, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Ross, esq., of Kerse.

July 3. At Gazeley, aged 96, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thos. Cooke Burroughes, Rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, and dau. of the Rev. Robert Masters, the preceding Rector.

At Lenton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, Vicar of Lenton, second dau. of the late Rev. S. Haisted, of Great Thurlow, and Rector of Little Bradley.

At Burntisland, Isabella, wife of J. R. Reekie, esq., Quebec, and dau. of the late Rev. David Ross, Burntisland.

At Nethergate, Dundee, John Malcolm, M.D.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 38, Thomas Wise, esq., surgeon.

At Leavers, East Peckham, Kent, aged 77, Wm. Golding, esq.

Amelia, wife of John Bennett, esq., of Serjeant's-inn.

At his residence, Kingston-house, Richmond-road, Dalston, aged 67, James Anderson, surgeon, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, Peel-st., Liverpool, Adam Mosman, esq.

At Oxford, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of T. S. Benson, esq., of the Manor-house, Teddington.

July 4. In Conduit-st. West, Paddington, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. George Edward Raitt, late Barrack Master, Bristol, and Deputy Adj.-Gen. of the Forces in the Mediterranean from 1814 to 1828.

At his residence, in Crane-st., Chester, Robert Mawdesley, esq.

At Littlehampton, aged 34, Ann, wife of Mr. Birkett Foster, the well-known artist, of St. John's Wood, London, and dau. of the late Robert Spence, esq., banker, of North Shields.

At his residence, High Wickham, Hastings, aged 56, W. R. Chapman, esq., M.D.

In Regent-ter., John Rutherford Greig, esq.

July 5. At Granton-hotel, David, second son of the late Robert Graham, esq., M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh. Leonora Colquhoun, sister to the late Colonel Colquhoun, R.A.

At Falmouth, Humphrey Francis, third surviving son of Samuel Henning, espouse of the Hon. J. S.

At Cambridge, Elizabeth, Dona Maria de los Angeles de Pina, eldest daughter of Don Juan Pina y Villaverde, and daughter of Catharine Moseley, the Queen of Spain, and the Princess of Wales.

At Cambridge, and Falmouth, espouse of J. J. At Falmouth, aged 62, J. O'Brien.

At Cambridge, age, Inveresk, Anna, dau. of the late Sir James Farquhar, bart., of Kilsyth, and grand-daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes.

At East Wemyss, Anne, Margaret, only dau. of William James, of East Wemyss, espouse of Robert, second son of Henry Hughes, espouse of M. Catharine, Heriot.

Aged 42, Henry Anthony Ludlake, espouse of Elizabeth Y. Murray.

At Lewis, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gordon, espouse of Lewis, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Lewis, Bishop of Exeter.

At Lewis, age, 70, George, son of the late Rev. John B. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Lewis, age, 70, Mary, daughter of the late G. C. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Waterfall, Ireland, son of Robert Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

In Widdoway, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of G. H. D. Murray, espouse of Peter, and dau. of the late H. H. Murray, and Lady Elizabeth Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Catherine, wife of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, John, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Thomas, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Anne, daughter of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Robert, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, James, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Mary, dau. of W. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Elizabeth, wife of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

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At Widdoway, age, 70, James, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

vestment of £100, and two shares besides in the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, the profits of which were an annuity of £100, and the surplus of the interest, as it amounted to £100, to be also divided from time to time, in equal parts, each widow. The Universal Female Charitable Rewards Fund, created by him in 1840, with an investment of £100, and an additional investment of £100, in 1845, and an investment of £100, in 1850, producing an interest of £100, to be divided as follows among the four widows, in equal parts at the East India Company's annual drawing, and an investment of £100, producing a similar interest of £100, to be divided in like manner, as a reward, among the four widows, though they were not ready to take any more than the principal money. An investment of £100, with the annual interest of which was to be paid and divided as follows among the four widows, in equal parts at the East India Company's annual drawing, and an investment of £100, producing a similar interest of £100, to be divided in like manner, as a reward, among the four widows, though they were not ready to take any more than the principal money. An investment of £100, with the annual interest of which was to be paid and divided as follows among the four widows, in equal parts at the East India Company's annual drawing, and an investment of £100, producing a similar interest of £100, to be divided in like manner, as a reward, among the four widows, though they were not ready to take any more than the principal money.

At Widdoway, age, 70, Elizabeth, wife of G. H. D. Murray, espouse of Peter, and dau. of the late H. H. Murray, and Lady Elizabeth Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, John, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

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At Widdoway, age, 70, Elizabeth, wife of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.

At Widdoway, age, 70, John, son of J. Murray, of Glasgow, Y. Murray.



At Seafeld, Sidmouth, Susan, dau. of the late Louis Jonnes, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Jos. Stodart, esq., of Carlisle.

Aged 78, Wm. Gale, esq., of North Farnbridge-hall, Essex.

In London, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Eaton, esq., surgeon, formerly of Derby.

July 10. At his house, Thurstaston, aged 48, Charles George, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Richardson, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At his residence, Camden-cottage, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, aged 64, James Pratt, esq., for many years storekeeper at the Island of Ascension.

At his residence, Champion-hill, Surrey, aged 73, Edward Edwards, esq.

At Paradise-road, Stockwell, aged 78, Matthew Barnes, late of the Bank of England.

At Hindlesham-hall, aged 17, Mary Sophia Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Byng, Rector of Boxford, Suffolk.

At Hermosa, Torquay, Lucy Anne Katharine, wife of Thomas Onslow, esq., second dau. of the late Rev. J. Cutts Lockwood, Rector of Croxford and Colesdon.

At Brighton, aged 82, Ann, relict of Capt. Thomas Tanner.

At Clarendon-pl., Vassall-road, aged 32, Mary Keene, wife of Mr. Edwin Owen Jones, and dau. of the late H. K. Smithers, esq., of Peckham.

At Wandsworth-common, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd.

July 11. Accidentally drowned, at West Cowes, whilst bathing, Warwick Linzee, third son of Capt. W. Cheselden Browne, R.N. Great credit is due to his brother, a marine cadet, who sank twice while endeavouring to save him.

Aged 19, Robert Henry Southby, youngest son of the late Wm. Hewitt, esq., of Badbury-hill, near Swindon, Wilts.

At Kirkeaton Rectory, Juliana Maria, wife of the Rev. Christopher Alderson, and only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Barber, Duffield.

At Gray's-inn-sq., aged 86, John Palfrey Burrell, esq., barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Palfrey George Burrell, esq., of Alnwick, Northumberland, and formerly police magistrate at Westminster.

At Turret-house, South Lambeth, Letitia Susannah, wife of John Mills Thorne, esq., formerly of Sherborne.

At Hafod, near St. Asaph, the residence of the Rev. Charles Wickstead, after a few days' illness, Frances Sarah, eldest dau. of Wm. Talbot, esq., of Whitville, near Kidderminster.

At the Hague, Chesterfield, aged 65, John Clarke, esq.

Aged 43, Thomas Abraham Rawlinson, esq., barrister-at-law.

At West-dale, near Liverpool, aged 37, Lydia, wife of John Stock, esq.

At Tandridge-hall, near Godstone, Emelia, dau. of the late Edward Parry, esq.

At Selby-ho., Ham, Surrey, aged 21, Frederick, second son of George Henry Benbow, esq.

At Cambeltown, aged 80, Grace Thomson, widow of the Rev. Donald Macdonald, minister of the united parishes of Rillelan and Kilchenzie, Argyllshire.

At Divonne, near Geneva, Edward, youngest son of George Rougemont, esq., late of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Highgate, aged 82, Miss Elizabeth Bullock. Ann, widow of John Nash, esq., of Windsor.

At Bayswater, aged 65, Eleanor, wife of Mathew Bentley, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At Edith-villas, North-end, Fulham, aged 21, Harriet, second dau. of Thos. Sheppard Smyth, esq., late of Niagara Falls, Canada, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Delatre.

At his residence, Bolton-row, Mayfair, aged 82, William Richard Hamil on, esq., F.R.S.

Aged 71, Mary, widow of Lewis Evans, esq., surgeon, of Finsbury.

At Grafton-st., Fitzroy-sq., of apoplexy, aged 63, Samuel Robert Groom, esq., of Claremont-place, Bath.

July 12. Aged 83, John Hays, esq., Southfields, Leicester, formerly of Hincley, to which town he was a liberal benefactor.

At Exeter, aged 37, Miss Georgina Alicia Brewster.

At Padstow, Cornwall, aged 78, Wm. Edwards, esq., Comm. R.N.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. James Simpson, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Green-park, Bath, aged 70, George Mantell, esq., M.D., late of Faringdon.

At Cotsham, aged 18, Joel Francis, third son of the Rev. George Mullins.

At Leamington Spa, Mrs. H. H. Player, eldest dau. of Wm. Losh, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Chichester, Mary, wife of Henry Cesar Hawkins, esq., Comm. R.N.

In Guernsey, aged 18, Arthur de Havilland, second son of Col. P. W. Taylor, late commanding R.C. Rifles.

Ellen Gertrude, eldest dau. of William Vincent, esq., of H.M.'s War-office, Pall-mall, and of Durham-place, Chelsea.

Aged 73, Mary Ann, widow of B. T. Crichton, late of Lee, Kent.

At Welwyn, Herts, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Mr. James Freshwater.

At Oriel-terr., Cheltenham, aged 49, Robert Warren Carbonell, esq., aged 49.

At Ealing, Emily Mary, wife of John Goodchild, surgeon.

At Blake-house, Bow, aged 61, Godfrey Goddard, esq., of Wood-st., Cheapside, solicitor.

July 13. At Rochford, Essex, aged 76, Mary Ann, relict of John F. P. Harrington, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds.

At Icklingham-hall, Suffolk, Mary, wife of Robert Gwilt, esq.

At the residence of his mother, Paltency-st., Bath, aged 32, Edw. Beevor Stirling Carver, esq.

At his residence, Pembroke-sq., Kensington, aged 70, James Russell, esq.

Aged 35, Francis Scoones, esq., second son of the late William Scoones, esq., of Tonbridge, Kent.

Aged 22, Johanna, eldest dau. of J. B. Scott, esq., D.L.

At St. James's-terr., Camden-town, aged 57, John George Cassaigne, esq., wine merchant, late of Salisbury-st., Strand.

Aged 43, Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. D. Scott, of Westbourne-place.

At Backden, Huntingdonsh., aged 71, Charlotte, wife of George Woolley, esq., M.D., late of Brompton, Middlesex.

Aged 55, Hannah, wife of Edward Tylee, esq., of Oxford-st., and Essex-st., Strand, and youngest dau. of the late Sir David Wm. Smith, bart., of Alnwick, Northumberland.

At Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 84, Miss Elizabeth Craig.

July 14. At his house in Winckley-sq., Preston, aged 68, John Addison, esq., barrister-at-law, Judge of County Courts for the North Lancashire circuit. Mr. Addison was appointed Judge in March, 1847, when the County Courts were first established. He presided over No. 4 circuit, which embraces the populous districts of Preston, Lancaster, Blackburn, Chorley, Garstang, Kirkham, and Poulton. Mr. Addison was a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, and also for the borough of Preston. He was also recorder for the borough of Clitheroe, which office had been previously filled by his father. He has been twice mayor of Preston, once before the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, in the year when the great parliamentary contest took place in the borough, and Mr. Henry Hunt was rejected. On that occasion Mr. Addison received a valuable testimonial. Mr. Addison was a most liberal patron to the Lancaster and Clitheroe Grammar-schools, and also to Preston parish church,



which contains a beautiful painted window given by him. His death has thrown a gloom over the whole district.

At Ilfracombe, aged 21, Robert, youngest son of the late George John Boyce, esq., of Park-pl.-villas, Maida-hill.

At Barnfield-house, Exeter, aged 53, Charles Hamilton, esq., formerly Captain of Madras Cavalry.

At Brighton, aged 80, John Dayman, esq., of Mambury, North Devon.

At Trowbridge-house, Trowbridge, aged 67, John Yarde, esq., eldest son of the late John Yarde, esq., of the same place, and great nephew of the late John Yarde, esq., of Churston-court.

At Deronshire-pl.-house, London, after a few hours' illness, aged 56, Rear-Adm. Henry Dundas Trotter.

At Falmouth, aged 55, Mary, relict of Wm. Bullmore, esq.

At Edinburgh, Janet Robertson, wife of Vice-Adm. Loch, and dau. of the late Major Robertson, Barrackmaster-General.

Mary Anne, relict of John Osmond, esq., of Chapel-st., Grosvenor-pl., and Emberton, Bucks, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. P. Withers, D.D.

At West Croydon, aged 54, Sarah Shaw, relict of Francis Sater, esq., of the Clapham-road, and Wood-st., Cheap-side.

At his residence, Bathwick-hill, near Bath, aged 52, John Bacon, esq., F.S.A., formerly of Sidecliffe, near Sidmouth, eldest son of the late John Bacon, B.A., sculptor.

At St. Matthew's Parsonage, Guttersey, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Lisle Dobree, Henrietta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henry Barnes, K.H., Royal Artillery.

At Southampton-row, Catherine, wife of Charles Green, esq., late of Clarendon-terrace, Notting-hill.

July 15. Aged 57, Edward John Spry, esq., senior surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.

In London, Alicia Grant, wife of the Rev. William Towler Kingsley, B.D., Rector of South Kilvington, Yorkshire, Late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and only dau. of William Wilkins, esq., B.A.

At Upton-cott., Mary Ann Adams, relict of T. S. Cnolwich, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Bartlett, of St. Mary Church.

At his residence, Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 41, John Soukes Furze, esq., of the St. George Brewery, Whitechapel.

At the residence of his father, Lower Hardwick, Cnepstow, Col. James Stephens Davies, late of the 32nd Bengal Infantry.

At Bourne-mouth, aged 17, Jessie Raikes, third dau. of J. G. S. Bruere, late of the Madras Civil Service.

At T. Lington-park, Holloway, aged 72, John Dalgleish, esq., late of Mineing-lane.

At Clifford-judge, near Stratford-on-Avon, Jane, wife of Richard Ogilvie Clarke, esq.

At his residence, Lambton-terrace, Bayswater, aged 51, Thomas Crane, esq.

Aged 82, William Brocklesby, esq., of South-pl., Stoke Newington.

At her residence, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, aged 77, Mary, relict of John Field, esq., of her Majesty's Mint.

July 16. Of sore throat, the Queen of Portugal, cousin to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Her Majesty was born on the 13th of July, 1837.

Henry Grattan, esq., late M.P. for the county of Meath, and only surviving son of the great Henry Grattan. Mr. Grattan, as was but natural, was a devoted friend of liberalism in the widest acceptation of the term, and was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career of Irish agitation. Mr. Grattan leaves no male issue, his children consisting of two daughters, recently married, and who, it is to be presumed, will inherit his

large estates. Disease of the heart is said to have been the cause of death.

At Pau, Lower Pyrenees, Honoria, wife of H. H. Hungerford, esq., of Dingley-park, Northamptonshire, and dau. of Francis Forester, esq., and the late Lady Louisa Forester.

At the residence of her sister, Midway-terrace, Exeter, aged 39, Sophia Elizabeth, widow of Major Alexander Younge, late St. Helena Regt., and dau. of the late John Olive, M.D., of Staines, Middlesex, leaving five orphan children.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged two months, Lord Randolph Seaton Gordon, seventh son of the Marquis of Huntley.

At Garn, Derbyshire, the residence of her brother, Harriet, wife of John Price, esq., of Llanrhaidr-hall, Tottenham.

At West-green, Denbigh, aged 49, James Stewart Ringer, esq.

At York-st., Portman-sq., Jeffrey Amherst Sinclair, esq., late member of the Medical Board, Bombay.

Aged 61, Edward Biddle, esq., late of the War Office, and St. Helier's, Jersey.

At the residence of her brother, Nightingale-loire, Anglesey, aged 35, Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Edw. Duckett, esq., Bresby-house, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Aged 73, Charlotte Ann, wife of Mr. Warr, of Loughborough-park, Britton.

July 17. Aged 66, Mr. William Stevenson Fitch, for upwards of twenty-one years Postmaster of Ipswich. He was well known in antiquarian circles in England and on the Continent, and had formed a very interesting collection, relative more particularly to his native country, which is now in the Dury Athenaeum.

At the residence of his father, Barnstaple, North Devon, aged 29, Thomas Mervyn Boucher, eldest son of John Marshall, esq.

At the Hall, Bakewell, aged 83, Sarah, widow of John Barker, esq.

Honora, dau. of the Rev. H. Glynn, Rector of Hawarden.

At Seaham Harbour, Rose Melly, wife of John H. Havenshaw, esq.

At Southall, Middlesex, aged 72, James Trumper, esq.

Robert Mosley, esq., of St. George's-square, Belgravia South.

In Denmark-st., Soho, aged 72, Benjamin Mackay, esq., M.A., late one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 67, Mary, relict of Joseph Rogerson.

Aged 82, Phillip Nunn, esq., of Barret-hall, Great Maplestead, Essex.

In Connaught-sq., aged 76, Rebecca, relict of John Emme.

At Mortlake, aged 67, Miss Charlotte Kennion, formerly of Mecklenburgh-sq.

July 18. At Bickington, near Newton, aged 18, Emma, youngest dau., and July 20, aged 21, Alice, fourth dau., of the late Mr. W. French, of Chipley-house, both of diphtheria, after a few hours' illness.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Manlove, esq., Nottinghampark, aged 71, Susannah, relict of Richard Hermon, esq., of St. John's Wood.

At Charlcombe Rectory, where he was on a visit for change of air, after a long illness, aged 23, William H., eldest son of the late Charles Carter, esq., solicitor, of Barnstaple.

At her residence, Ravenhead-house, aged 61, the widow of Lee Watson, esq., of St. Helen's.

At her residence, Darnley-road, Hackney, aged 72, Jane, relict of George Ludlows.

At Cheltenham, aged 38, John Locke Bagdon, esq., of Baldington-man T. G. Westerstshire.

Aged 68, Isabel's Anne, widow of Robert Keate, esq., late Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

At Ilfracombe, aged 75, Mary Ann, relict of Harry Browne, esq., of Diss.

At Holborn-hill, aged 79, Duncan Menzies, esq.

At Plaistow, Essex, aged 83, Miss Mary Rose Brockbank.

Aged 19, Grace, dau. of George Cates, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Williseden.

Charles, youngest son of the late William and Ann Asprey, formerly of Bruton-st., Berkeley-sq.

July 19. At his residence, Haxby, near York, aged 86, Thomas Hodgson, esq., late of Towthorpe, near that city.

At Edinburgh, John Robertson, esq., of Duncanziemer.

In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, aged 50, Augusta Marcia, relict of William Bennet Martin, esq., of Worsborough-hall, Yorkshire.

At his residence, Willow-house, Ealing, aged 67, Nicholas Mason, esq., late of Bedford-pl., Russel-sq., and Wood-street, Cheapside.

Suddenly, at Shorncliffe Camp, aged 54, Brev.-Major Henry Reynolds, 58th Regt.

Elizabeth, wife of William Shoults, esq., of Madingley-road, Cambridge.

At her residence, the Terrace, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, aged 85, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Abraham Evans, formerly of Bishops-gate-st.

At Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, Miss Catherine E. McKerrel.

July 20. At Winchester, Mary Louisa, wife of the Rev. George Ridding, Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Winchester College.

At Edinburgh, Sarah Southcoat, widow of William Robertson, esq., of Malta.

July 21. At Grafton-sq., Clapham, aged 77, Miss Bullivant, formerly of Melton Mowbray.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 25 .	487	133	171	144	32	970	936	829	1765
July 2 .	554	143	151	135	23	1024	883	907	1790
„ 9 .	666	178	176	165	35	1226	833	785	1618
„ 16 .	826	163	167	182	44	1400	890	876	1767

### PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	48 3	31 1	25 5	37 5	46 6	40 10
Week ending July 16. }	40 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 25.

Hay, 2l. 17s. to 4l. 12s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 5s.

### NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 26.	
Mutton .....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts .....	4,140
Veal .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and lambs.....	28,900
Pork .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves .....	325
Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pigs.....	440

### COAL-MARKET, JULY 25.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. Other sorts, 13s. to 15s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 9d. Petersburg Y. C., 53s. 3d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Baron.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Baron.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	59	69	56	30.	09 fair, cloudy	9	69	77	62	30.	22 do. cloudy
25	65	75	65	29.	96 do.	10	68	75	68	30.	22 fair
26	70	77	68	29.	89 hvy. rn. thr. lig.	11	65	84	69	30.	26 do.
27	70	70	67	30.	13 fair, hvy. rain	12	68	88	72	30.	17 do.
28	64	68	60	29.	81 cloudy, fair	13	67	87	62	30.	16 do. lightning
29	60	70	60	30.	06 do. do.	14	65	70	62	30.	26 do. cloudy
30	63	69	55	30.	11 fair	15	68	79	68	30.	19 do. do.
J. 1	58	67	60	30.	10 do. cloudy	16	70	78	68	30.	17 do.
2	60	70	63	30.	13 c.f. hy. r. t. & l.	17	70	82	68	30.	01 do.
3	62	72	65	30.	10 do. do. do. do.	18	72	88	75	29.	93 do. cl. r. th. & l.
4	64	75	63	30.	17 do. do.	19	73	81	70	29.	87 cloudy
5	64	75	65	30.	31 do. fair	20	68	77	64	30.	01 rn. th. lng. cly.
6	68	81	69	30.	31 fair	21	67	77	64	30.	89 do. do. do. do.
7	74	79	67	30.	21 do.	22	64	78	67	30.	89 fr. cldy. sl. rn.
8	70	77	68	30.	21 do.	23	60	65	59	30.	87 rain, cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £,1000.
23		93½	93½	219		26 pm.	2 dis.	
25		92½	93½			25 pm.		
27		93½	93½	220		25 pm.		
28		92½	93	221		25 pm.	6 dis.	
30		93½	93			22 pm.		
31		93½	93½	220		24 pm.	5 dis.	
J. 1		93½	93½	220		24 pm.	6 dis.	
2		93½	93½					
4		94	94			24 pm.		
5		94½	94½	221		22 pm.		
6	93½	93½	93½	221	213	22 pm.	12 dis.	
7	93½	94	94	221	214	24 pm.	12 dis.	
8	94½	94½	94½	221½		27 pm.	10 dis.	
9	94½	95½	95½		218	24 pm.		
11	95½	95½	95½	222	216	24 pm.		
12	95½	95½	96	222	219	27 pm.	5 dis.	
13	95½	96	96½	222	218	29 pm.		
14	95½	95½	95½	222	218	29 pm.		
15	95½	95½	96	223	221	29 pm.		
16	94½	95½	95½		218	24 pm.		
18	95½	95½	95½	222	216	24 pm.		
19	95½	95½	96	222	219	27 pm.	5 dis.	
20	95½	95½	95½		221	29 pm.		
21	95½	95½	95½	223	221	30 pm.	5 dis.	
22	94½	95	95	223	220½	27 pm.	1 dis.	
23	94½	94½	94½	222	221	29 pm.	6 dis.	

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### WHAT WAS THE COMPANY AT EXETER CHANGE?

MR. URBAN,—In the "Stamford Mercury," Aug. 12, 1728, is the following curious announcement:—

"This evening Old Nan, who begged about the streets of London, was buried from her habitation at Mount Mill, near Islington, at Cripplegate Church, by the Company at Exeter Change. About £500 in specie being found in her trunk after her death."

Mount Mill above-mentioned was a fortified post in 1643. See a curious print in King's Pamphlets, 1643. Press mark, 669 E e

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Perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me what was the "Company at Exeter Change" here alluded to.

E. G. B.

### GAME OF LONG BALL.

MR. URBAN,—I shall be glad if you or any of your readers will inform me what is the nature of the game of "Long Ball" alluded to in the Minor Correspondence of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE several months ago, as practised by the Basques. Has it any resemblance to the game of "Hurling," which is practised by the Cornish, and also by the North American Indians? Yours, &c.,

Moreleigh.

JOHN CARNE.

### THE REV. JOHN MITFORD.

IN the memoir of the late Rev. John Mitford in our July Magazine were two misprints materially affecting the sense. By one it was ridiculously stated that he had planted many fine trees about his vestry, instead of the garden of his vicarage-house,—which last, it may be added, he rebuilt. By the other the period of his continued writing in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE was stated to have been seven years, instead of seventeen,—though the real extent of time might be gathered from the context.

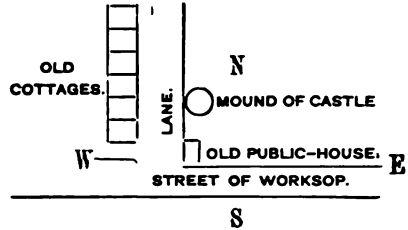
### WORKSOP CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—Leland, quoted by Britton, "Beauties," vol. XII., pt. i. p. 323, says, "the old castle on a hill is cleft down, and scant known where it was."

Britton continues, "Though Leland says that few knew where the castle stood, its site may be ascertained even at the present day, at the west side of the town on a circular hill inclosed with a trench, except one side, where it has a steep bank

overhanging the little river Ryton, which thus formed a natural defence. This, however, is all that remains, as there is not one stone left upon another."

To this short notice I may add, that I saw it about 1849. Its situation (as I quote from memory in 1857) was this:—



On the side fronting the cottages was a high and rugged mound, now overgrown with brushwood and small trees; up this led a very steep pathway, and near the top were the remains of an old wall. Within this was a depression, which was probably the trench which inclosed the inner wall and court-yard of the castle and keep. On or near the top was built a rude coachmaker's or carpenter's shed or workshop.

The cottages on the opposite side of the lane I observed to have been built of hewn stone, probably out of the ruins. They are of comparatively modern date, but they probably occupy the site of those once belonging to the tenants and retainers of the Castle.

As to the history of this ancient Castle, we find from Britton,—“Before the conquest this place was the property of Elsi, a Saxon nobleman; he yielded it to the favourite Roger de Busli, whose man Roger became his feudal tenant, and was succeeded by William de Lovetot.”

I find no records of Elsi or Busli, but of William de Lovetot see Add. MSS., Pedigree, 6706; Fine Rolls, 5937, p. 65b, 68b.

According to Lewis's "Topogr. Dict." this Castle belonged to the Lovetots.

I have no doubt but further research will disclose other particulars on this curious and interesting subject. I may add that in Worksop Church are two mutilated statues, said to represent two of the members of the Lovetot family. E. G. B.

*In consequence of so much of our space being occupied with accounts of the Meetings of various Archaeological Societies, we are compelled to omit several important articles already in type, but which will appear next month.*



THE  
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DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND\*.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

To those who would realize the actual life of our ancestors, there are few works possessed of a greater claim to attention than that which is now before us. History is useless, if we treat its records as though they belonged to beings of a different kind from ourselves; and the charge of so treating them applies perhaps to many readers of modern as well as of ancient history. The writers of the last century who professed to write the fortunes of what they called the ancient world, utterly failed to grasp the fact that they were writing of men actuated by the ordinary motives of political, social, and religious life to as great a degree as the most civilized nations of more recent times. But we have little hesitation in saying that the conceptions, formed by large numbers, of mediæval England, are just as shadowy and as lifeless. Nor are ideas, frequently the very reverse of the truth, confined to persons of limited knowledge, or of scanty means for obtaining information; but even writers, whose high reputation has been justly attained, are too much disposed to look on former generations through the medium of existing habits of society. And for this reason alone we would claim a special value for these volumes, together with those on the Domestic Architecture of the three centuries preceding the fifteenth. For patient research into every kind of evidence which may throw light on the subject, for the utmost skill in arranging that evidence and drawing from it the conclusions which it supplies, their merit is such as to need no tribute from us. But the work is so far from being merely technical and antiquarian in its character, that we cannot but hope it may meet with careful attention from the "general reader." The notions prevalent on the subject of Gothic architecture, and on national and non-national styles, are so confused, that

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\* "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from Richard II. to Henry VIII. With numerous Illustrations of Existing Remains from Original Drawings. By the Editor of 'The Glossary of Architecture.' In Two Parts." (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)

any work which may tend to modify or remove them becomes especially valuable. Taken as a whole, this series of volumes on Domestic Architecture must serve to dissipate many erroneous ideas of the life and habits of Englishmen during the middle ages, which still continue to produce very unfortunate practical consequences. If, then, the reader will carefully trace out, by the perusal of these volumes, the several stages of English domestic architecture, and mark their correspondence with successive political and social changes, he will find the question sufficiently answered, whether or not we have had a style of architecture which may with truth be called national.

We believe that the present volumes will tend to raise the tone of public opinion on this subject, and repress much of the careless and presumptuous ignorance which hesitates not to give its verdict on questions requiring the deepest thought and care. But the work derives additional value because it has preserved to us the memorial of many buildings, some of great beauty and importance, which have been removed (sometimes without cause) since the time when the drawings of them were taken. To the present series, therefore, we are indebted for engravings of some buildings which have been altogether destroyed, as of the Hall at Great Malvern, and at Nursted in Kent, of the Prior's hostelry at Lewes, and the crypt of Gerard Hall in London; as well as for drawings of others where the work of destruction is still allowed to go on, whether from mere carelessness and the spoliations of visitors, or from other causes.

These, however, are results subordinate to the main purpose of the Editor, which was chiefly "to accustom people to remember the dates of the different styles, and to connect them with the history of their respective periods," as well as to further another object, respecting which we will quote his own words:—

"At the present time there seems a desire among the more educated classes of the country to enquire for themselves into the claims which different styles of architecture have upon us; and there is no doubt that the more the architectural history of the country is studied, the more it will become apparent not only that English Gothic was a style by itself, and most suitable for the requirements of this climate and this country in the middle ages, but also that with fair and proper development and adaptation it is still the most suited to meet the various requirements of the present time."—(Preface, p. iv.)

The almost imperceptible growth of this style, the perfect continuity in the several stages of its development, and the logical connection of the principles which were embodied in those developments, make it indeed difficult to imagine how any can fail to understand, at least, that English Gothic was "a style by itself." Without entering further into a question which would involve an examination of all the branches of Gothic architecture, we confess that a perusal of any of the present volumes should suffice to remove all uncertainty about it. When

we find a country, which for centuries had formed part of the Roman empire, and had received its arts in however rude a form, thrust back (after that empire was broken) into something like its former barbarism,—when after many a generation during which much, if not almost all, of Roman art had fallen into ruin, or been obliterated, we see faint glimpses of returning light,—when we find introduced into England, whether from Southern Europe or the remoter East, architectural forms which, after long time, take root and develope with the closest sequence into others apparently utterly dissimilar, it seems hard to believe that we have not here a living germ, a real national style of art as distinguished from any mere imitation, or from random experiments in styles which we confess to be not our own. Still more, when (to return to our more immediate subject) we find this style furnishing all that is required, not only for religious and ecclesiastical buildings, but suiting itself at once to the requirements of the feudal castle, the border pele-tower, and the wealthy manor-house, as well as to the dwellings of the merchant, the mechanic, and the humblest cottager, how can we avoid the conclusion, that here we have the complete expression of the national mind, in a language admitting of any amount of development or modification? We may take either these several classes of buildings as a whole, or else even portions of them singly, and we shall find throughout an exuberant fertility of design and facility of adaptation, which is not merely in itself astonishing, but which no other style of human art has ever surpassed or equalled.

In this country, the feudal castle and manor-house, and, after them, the more anomalous residences of later times, are literally the development of the rude hut which had but its two compartments for daily and nightly use. That Roman art in England was at best of a very inferior description is indubitable, as well from an examination of existing remains, as from more general considerations. Neither the climate nor the condition of the country was such as to invite settlers who desired either a peaceful or luxurious life; and without attributing to the Saxon invading tribes any long-continued and wanton destruction of buildings after the actual conflict was over, still we know that those invasions were preceded and followed by endless discord and disorder, which must be fatal to development of art in any shape. The future architecture of the country depended therefore not so much on the vestiges of Roman work, as on the forms which might be introduced or adopted by the new conquerors. That form was the dwelling of two apartments for the more wealthy, while a single hut sufficed for the poor. The former was the domicile at once of kings and nobles; the hall was the place for common business or feasting during the day, and in the other the lord and his “hearthenmen” reposed together at night. Chimneys there were none; and with (probably) but few exceptions there was an utter absence also of all decorative features. But in this general arrangement of a common hall and common sleeping chamber, we

have the type which (while it did not materially differ from that of Roman houses in this country) continued to prevail till the beginning of that great disruption of feudal society, which the fifteenth century witnessed. Not was it before the end of the seventh century that much improvement was discernible; but at that time a wider intercourse commenced with France and Italy, with Constantinople and Syria. But the general disuse of stone for wood or mud clay, hastened the speedy destruction of almost all their buildings; and as a general rule it may be asserted that there are very few buildings even of Norman character in this country which can be safely referred to an earlier date than 1100<sup>b</sup>. And as well after the Norman Conquest as before, Eastern influence is plainly discernible, not to a greater degree perhaps in England than in the countries of Southern Europe, but the great movements of the Crusaders undoubtedly carried the Greek type to this country and to Germany in common with France and Italy, so that in fact "the Greek school was the only school of art from the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century."

Thus a ground-plan which we should consider most miserable, continued to be adopted for all dwelling-houses during the thirteenth century. A house built for Edward the First in 1285, at Woolmer, in Hampshire, consisted of an upper chamber with two chimneys, a small chapel, and two garderobes, together with a hall built of wood plastered over, with plain wooden shutters for the windows. Besides the chamber for the king, there was no other accommodation; the hall and stable were used as dormitories by the guests and servants. There was little thought indeed whether of comfort or of decency. The use of one hall as a common sleeping-place for both sexes was continued long after the practice called forth the sharp satire of poets and minstrels, and was first checked by the increasing wealth and importance of the middle classes; while, for comfort, the idea seemed rather to be confined to shelter from wind and weather, and this but insufficiently. Canvas or wooden shutters supplied the place of glazed windows, (a luxury as yet extremely rare); a charge for "making the windows shut better than usual," is not uncommon in accounts of this time. The trade of the cabinet-maker had no existence; along with the other mechanics each house had its carpenter, who sawed the trunks of trees and shaped the planks roughly for the hall table and benches. Forks were almost unknown, although spoons seem to have been common; each man carried his own knife; and a few pots and pans went far to complete the catalogue of the furniture. If such was the condition of the wealthy, we can imagine how hard must have been that of the cottager; "his bed was in all probability his form or settle during the day, and an iron tripod or trivet with a brass dish formed the ordinary cooking apparatus of the peasant, while he ate from wooden bowls with a spoon of the same

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<sup>b</sup> Preface to *Domestic Architecture of the Twelfth Century*, p. xxii.

material ;” the common hall of the baron might well be acceptable in contrast with the utter misery of his lot.

The fourteenth century witnessed that wonderful development of architecture which would of itself have rendered the Edwardian era most memorable, even had anything been wanting to its yet higher fame, as being the era which beheld the first consolidation of the great fabric of English law and English liberty. A marvellous luxuriance of imagination with the utmost fidelity of workmanship took the place of the gloomy, if majestic, Romanesque. Nothing was too mean to be beautified by the boundless fertility of its decoration, nothing too difficult to be met by the constructive skill and power at once of architects and of workmen. With so astonishing a change as this, it was impossible that there could be no improvement in domestic habits, no new requirements for domestic comfort. Still, with more abundant furniture, with the more frequent use of chimneys, with windows better protected from wind and rain, with greater regard to common decency, and here and there to sanitary regulations, the essential characteristics of the houses remain the same. There was little of real convenience to answer to the outward magnificence of their dwellings ; and the splendour of the feasts in the common hall contrasted strangely with some practices, (as of throwing the refuse of plates on the floor,) which shock the refinements of the nineteenth century. In fact, the more closely that we examine the subject, the more shall we see that, whatever were the faults of the higher classes of Englishmen in the middle ages, luxury in our sense of the term is scarcely to be laid to their charge. Of feudal oppression and general harshness to inferiors, of unscrupulous selfishness, there was doubtless enough ; but little, as it would seem, of the listless luxury of the later centuries of imperial Rome. The magnificent palaces of St. David's and Wells, of Southwell, and Norwich, and Lincoln, were inhabited by men whose lives might be considered hard as compared with those of the wealthy at the present day. When the Order of the Temple was suppressed in England, the brethren in their chief mansion (the New Temple in London) slept in one common dormitory, while the Master alone had a separate lodging ; so far is the picture from being true with which Sir Walter Scott has pre-occupied the readers of his exquisite romances. The fact is, that “ it is only by looking carefully into the dry schedules of the household effects of our remote ancestors, and taking the number of their pots and pans, their beds and tables, and other domestic goods, that we can be enabled to judge how meanly they were lodged, and how far from luxurious their daily mode of life must necessarily have been.”

Still, the change which began to shew itself more prominently in the Domestic Architecture of the fifteenth century, had been at work throughout the fourteenth, and was perceptible even in the century preceding. During

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\* Domestic Architecture of the Fourteenth Century, p. 185.



the whole of this period the castle had been slowly losing some of its military features, or modifying them more or less by a domestic dress; the donjon or keep had been replaced by a hall and chambers, and manor-houses had multiplied in far greater proportion than the more strictly fortified residences. A very important instrument in promoting and hastening this change is undoubtedly to be found in the foundation of the free towns, by the far-sighted sagacity of Edward I. These towns (respecting which we would refer to a remarkably interesting chapter in the volume on the Domestic Architecture of the Fourteenth Century) at once stimulated greatly the growth of the middle classes, and also contributed directly to bring about greater cleanliness and comfort in the general arrangements of cities and dwellings. Founded in large numbers in France as well as in England, they interposed a strong check on the feudal power of the nobles. Holding directly from the Crown, the burgesses, possessed of the important privilege of free trade, and exempt from all jurisdiction of the neighbouring barons or bishops, formed a class equally distinct from the nobles on the one hand, and the serfs on the other; and almost all of these towns, in spite of the discouragement or opposition of the feudal lords, grew up rapidly into flourishing and populous communities, while those in which the nobles resided sank not unfrequently as rapidly into poverty and ruin. In addition to all this, they had, regarded physically, the invaluable advantage of being built on a regular plan, which from the first embraced the full size and strictly regulated the character of the town, with the arrangements both of public and private buildings. Thus (whatever may have been the origin of their privileges, whether traceable from the Roman *municipia* or otherwise,) these towns may be held to have imparted an impulse towards the forms and spirit of modern society which could have been supplied in no other way to the same degree, but which acquired fresh force when combined with the guild towns which were rising in numbers and consequence at the same time.

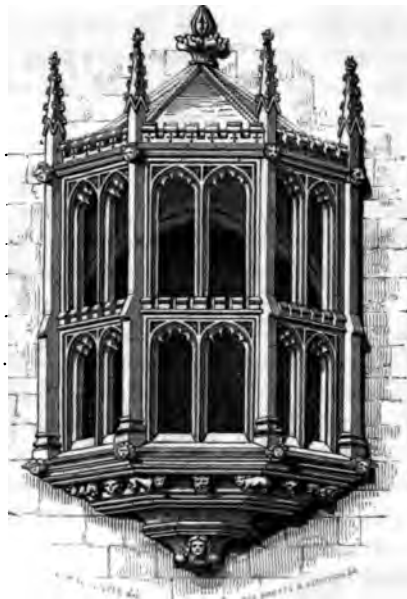
The change therefore in domestic architecture, of which we spoke in our former notice of these volumes, was inevitable; and with it there came also an improvement even in the cottages of the labourers. This, however, was but slow and scanty. A single room, with a hole in the roof through which the smoke could hardly escape, (a cupboard, a bench, and a few wooden platters and utensils, completing the household-stuff of the labouring man,) presents no very inviting picture; but with Irish cabins and not a few of English cottages before us, we can only say that the picture is infinitely less frequent than it used to be.

Thus the first great modifications in the ground-plans of domestic buildings were introduced by the partial disuse of the hall. At Wanswell Court, Gloucestershire,—

“The space that would usually have been allotted for the dais and the high table is parted off from the rest of the hall by a solid screen, and so made into a separate

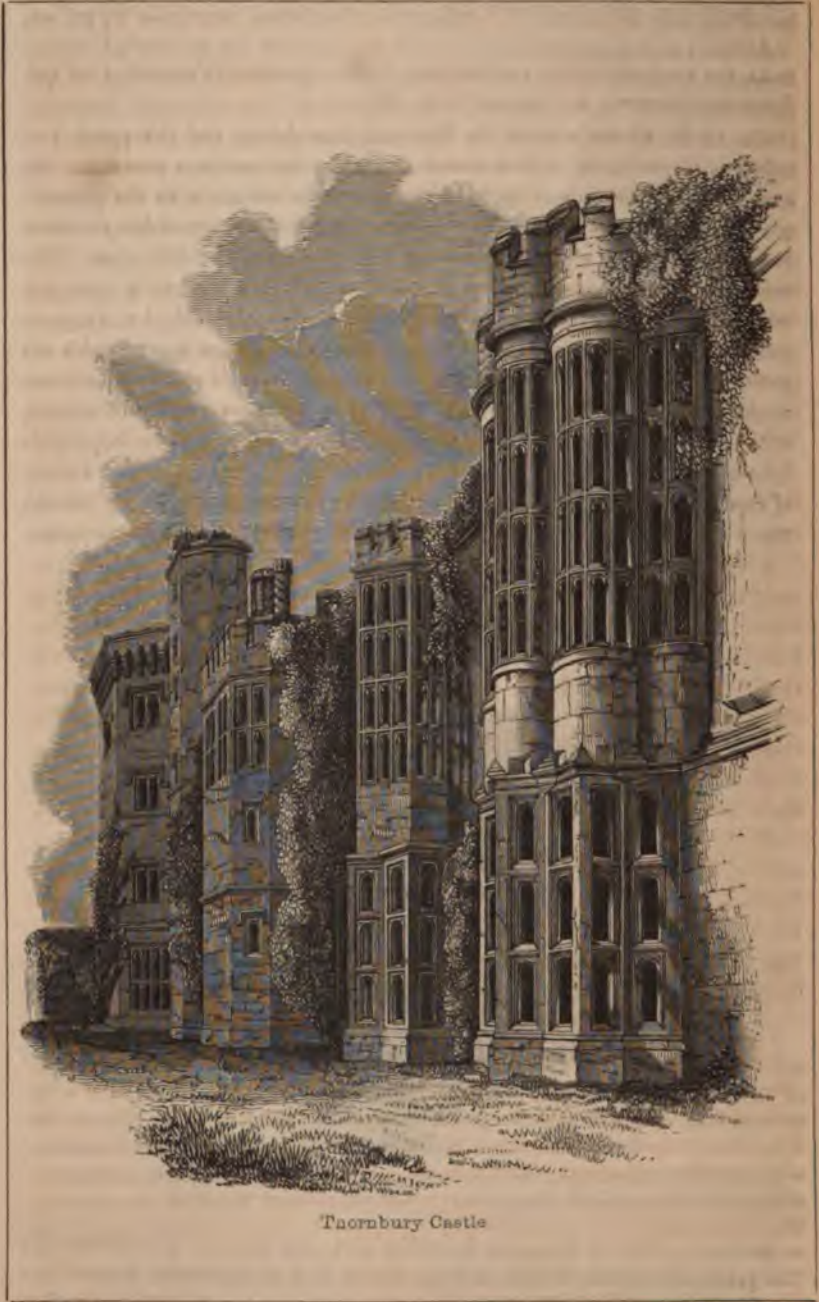
dining-room . . . In Hampton Court Palace there is a dining-chamber at the upper end of the hall, but no dais . . . Chambers were sometimes built above it; the fine high timber roofs so characteristic of the old halls were not now an invariable feature. Instead of the lord's solar or chamber being built over a cellar at one end of the hall, it was sometimes over the hall itself."—(p. 78.)

So, again, as the size of the hall was diminished, and the practice of using a single room as a common dormitory became less prevalent, the number of bedrooms was multiplied; and these additions to the ground-plan, with chimneys and offices, &c., promoted that variety of design which is so especially the charm of the later residences of the middle ages. The severe military character of earlier buildings gives way to a grouping which affords an exquisite play of light and shade; individual features, as gateways and doors, oriel windows, staircases, &c., are treated with the most minute and untiring care, while the gate-houses alone, whether to manorial or ecclesiastical edifices, display an endless variety of design, with extreme beauty of workmanship and detail. It would be impossible by a single example to give any idea of the wonderful richness and variety of these gate-houses, especially when leading to monasteries, where defence was a matter of secondary consideration, and space was of no consequence



Oriel Window over the Gateway, Thornton Abbey.

whatever. One of the most beautiful and imposing of the fourteenth-century gate-houses, is that of Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, which "has two side archways, rather lower than the central one, over which is a fine



Thornbury Castle

oriel window, and on the inner face are four tall, slender, octagonal turrets, and there are wings on each side with battlements in corbie steps."— (p. 197.)

At the cost of a little anachronism, (while speaking of buildings of the fifteenth century,) we cannot help mentioning the extremely beautiful palace of St. David's, built by Henry Gower during his episcopate between 1328 and 1347. This building, remarkable for the abundance and beauty of its decoration, with its superb rose-window and graceful chapel-spire, is also especially valuable as possessing a character almost peculiar to itself. Designed at the culminating period of English architecture, it is just one of those buildings which would seem to furnish a starting-point for future developments; the building is neither Early English nor Perpendicular; it is something like a realization of the essential principles of geometrical architecture as applied to domestic work, distinct alike from the tentative character of the preceding style, and untouched by the false idea of unity which more or less mars every work in the succeeding style. We are not, however, claiming for the palace at St. David's any ideal perfection, while yet we look on it as one among the comparatively few buildings from which we may work on to far more splendid results in times still future.

The influence, however, of the change in Domestic Architecture during the fifteenth century is probably most conspicuous in those buildings which, a century earlier, would have been almost wholly military in their character. In some (as Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and the magnificent castle of Hurstmonceux, of which the outer shell alone remains) the design, while sufficient to guard against a sudden attack, evidently is not adapted for anything like serious warfare, while at Cowdray House, and Thornbury Castle in Gloucestershire, the fortifications seem to be intended much more for show than for use.

At Thornbury the chief feature is the bay window, which runs up the whole height of the building, while the character of the whole shews that the idea of fortification is very subordinate to that of a peaceful residence. In this respect it furnishes an instructive contrast with Ragland Castle, on which subject the editor has availed himself of some interesting remarks by Mr. E. A. Freeman:—

"Ragland is much the more military of the two. . . Thornbury, on the other hand, may perhaps best be described as a house built within a castle. . . The exterior walls of Thornbury, except towards the town, are clearly meant for defence, though the defences are not very strong. But within is just the façade of a magnificent mansion, with no military character whatever, except in the machicolations, &c. . . A gateway, as peaceful-looking as that of any college in Oxford, occupies the centre of a long and singularly regular range, composed chiefly of polygonal towers of different sizes, each end being terminated by a very massive one: polygonal towers also form the chief objects in the first approach to Ragland, but the manner of their employment is different. The gateway is approached, after various external defences, by a bridge over a moat,

and defended by porticoes after porticoes. Two massive polygonal towers form extreme corners to right and left; but of these one forms a genuine *massy* . . . and *other differs widely from the analogous one at Thornbury*. . . On entering the co is a *however, worth notice that the gateway of Thornbury preserves its character within as a distinct and important portion of the building, while at Ragland it is q lost in the general design of the range of which it forms a part. At Ragland, a the extraordinary excellence of the external masonry is exchanged within in many p for the meanest rubble and a very poor kind of architectural detail, while Thornbu presents the most beautiful workmanship in all its parts. At Ragland the hall p serves its old importance in the general design, standing between the two courts the most prominent portion of the building. It is a building of most steady prop tions, unusually lofty, but its architecture is of an extremely poor kind. Both oriel and its smaller windows appear perfectly beggared by the elaborate specimens Thornbury. At Thornbury there is hardly any hall in the sense of former ages; t principal domestic apartments consist of four magnificent chambers, one of which, a that one in the upper range, somewhat exceeds the rest in size and importance. I elaborate series of oriels in this range is well known; certainly the whole façade, w its windows and chimneys, is surpassed by no example of English domestic arc tecture."—(p. 376.)*

We do not profess to have done justice to these most valuable and interesting volumes; but we have perhaps said enough to prove the reality of what we call Gothic as the English national style, and to attest its *power*. Look for it where we will, applied to whatever design, adapted to whatever wants, it meets us with the unmistakable characteristics which stamp its identity, while they interfere in no way with the inexhaustible fertility of its resources. Growing up from the meanest beginnings, slow at first and painfully, it exhibits no random experiments, no mere dabbles in foreign forms, no conscious eclecticism, but worked out by the nation's mind, it meets every need, ecclesiastical or civil, military or domestic. Sin that time, and for nearly three hundred years, there has been little but the random adoption of foreign forms, the unsystematic selection of anything that may suit a passing whim or fashion. Our words may betray perhaps some bitterness, but they spring rather from a feeling of grief and disappointment that an invaluable opportunity for testing the capabilities of our ancient national architecture seems too likely to be thrown away.

The designs of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott for the Foreign and Indian Office approved and sanctioned by the late Government, are to be submitted again to a vote of the House of Commons; and their rejection is urged on the ground that Gothic is a purely ecclesiastical style, redolent of mere sacerdotal tyranny and oppression. With what eyes those who speak thus can have read the history or examined the monuments of their country, we cannot imagine; nor does it seem possible by any arguments of sober sense to meet the tissue of fraudulent sophistry and presumptuous nonsense to which the plainest facts are either denied or falsified. It seems not merely absurd, but monstrous, to be called on to disclaim distinctive sacerdotal ideas, because we say that the architecture of the men who built Windsor



and Eltham, Thornbury and Hurstmonceaux, is the national style of Englishmen. The petty objections urged against Mr. Scott's designs have been utterly swept away : it is idle to speak of dim and narrow slits to serve as windows, when the designs exhibit as large an area of glass as any that are most devoid of Gothic characteristics. And even though these designs may not be faultless, they differ thus far from every other, that they are the result of a faithful and laborious study of the real principles of architecture, and that our own national architecture, while the dabbling in Greek or Roman or Renaissance forms can only produce designs less suited to our climate and our habits, and which, while they fail to harmonize with the structures of our forefathers, will succeed only in marring the beauties which they profess to have adopted.

Those who, like Sylvanus Urban, have watched the progress of the work before us from its commencement, will rejoice with him at its successful termination. It is now just twenty years since the first sketch of it was written by Mr. William Twopeny, and published by Mr. Parker in his "Glossary of Architecture," third edition, 1840,—and several of his beautiful and accurate drawings were engraved at that time, some of which were given in the "Glossary" as specimens,—with a view to awaken public attention to a subject which was then understood by very few. The number of those who had really *studied* the existing remains of the houses of our ancestors probably did not amount to a score ; it was an illustrious band, most of whom have since been taken from us, and those who remain we can hardly expect to be spared much longer among us. Mr. Petrie and Mr. Gage Rokewode, Mr. Huntly and Lord Northampton, Pugin and Edward Wilson, are gone. Mr. Blore, and Mr. Twopeny, and Mr. Hussey remain among us, but advancing in years and too much occupied in their respective professions to be able to follow up their favourite study. But they have not laboured in vain ; the knowledge which they acquired by patient and diligent research on what was then untrodden ground, has been freely communicated to others, and their successors may now be counted by hundreds, and soon will be by thousands. The study is in itself so much more interesting and fascinating than that of our old churches, there is so much greater variety, so much more to make out, and everything is so connected with the habits, manners, and customs of our ancestors, that when a key to this subject has once been learned, it is certain to be followed up with enthusiasm. Such a key is supplied by the work before us, and with such a teacher there will be no lack of students.

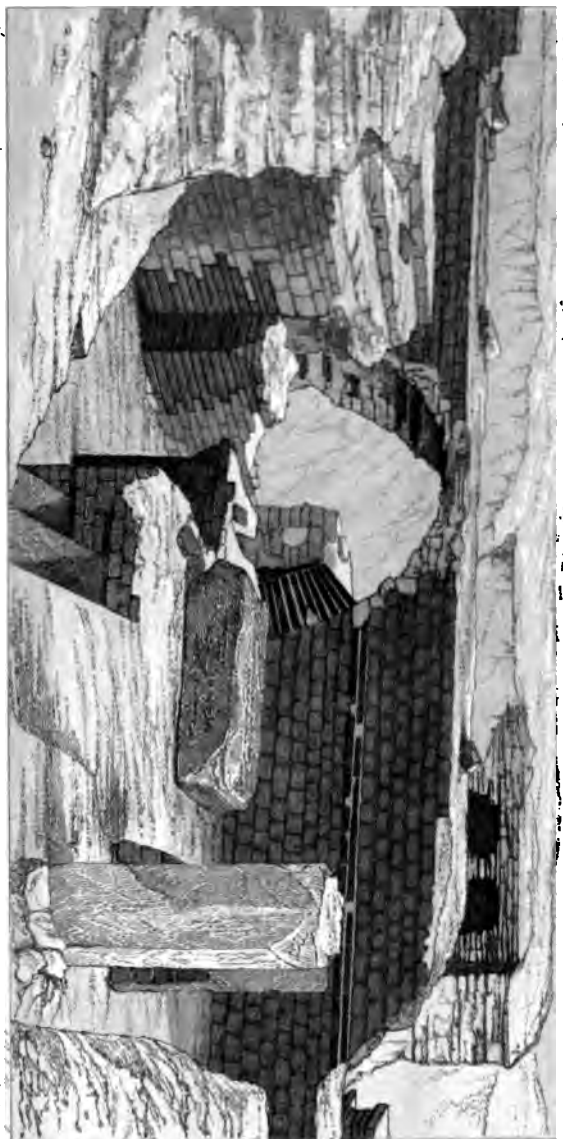
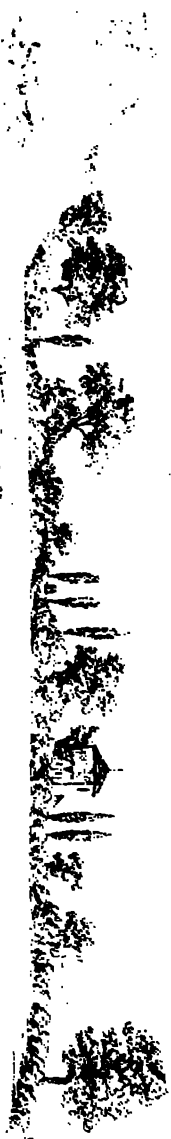
The first sketch we have mentioned was speedily followed by the announcement of a more complete work by Mr. B. C. Hussey, a cousin of Mr. Twopeny, and equally well acquainted with the subject. This announcement was continued for several years, and many more engravings were made for the purpose of illustrating it. Unfortunately, Mr. Hussey's professional engagements increased so rapidly, that he was obliged reluc-

tantly to give up the work he had undertaken, without having proceeded so far as to write any part of it. Mr. Ambrose Poynter then undertook it, and employed the late Mr. Hudson Turner as a black-letter scribe to make extracts from the Public Records illustrative of the subject. After two or three years more, Mr. Poynter also found that the work required more time than he could give to it, and recommended Mr. Parker to trust it entirely in the hands of Mr. Hudson Turner, who was then the Secretary of the Archæological Institute, and had published some valuable papers in their journal; he had also supplied a good deal of material for Mr. Poynter's "History of Windsor Castle," and had entirely compiled the valuable volume of "Household Expenses," &c., given to the Roxburgh Club by Mr. Beriah Botfield, so that he was evidently in many respects well qualified for the task, especially during that early period when existing remains are scanty, and our chief reliance must be upon records. But of architecture Mr. Turner knew nothing; he had never studied buildings, and could not distinguish those of one century from another: so far as architectural details were required, he was obliged to trust entirely to Mr. Parker, who, fortunately, was able to supply that deficiency.

Soon after the completion of the first volume Mr. Turner died, and left little behind him upon paper, having always trusted too much to his wonderful memory. Mr. Parker now found himself again without an editor, and was unable to find any one able and willing to undertake the task, when it was suggested to him by friends to go on with it himself: this he was at first very reluctant to do, being aware of the laborious nature and the importance of the task thus thrust upon him: but he saw that he had some advantages from his position which others could not have, he had books at his command, and although his time was very fully occupied for more than half the year, the Oxford long-vacation gave him the opportunity of going about for three or four months in the summer every year, and while seeking health and recreation, he could also collect materials for the work by visiting and examining as many of the existing remains as possible. He has made the most of these opportunities, and the result is now before us. It should be remembered, also, that from his youth he had been familiar with Rickman's admirable book, the key to the whole subject, and had long learned to distinguish the different styles of architecture, and to be able to tell the age of any building within a few years.

The time of the appearance of this concluding volume is singularly opportune, just after the Prime Minister of England has declared in the face of Europe that there is no such thing as an English national style of architecture, that Gothic was only fit for churches and colleges; here we have hundreds of examples of Anglo-Gothic houses brought before our eyes. Nor will the excuse that Lord Palmerston was not speaking of country houses, avail him, for here we have examples of town houses also, and abundant proof that the only reason we have not more is, that they

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ENTRANCE TO URBANISTIC MOUNTED

Water, 1907



have been destroyed by the bad taste of the last two centuries, during the spread of the Pagan styles over the face of Europe.

The Members of Parliament who now have to decide the question between Gothic and Classical Architecture, must bear in mind that the new Museum at Oxford is built in the Gothic style, not on any ground of taste, but simply because it was found that the Gothic style afforded more facilities for the accommodation of science, that each Professor could have all that he required more easily and conveniently in that style than any other. A museum is the last purpose for which we should have expected that style to be selected, and if applicable to that, it is obviously applicable to every purpose.

#### THE EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF URICONIUM.

SINCE our account of these excavations four months ago, considerable progress has been made, attended with various interesting discoveries. The excavators had then been shut out from the ground, but this interruption was put an end to by the interference of the landlord, the Duke of Cleveland, and the Excavation Committee is now in possession of a rectangular piece of ground, bordering on the edge of the Watling-street road, and having for its northern boundary the old wall, or piece of Roman masonry standing above-ground. All the excavations to the north of the old wall have been filled up, and the ground is covered with a crop of turnips. It was a compromise between "turnips and Rome," which may fairly be looked upon as having been to the advantage of the latter.

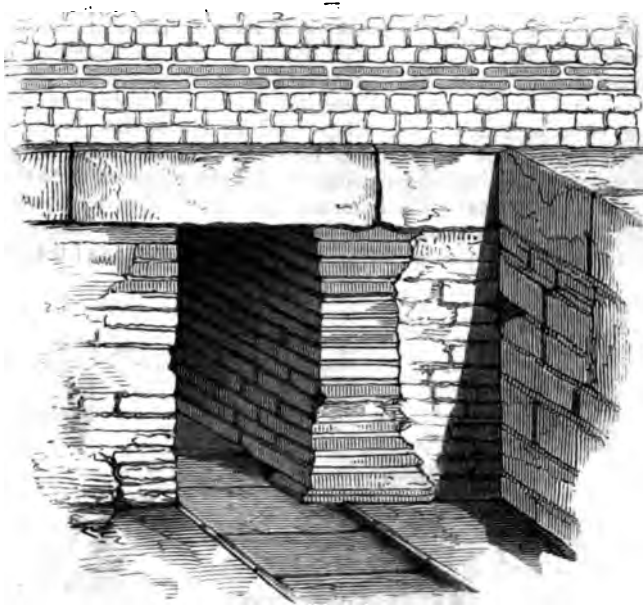


1. Entrance to Hypocaust at Wroxeter.

The large room with an hypocaust to the south, and the rooms adjoining it eastwardly, not only remain open, but a series of other rooms and passages have been uncovered in an eastward line to an extent of upwards of 150 feet. The plate we give this month represents the entrance to



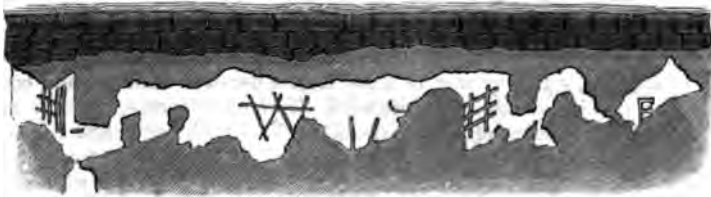
the first hypocaust with the three steps leading to it, all which have been described in our former article. The cut annexed represents these same steps as seen from the small room with the herring-bone pavement to the east, and shews also the exterior of the semicircular end of the large room. The pavement alluded to, only about twelve feet square, has been entirely uncovered, and is found to open on its eastern side into another room with a hypocaust, which has now been cleared. It was in this last-mentioned hypocaust that the excavators found the skeletons of an old man, and what appeared to have been two women; the women lay by the side of the northern wall, and the old man had been crouched in the north-western corner, with his coffer of money lying on the ground near him. This money (132 pieces) has been examined by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and proves to be chiefly coins of the Constantine family, with a few of the later copies of the Roman coins which belonged to the period immediately preceding the Saxon invasion, so that they leave no doubt of the time at which Uriconium was destroyed. Beyond this room, still eastward, was another, also with a hypocaust, which is partly formed of flues, instead of



2. Drain in the ruins of Uriconium.

rows of columns. The north-eastern corner touches the south-western corner of the series of vaulted apartments, of which the old wall formed the northern side, and which will in the sequel be more carefully explored. Adjoining this hypocaust to the east, and the southern wall of the rooms just mentioned to the north, is another room with a hypocaust, which has been recently opened, and in which again two human skeletons were found, apparently those of young persons. It would appear thus, that when the Roman city was sacked, and its inhabitants massacred, the women, in their fright, sought everywhere an asylum in the hypocausts, and there they no

doubt perished from the effects of the conflagration. Beyond this room ran a series of passages, with the apartments adjoining the old wall to the north, and other rooms with hypocausts to the south. In the first of these passages occurs the square pit, resembling a cess-pool, with a drain running through it, mentioned in our former account of these discoveries, and of which, as it appeared when first opened, the adjoined sketch (fig. 2), taken from the south-west, will give a very good notion. The masonry here is remarkably good, with a profusion of the large flat Roman tiles. Nothing has yet been discovered to throw any light on the object of this drain. It was on one of the walls of these passages that some one of the inhabitants of Uriconium had scratched with a pointed instrument, such as a stylus, an inscription on the plaster, similar to the inscriptions at Pompeii which excited considerable interest. Unfortunately, before it had been seen by anybody but the workmen, some very indiscreet visitors broke the plaster off with their walking-sticks, apparently for the mere purpose of trying its hardness, and immediately afterwards the tenant of the farm excluded the excavators from the field. A few letters remained which shewed merely that the inscription had been written in Latin, but it underwent further dilapidations during the exclusion of the excavators; and when they again obtained possession of this site of their labours, nothing more remained than the few scratches shewn in our woodcut (fig. 3). Even these few scratches have now disappeared.



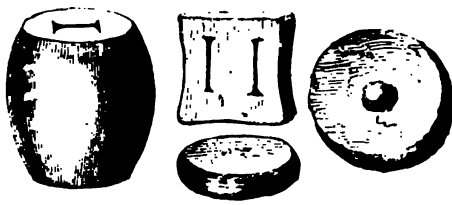
3. Remains of an inscription on a wall at Wroreter.

Proceeding along these passages eastwardly, we come at length to a hypocaust which is rather deeper than the others, and which presents more than one peculiarity. To the west it had a wide opening to the passages which have led us to it, and on the opposite side towards the east was a similarly wide opening into a square room with a well-preserved herring-bone pavement, resembling much the similar room mentioned before. Hitherto, fewer of the flue-tiles used to convey the heat up the walls, had been found than might have been expected, but the face of the northern wall of the room just described, which is its only wall yet uncovered, and which remains to a height of nine or ten feet, is completely covered with the remains and marks of these flue-tiles, as though the room had been intended to be very much heated, perhaps, a sweating-room. The eastern side of this room appears to have been the eastern boundary wall of the extensive mass of buildings to which it belonged, and which ran at right angles to the eastern end of the old wall. The square room with the herring-bone pavement just mentioned, projected eastwardly beyond this wall, and forms the extremity in this direction of the ground now in the possession of the Excavation Committee.

On the return of the excavators to their labours, after their unfriendly exclusion, they began by tracing the front of the line of buildings border-

ing on the modern Watling-street road, and no doubt forming the side of one of the principal streets of the Roman city. They opened the ground at the distance of nearly a hundred feet from the line of the old wall, and found, as was expected, a wall which lay nearly in the same line as that which formed the western side of the extensive building to the north of the old wall, now covered up. In this wall, two openings, or gateways, were found, the one to the north about twelve feet wide, the other at some distance to the south of it five feet wide. The first of these was approached by an inclined plane, formed of three immense squared stones, as though it had been intended to be approached by horses and carriages; the other, which was approached by steps very much worn by the feet, was evidently intended for people on foot. Both led into the same large court, paved with the small bricks laid in herring-bone fashion, between forty and fifty feet square. The conjecture as to the use of the wider entrance seems to be confirmed by the circumstance that a portion of an iron horse-shoe was found on that side of the court, and that the pavement had been there much damaged and mended in Roman times. The central part of this court has not yet been explored. Besides a variety of other objects, two portions of very large and handsome capitals have been found in this court, which would lead us to suppose that the buildings here displayed great architectural decoration.

Nevertheless, the two sides on the north and south are found to have been bordered by small square rooms, four on each side, the objects of which can have offered nothing of grandeur or dignity. One only, the room at the north-western corner, has been cleared out to the bottom, which was found at the depth of full ten feet, and had a low transverse wall of division. It appeared to have been a depot of charcoal and coals, and traces of mineral coal were met with. Two other rooms, opposite each other on different sides of the courts, were filled with bones and horns of all kinds of animals, and, as some of these had been cut and sawed, it has been conjectured that they were magazines belonging to people who manufactured the numerous implements made of bone which are found so



4. Roman Weights found at Wroxeter.

abundantly in the excavations. The supposition that these square rooms may have been shops or warehouses of tradesmen or manufacturers, receives some support from the discovery of several weights scattered about, as though the various articles they contained had been served out in measured quantities. Among other objects found in this part of the excavations was a handle several inches long, perhaps of some culinary vessel, made of block tin, a very unusual metal to find among Roman remains: a fragment of the vessel to which it had been attached remains with it.



5 Handle made of block tin

At the back of this court was what appeared to be one long and rather narrow inclosure, which was conjectured at first to be a sort of cloister, or crypto-porticus. It has since, however, been cleared out, and

is found to be separated into five compartments by walls running about half of the breadth. These compartments were open to a passage running along the eastern side, and suggest the notion of their having been shops or stalls. In one of them was found a small round iron coffer, supported on three feet, and having a lid on, but so corroded with rust as to be hermetically sealed. A hole was, however, broken in it by the labourer's pick, which enables us just to discover in the interior a mass of fine wood decayed, and some implement of metal in the middle. On the eastern side of the passage the excavators found a doorway, from which a trench has been dug directly eastward. After proceeding about twelve feet the men came to a transverse wall, which runs parallel to the back wall of the square court, and on the other side of it they came to a raised pavement of smoothed cement, which extended four or five feet, and then suddenly sunk to a floor of large flag-stones, at a depth of upwards of four feet from the floor of cement. From some circumstances connected with it, there seems reason for supposing that this floor of flags was the bottom of a reservoir of water, into which broken pottery and other such objects had been thrown. Beyond this supposed reservoir, the trench ran again along a floor of cement, until it came to the outer wall of a building, which has been traced each way to some distance, but nothing has yet been discovered to throw any light upon its object. On the other side of this wall we again find a cement floor, and at a short distance to the eastward, at a depth of three feet from this floor, there is another floor, about ten feet wide by thirty feet long, formed of large flat Roman tiles, each eighteen inches long by twelve inches in breadth. When first opened, the middle of this pavement was broken and indented in such a manner as to lead to the supposition that it was hollow underneath; but on excavating, this was found not to be the case. The cement floor was continued on the other side of it, until it is bounded by the wall running at right angles to the eastern end of the old wall, which has already been spoken of as apparently the eastern boundary of these buildings. It has been traced continuously from the spot where this trench reached it to the hypocaust and small room with herring-bone pavement.

The excavations at this latter spot are deeper than in the other parts of this building, chiefly for two reasons: the earth appears to have accumulated more here than in the lower part of the field, and the floors appear to have been originally at a lower level. This renders the labours of the excavator much greater; but on the other hand we find the remains of walls to a much greater elevation, and in a condition which shews us much more distinctly their original design. The real object of this mass of buildings is still very uncertain; it was at first believed to be a great mansion, but there are circumstances which seem to militate against this view. In the first place, such a mansion as this can hardly have been without its mosaic pavements, of which no traces have yet been found. On the contrary, the floors above the hypocausts appear everywhere, even in the large hypocausts first opened, to have been the mere smoothed surfaces of cement, which may be supposed to indicate that they were designed for some public purposes. Perhaps they were public baths and wash-houses. A further exploration of the remains in the north-eastern corner will probably throw some light on this question. The square court-yard to the south-west presents, on the whole, more of a domestic character in its arrangements. The southern wall of this court has been traced to some distance, and appears to have been the boundary-wall of this building

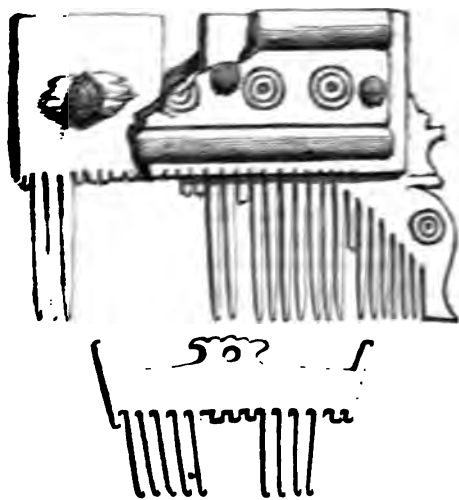
in that direction. Perhaps an aisle separated it from other buildings which ran to the south along the side of what is now the Watling-street road: these, however, have not yet been examined.

As may be supposed, the continued excavations have added greatly to



6 Roman Hair-pins.

the treasures of the museum in Shrewsbury. Many coins have been found, but in most cases they are much worn, and few of them are of any interest. Personal ornaments are also becoming more numerous. Above twenty specimens of ladies' hair-pins have now been collected, and we make a selection of them in the accompanying cut (fig. 6). They are here drawn about half the size of the originals: they were used for holding together the knot into which the Roman ladies rolled up their hair behind, and it will be remarked that they usually swell out in the middle, and diminish again towards the head, no doubt to prevent the pins from slipping out of the knot of hair. A number of rings, bracelets, beads, fibulae, buckles, and buttons, have also been found and deposited in the museum, and the prevalence of enamel in the ornamentation of these objects is remarkable. Among the objects connected with the toilette, we must not forget two combs of bone, which are represented in our cut (fig. 7), the size of the original. The larger comb is only a fragment, but the smaller one is complete with the exception of the want of some of its teeth, and its form is by no means devoid of elegance. Among the miscellaneous articles dug up are



7 Roman Combs found at Worcester.

several keys, a hinge, styli for writing on waxen tablets, whetstones, several knives, a ladle, and other objects which seem to have served for culinary purposes. We have in our former paper described the newly discovered Romano-Salopian white-ware, which, as we stated, was used principally in the manufacture of elegantly formed jugs and mortaria, the latter used for rubbing and pounding the objects used in culinary preparations. Another sort of Romano-Salopian pottery has been found, of a red colour, but of a shade not common among the ordinary Roman wares, and evidently made of



one of the clays of the Severn valley. It is of finer texture than the white ware, but, like it, is used extensively for jug-formed vessels. Round bowls are also found of this ware, with the bottoms and the sides perforated with a multitude of small holes, intended evidently to serve the purpose of colanders; a portion of one of these is shewn in our woodcut (No. 8).



8. A Roman Colander of earthenware.

It will be seen from the above description, that a very extensive mass of buried Roman buildings has now been uncovered and exposed to view. They are all contained in a rectangular inclosure, which is protected by the hedge of the Watling-street road, and by a strong fence of hurdles, and the Excavation Committee has a gate in the hedge, by which the inclosure is entered from the road. The Committee has, with great liberality, decided that admission shall be perfectly free to the public, and the number of visitors are becoming so numerous that the incomes of the turnpike gates leading to the spot are reported to have been raised in a very extraordinary degree. We trust that the general interest thus excited will send liberal contributions to the Committee, and enable them to make still greater and more important discoveries.

#### THE ANTIQUITIES OF TOBACCO\*.

THE learned author of this amusing and instructive volume, in giving birth to a work which records the past history of Tobacco, may be pronounced to have been almost "to the manner born" himself. The calling of his worthy father, "an honest man and a good smoker," he tells us, in his "Dedication" to his brother antiquarian, Mr. Roach Smith, was no other than that of a tobacconist; and as for himself, never having been out of sight of St. Paul's until he had reached his twenty-second year, the tobacco-warehouse, where his father worked, became his playground, his first remembrances being "of rolling in the tobacco-leaf, as country children would roll in a hay-field, and playing at hide-and-seek in the empty barrels."

It will be perceived, however, that we have made the above remark with some slight qualification; "*almost* to the manner born" were our words. Though entering upon a work, the duty of which is, to some extent, to dilate upon the multifarious qualities of tobacco, cigars, and snuffs, Mr. Fairholt lacks one qualification; though by no means a contemner of "the weed," and evidently free from any prejudice against the habit of smoking, he is no smoker himself; and, as the words of his Introduction would seem to imply, never has been. In some instances therefore, as a matter of course, he is unable to inform his readers from the experiences of a practitioner, or to pronounce *ex cathedra* with the unctuous authority of a con-

\* "Tobacco: its History and Associations: including an Account of the Plant and its Manufacture; with its modes of use in all Ages and Countries. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., Author of 'Costume in England,' &c. &c. With 100 Illustrations by the Author. Post 8vo." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

noisseur. This, however, (and, everything considered, it is a very small one,) is the only draw-back, in our opinion, that the most captious critic would be enabled to find from the Alpha to the Omega of the volume. Entering upon the enquiry into the early history of tobacco and tobacco-smoking, and tracing it downwards to comparatively recent times, combining too the intelligence of the naturalist with the genuine spirit of an archaeologist, Mr. Fairholt not only makes his readers extensively acquainted with the natural history and commercial statistics of Tobacco, but has also contrived to afford them, by his numerous quotations from the playwrights and satirists of the days of Elizabeth and the first James and the two Charleses, a very considerable insight into the ways and manners of English society—the *fast* section of it, at least—at the close of the sixteenth and during the greater part of the seventeenth centuries.

The work is divided into six chapters:—The Tobacco Plant; Tobacco in America; Tobacco in Europe, and its Literary Associations; Tobacco-pipes, Cigars, and the Smoker's Paraphernalia; Snuff and Snuff-boxes; The Culture, Manufacture, and Consumption of Tobacco.

As to the antiquity of the practice of smoking and its probable universality in primitive times, we do not entirely agree with the opinions enunciated by Mr. Fairholt in his Fourth Chapter; and had our limited space permitted us, should have had great pleasure in stating our "reason why." Pleasant, however, (to ourselves, that is to say,) as the discussion might be, we must not allow ourselves to be led away from our original purpose, that of giving our readers a few samples of his work; a work which, once for all, we have no hesitation in saying, we commend alike to the notice of all naturalists and antiquarians, smokers and snuffers, and the "willing to be pleased" portion of the literary world in general.

In the first place, then, as it is only to what we may style the "Antiquities of Tobacco" that we purpose calling the reader's attention, we give an extract in reference to the introduction of Tobacco into Europe:—

"About 1560<sup>b</sup> is the date generally awarded to the introduction of tobacco into Europe, and a Spanish physician is believed to have brought some plants to Spain for the inspection of his 'most Catholic' Majesty, Philip the Second, who had commissioned him to visit Mexico and note its natural productions. Almost at the same period France and Italy were made acquainted therewith, chiefly by the aid of the members of the Church. Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemain, and Master of the Requests of the French king's household, was sent as ambassador to the Portuguese court in 1559, and purchased, while at Lisbon, some tobacco-seed from a Flemish merchant, who had obtained it from Florida. He sent it to the Grand Prior of France, and the herb was originally known as *Herbe du Grand Prieur*. When Nicot returned to France in 1561, he presented the Queen, Catherine de Medicis, with some of the plants, and its name was then altered in compliment to her to *Herbe de la Reine*, and *Herbe Medicée*. The native name of *petun* was, however, occasionally used; but all were allowed to fall into disuse for one constructed in honour of the original importer; thus *Nicotiana* became its recognised name, a term still preserved to us in *Nicotine*, the scientific name for the essential oil the tobacco-plant contains. Italy received the gift direct from the hands of Cardinal Prosper Santa Croce, who also obtained it in Portugal, and in honour of him it was christened *Erba Santa Croce*. An envoy from France, who had probably obtained some of the plants that Nicot introduced, brought them to another part of Italy, where it was called *Tornabona* from his name. But the Spanish name, *Tabaco*, given to it by Hernandez, ultimately triumphed over all, and became (with slight variations) that universally recognised over the world."

We then proceed to the still more interesting question as to the precise

<sup>b</sup> In Bohn's Edition of Blair's "Chronological Tables" (1856), it is stated that the use of tobacco was known in Europe in 1535. The authority is not given.

period of the introduction of tobacco into this country; a subject which the learned author has investigated with his usual ardour in antiquarian research:—

“Sir Walter Raleigh is the popular hero English tradition has chosen as the originator of smoking among ourselves. He certainly made it fashionable, sanctioned it by his custom, and gave it ‘a good standing in society;’ but it seems to have been introduced by Mr. Ralph Lane, who was sent out by Raleigh as governor of Virginia, returning to England in 1586. The historian of the voyage, Mr. Thomas Harriot, and the learned Camden, who both lived at the period, unhesitatingly affirm that Lane has the honour of being the original English smoker. The tobacco-plant seems, however, to have been known in England earlier. Stow, in his ‘Annals,’ declares that ‘Tobacco came into England about the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth,’ (1577), but Taylor the Water-poet assigns an earlier date: he says, ‘Tobacco was first brought into England in 1565, by Sir John Hawkins.’ Lobelius, in his *Novum Stirpium Adversaria*, (Antwerp, 1576,) declares that ‘within these few years the West Indian tobacco had become an inmate of England.’ Raleigh was certainly the first devoted adherent of smoking in England, and in spite of his courtiership when a queen ruled, ostentatiously enjoyed his pipe. Aubrey has noted, ‘He was the first that brought tobacco into England, and into fashion. In our part of North Wilts—e.g. Malmesbury Hundred—it came first into fashion by Sir Walter Long. They had first silver pipes; the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and a strawe. I have heard my grandfather Lyte say, that one pipe was handed from man to man round the table. Sir W. R. standing in a stand at Sir Ro. Poyntz parke at Acton, tooke a pipe of tobacco, which made the ladies quitte it till he had done;’ this was after the accident recorded as happening to him when ‘he took a private pipe,’ and occasioned his servant to cast the ale over him, as the smoke induced him to fear his master was on fire. If there be little credit attached to his memory for thus ‘disgusting the ladies,’ there is still less for having indulged in a pipe as he sat to see his friend Essex perish on the scaffold. It is curious to note this well-known anecdote of Raleigh, reported of other persons, (a fact not hitherto noted by historians of the herb). The famous jester, Dick Tarlton, who died in 1588, is one of them, and in his ‘Jests’ (1611) the tale is thus told:—‘How Tarlton took tobacco at the first coming up of it. Tarlton, as other gentlemen used, at the first coming up of tobacco, did take it more for fashion’s sake than otherwise, and being in a room, sat betweene two men overcome with wine, and they never seeing the like, wondered at it, and seeing the vapour come out of Tarlton’s nose, cryed out *fire, fire!* and threw a cup of wine in Tarlton’s face. “Make no more stirre,” quoth Tarlton, “the fire is quenched: if the sberiffs come, it will turn a fine, as the custom is.” And *drinking* that againe, “Fie,” says the other, “what a stinke it makes, I am almost poisoned.” “If it offend,” quoth Tarlton, “let’s every one take a little of the smell, and so the savour will quickly go;” but tobacco whiffes made them leave him to pay all.’ Rich, again, in his ‘Irish Hubbub,’ (1619,) gives another version of the story.”

When thus smoking through his nose, Dick Tarlton was only pursuing a plan which even at the present day is adopted by most smokers who wish to obtain the genuine flavour and aroma of “the weed;” and which, singularly enough, in the early days of English smoking seems to have been known as *drinking tobacco*:—

“What we now call *smoking* was at this period generally termed *drinking* tobacco. The author of ‘*Fox Civitatis*, or London’s Complaint against her Children in the Country,’ (1636,) speaking of the dissolute and debauched who loiter about taverns and public places, says, ‘Men will not stand upon it to *drink* either wine or *tobacco* with them who are more fit for Bridewell.’ The term no doubt originated in the custom of inhaling the smoke, and allowing it to escape through the nose, a fashion in which it was originally enjoyed by the Indians. The Duke of Newcastle, in his comedy of ‘The Triumphant Widow,’ (act iii. sc. 1.) speaks of a joker making a party laugh so that ‘the *fishie* took a reverend old gentlewoman when she was a drinking, and she did squirt the

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\* We do not observe it remarked by Mr. Fairholt that the Pied Bull Inn at Islington is said to have been the first place in England where tobacco was smoked. According to popular tradition, this was a country-house belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh.

beer out of her nose, as an Indian does tobacco.' The term was constantly used until the middle of the seventeenth century, for the Catalogue of Rubens' effects, sent over by Sir Balthazar Gerbier to Charles I. in 1640, calls a Dutch picture of smokers 'The Tobacco-drinkers.' The fashionable mode of thus inhaling tobacco-smoke, and expelling it by the nose, is curiously shewn in the accompanying cut, copied from a rare little volume in 12mo., printed at Rotterdam, and entitled '*Een Korte beschryvinge van het wonderlycke kruyt Tobacco,*' (being dedicated to an Englishman, 'The worthy nobleman, M. Humphry King, Knight, and Chief Sovereign of the Order of Glorious Tobacco.' The engraving is valuable for the clear way in which it depicts the whole paraphernalia of a smoker, with the roll of tobacco on the table before him, and the knife and trencher with which he cuts it up for use. This was termed '*Carotte*' and '*Padding-cane tobacco,*' by which latter name it is described in Chapman's comedy, '*All Fools,*' 1605.



"In Field's '*Amends for Ladies*' (1618) is a scene with London swaggers at a wine-shop in Turnbul-street, where one jestingly asks a silly nobleman, 'Will your lordship take any tobacco?' and another sneeringly remarks, 'Sheart! he cannot put it through his nose!' A severe comment on the incapacity of a 'fast-man' of the days of James I."

In reference to this expression, *drinking tobacco*, we may remark that many of the German smokers of the present day profess to find great pleasure in *swallowing* the smoke of their pipes, and then exhaling it at pleasure; and we have heard it asserted more than once that this practice extensively prevails upon the Continent. As to the *possibility* of this being done, we can say nothing ourselves, as, albeit lovers of the weed, we should be very sorry to try the experiment. If, on the other hand, it is done *now*, it is by no means improbable (seeing that "there is no new thing under the sun") that it was practised in the days of our first Stuarts: and in such case, the practice would not unnaturally suggest the expression, "to *drink* tobacco."

Tobacco soon became one of the staple commodities of the tavern, (though, for the first half century, probably a very expensive one,) and, ere long, the keeper of the tobacco-shop ranked high among our opulent tradesmen. It was not, however, till the latter part of the seventeenth century that the 'tobacco-seller' was known as a 'tobacconist,' that name having originally been solely limited to those who *smoked* tobacco. As to the *tavern* :—

"Among the Roxburgh ballads in the British Museum is a woodcut of this period, which is here copied in fac-simile, (on a reduced scale); it is an excellent tavern scene. The table is suppl ed with a huge 'pottle-pot' of drink, and pipes for smoking. The swaggering gallant who is indulging in his pipe is a sketch from nature, worthy of Dekker."

Mr. Fairholt's industrious research, combined with the courteous politeness of his publishers, has also enabled us to borrow from his volume an early representation of a tobacco-seller's shop :—

"One of the most curious and rare books which the taste for 'the Indian novelty' generated, is Richard Brathwait's little volume, bearing the following title, '*The Smoking Age, or, the Man in the Mist; with the life and death of Tobacco.*' Dedi-

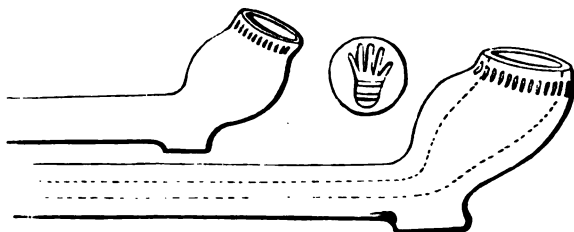




cated to those three renowned and imparalle'd heroes, Captain Whiffe, Captain Pipe, and Captain Snuffe; to whom the Author wisheth as much content as this smoaking age can afford them. At the signe of Teare-nose, 1617.' An exceedingly well-executed frontispiece by Marshall, representing a tobacconist's shop, faces the title, which we here engrave. The shop is open to the street, in accordance with ancient usage, and has a pent-house of boards, from which hangs a double hoop, used to hold pipes; 'strong water,' glasses, and measures are behind on shelves; the counter is covered with a 'faire linen cloth,' upon which pipes are laid; upon it stands a carved figure of a negro smoking, shewing the antiquity of using such a figure as a sign for a tobacconist's shop. A curtain drawn aside discloses the private room, where three smokers are indulging at a table formed of a board laid upon tobacco barrels. In the original, they are named Captain Whiffe, Captain Pipe, and Captain Snuffe."

As to the tobacco-pipes of this and somewhat later periods, from a large amount of interesting matter on the subject, we select the following extracts and illustrations. In consequence of the excessive dearness of tobacco when first imported into Europe, the bowls of the pipes were remarkably small, and to this it is owing that, when turned up in the fields, they are still, in Ireland, termed "fairy-pipes:"—

"The late Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., author of the 'Fairy Legends of Ireland,' devoted much attention to this subject, and formed a very large collection of pipes, by which he was enabled to generally *date* them from their form. The very smallest he had obtained is here engraved. It was brought up from the bed of the Thames near Kingston. It is formed of very fine close clay, and there is a polish on the outer surface as if it was thinly enamelled. We have depicted it the full size of the original; it held a very small quantity. Our second example is somewhat larger, and the dots



within shew the capacity of the bowl. The edge has a milled or indented pattern round it, the heel is broad and marked with an open right hand. Aubrey describes such pipes as made by one Gauntlet, 'who marks the heele of them with a *gauntlet*, whence they are called *gauntlet-pipes*.' The early pipes of Ireland are precisely like this, and their fairy origin has been believed in England, as well as in the more poetic sister-island. A quantity of pipes of this kind were found in the parish of Old Swinford in Worcestershire, and the country folks there had a tradition that it was a favourite spot for the resort of Queen Mab and her court, and that among other appendages of royalty was a fairy pipe-manufactory, of which these were the remains. Nearly all of them had initials or maker's marks on the broad stem, which was formed to allow the pipe to be laid on the table in an upright position for the temporary convenience of the smoker, a fashion now 'gone out,' but which might be revived with advantage."

Tobacco-chewing of course engages our industrious author's attention. This abominable habit seems to have been for a time not only fashionable in this country, but accompanied with certain ceremonials which quite

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<sup>d</sup> We have a bowl, exactly its counterpart in size and shape, just now before us. The heel is marked with the initials *N*, which, as it was found in Northumberland, may possibly stand for *Newcastle*.

equal anything we have ever heard or read of about *chawing*, as practised by our cousins across the Atlantic:—

“The practice of chewing tobacco, recorded to have been used by the Indians to stay hunger\* in travel, appears to have had no general popularity. Soldiers and sailors adopted it from the same reasons, and from the inconvenience of using the pipe. It was sanctioned by the custom of General Monk at the Restoration, and it was usual with the gentlemen to sport silver basins to spit in, something after the American fashion, as represented in an old snuff-box, of the time of James I., published by the Society of Antiquaries, and copied in our engraving, from which it appears that this questionable custom was ‘done with a grace,’ if we may judge from the affected attitude of the cavalier.”

Under the head of “Snuff and Snuff-boxes,” the learned editor gives a further description of the snuff-box thus ornamented on the sliding-lid. It contained a grater or rasp, wherewith the beaux, in early days, were wont to amuse themselves in rasping tobacco, for the purpose of making rasped snuff, or *rappee*.

This last head, we observe, is equally full with the former ones, in curious matter of the most varied description, and it is with some regret that we find ourselves precluded by our limits from continuing our extracts. Under the head of “Spanish Snuff,” (p. 248,) Mr. Fairholt must not forget to add, in his second edition—which the smoking and snuffing world, no doubt, will very soon be calling for—that Queen Caroline, the freethinking wife of George II., was passionately fond of melons, but always took care, before eating them, to powder the slices thickly with Spanish snuff!! There is no accounting, however, for tastes; in the case of a person, more especially, who could take Stephen Duck for a second Milton, and pat her worthless husband on the back for his courage in keeping a mistress.

Mr. Fairholt has nowhere, so far as we have observed, entered into the question of the origin of the word “cigar,” a thing we are the more surprised at, as there is no other point that we can think of or imagine in connection with “the weed,” its origin, its names, its growth, its uses, its commerce, and its manufacture, that he has left unnoticed. The cigar seems to have been first called by that name about the middle of last century, and not improbably from a Spanish word *cigarro*, the name of an oblong beetle, to which the cigars of that day bore a fancied resemblance. The form *segar*, sometimes used, is probably a vulgar corruption.

Before quitting these pleasant pages, we are in duty bound to notice one or two slips that we have jotted down, *currente calamo*. In page 143 the “Splendid Shilling” is attributed to Ambrose Phillips, the great (or perhaps *little*, rather) father of “Namby Pamby;” whereas, in fact, it was not the composition of Phillips the Cantab, but of John Phillips, of Christ Church, the author of the poem “On Cider.” Is our author correct, too, in calling (p. 221) “Pickwick” Mr. Dickens’s “*first* and most celebrated work?” “Most celebrated” no doubt it is; but his *first* work, if we are not much mistaken, was the series of “Sketches by Boz.”



\* Most readers will probably remember the quid of tobacco that Robinson Crusoe stowed away in his cheek to prevent the cravings of hunger, on making himself comfortable for the night in the tree after his shipwreck.

## THE APOCRYPHAL GOSPELS\*.

### THE GOSPEL OF NICODEMUS.

THIS Gospel is also called the "Acts of Pilate," as it professes to be an account of the judicial acts of that personage when our Saviour was brought before him, as being the supreme judge and governor of Judæa.

The second chapter of the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius is headed as follows: "The Report of Pilate, and the Censure (judgment) of the Emperor Tiberius and the Roman Senate concerning Christ." It is there related, how that Pilate communicated to Tiberius the resurrection of our Lord, and the facts connected therewith, and how that, when this was published throughout Palestine, Christ was by many held to be a God. The History further adds that Tiberius desired to have Christ canonized, or, in other words, placed among the deities of Rome, but as the assent of the Senate was necessary for the realization of his purpose, this intention was of necessity abandoned.

Such is the sum of all that Eusebius relates about this matter; a rather slender peg to hang a proof on (with the addition of a casual remark by Tertullian) that this Gospel is a true relation of the acts of Pilate at the time of the crucifixion and after the resurrection of our Lord. So far is it from receiving any support from them, that there is no reliable evidence whatever that either Tertullian or Eusebius knew of this pseudo-gospel's existence.

Dr. Thilo gives two independent versions of the Gospel of Nicodemus, Greek and Latin; his historical, theological, and philological notes occupying about ten times as much space as the original, and these learned disquisitions containing fully fifty times as much matter as the Gospel itself. The prologue, as translated from the Greek text, (which occasionally varies considerably from the Latin,) is as follows:—

"I, Ananias, an overlooker of the prefects, instructed in the Holy Scriptures, having learned and embraced the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and having been thought worthy of holy baptism, having searched the memorials as to the things that were done at that time against our Lord Jesus Christ, when the Jews were governed by Pontius Pilatus, found the following memorials, in Hebrew writing; and to the glory of God, I translated the same into Greek, that they might be read by all that call on the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; under the reign of our royal prince, Flavius Theodosius, in the seventeenth year; and in the sixth year of Flavius Valentinianus, and the eighth Indiction. I therefore entreat all those who read this, and copy it into other books, that they will remember me and pray for me, that God may have mercy on me, and may have compassion on my sins which I have committed against Him. Peace unto those who read, and those who hear, and unto His household. Amen."

The Gospel then begins in the following words:—

"It came to pass in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, the sovereign of the Romans, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of Herod, King of Galilee, on the eighth day of the calends of April, which is the twenty-fifth day of the month of March, in the consulship of Rufinus and Rubellio, in the fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad, in the priesthood of Caiaphas over the Jews,—Nicodemus wrote the history of

\* "*Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti Opera et Studio Joannis Caroli Thilo Phil. et Theolog. Doctoris, hujusque in Academia Fridericia Halensi Professoris.*" (Lipsiæ, 1832.)

"*Les Évangiles Apocryphes.*" (Paris, 1848.)

"*Apocryphischen Evangelien.* By Dr. Richard Clemens." (Leipzig.)

the things that were done by the chief-priests and Jews after the crucifixion and passion of the Lord. And Nicodemus himself wrote this in the Hebrew language."

The compiler then launches into his narrative, and proceeds to relate how that, when Christ was accused by the Jews before Pilate, the latter sent a messenger to request the Lord to attend at his judgment-seat. The messenger accordingly accosted Jesus, and, worshipping Him, requested that he might be allowed to place his cloak under the Lord's feet. Upon our Saviour approaching the judgment-seat, the inanimate standards, bowing their tops, *worshipped* Him. The Jews, greatly offended at the reverence thus made by the ensigns, declared that the bearers must be in collusion with Jesus and His followers; upon which Pilate, to satisfy them, agreed that they, or any other men they might choose, should hold the standards, and that Jesus should go out and enter again, while others, not soldiers, held the standards:—

"So the elders of the Jews sought out twelve of the most strong and able men, and made them hold the standards, six at a time; and they stood in presence of the governor . . . . Then the governor commanded Jesus to come in again. And the messenger did as he had done before, and greatly entreated Jesus that He would go upon his cloak, and walk on it; and He walked thereupon, and went in. And when Jesus went in, the standards bowed themselves as before, and worshipped Him."

The Jews next accuse Jesus of being a conjurer, in that He had made Pilate's wife to dream; of being born in fornication; and of pretending to be the Son of God. Pilate, too, is represented to have acted more like an advocate for the accused than as a judge, and is made warmly to expostulate with the accusers; (the author putting into his mouth the very speech spoken by Stephen shortly after). Finally, the fickle and unjust judge washes his hands and sentences Jesus to be scourged and crucified.

Previously to this, however, many who had been taught by Him, or who had been miraculously cured, were brought forward to testify in His favour; among whom are named Nicodemus, the alleged author of this Gospel, and Veronica, the woman who had been cured of an issue of blood; accompanied by many of the lame, the leprous, and the blind, who had experienced the efficacy of His healing powers.

In his account of the crucifixion the writer calls the two thieves Dismas and Gestas; whereas in the Gospel of the Infancy, as we have seen, these malefactors are named Titus and Dumachus. He then proceeds to describe the death and burial of our Lord in much the same language as they are related by the Evangelists. We are next informed that after the death and interment of Jesus, the Jews proceeded to vent their spite against Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, the latter of whom they shut up and made fast (as they believed) in prison. To their great astonishment, however, he is miraculously delivered therefrom; and in the midst of their wonder at this event, the soldiers make their appearance, and declare what they have seen while guarding the sepulchre on the morning of the resurrection. Shortly after this, certain men appear before the council, who report that they have seen Jesus alive in Galilee, and consequently imply that the story concocted by the priests and propagated by the soldiers must be false; the result of which is that they are bribed with a large sum of money to take their departure from Jerusalem, through the counsel of Nicodemus. Joseph next re-appears, and relates the particulars of his miraculous escape. The Jews are more than ever confounded; and as if to render their case still more desperate, old Simeon's two sons, Charinus and Lenthius, who had arisen from the dead at Christ's crucifixion, now

appear; who, upon being separated, and with note-books and other necessary writing implements, indite the remaining chapters of this so-called Gospel, with the exception, indeed, of a few verses at the conclusion. The following is an outline of their respective narratives, which were ultimately found "perfectly to agree, the one not containing one letter more or less than the other:"—

"When we were placed, with all our fathers, in the depths of hell, in the blackness of darkness, on a sudden there appeared the colour of the sun, like gold, and a purple royal light shining above us. Presently upon this, Adam, the father of all mankind, with all the patriarchs and prophets, rejoiced and said, 'This light is the author of everlasting light, who hath promised to transmit to us everlasting light.' And Isaiah the prophet cried out and said, 'This is the light of the Father, the Son of God, according as I prophesied when I was living upon the earth: The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthaim beyond Jordan,' &c. (Is. ix. 1, 2.) And while we were all rejoicing . . . our father Simeon came among us, and congratulating us all, he said, 'Glorify the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, whom as an infant I took up in my arms,' &c.

In the next chapter Seth relates to the assembled spirits what Michael the Archangel said to him when he was praying at the gates of paradise, earnestly entreating God for a few drops of the oil of the tree of mercy, wherewith he might anoint his father *and cure his headache*. The purport of the angel's speech to the patriarch in answer to his prayer was that the oil was not obtainable until Christ should come on earth to raise the bodies of the dead saints; when with the oil of His mercy He would anoint all believers, and further than that, would introduce our father Adam into paradise to the tree of mercy.

While all the saints are rejoicing at the near prospect of liberation, an embroilment arises between Satan and the "prince of hell." For Satan, "the prince and captain of death," exclaims to the prince of hell, "Prepare thyself to receive Jesus of Nazareth, who boasted that He was the Son of God, and yet was a man, afraid of death, and said, 'My soul is sorrowful even to death.'" Whereupon the prince of hell calls upon Satan to explain this apparent paradox, and they continue bandying hard words together, literally and truly, to the end of the chapter.

While Satan and the prince of hell are discoursing thus together,— "On a sudden there was a voice as of thunder and rushing of winds, saying, 'Lift up your gates, O ye princes, and be ye lift up, O everlasting gates, and the King of Glory shall come in.'" The prince of hell thereupon urges Satan to fight with the King of Glory, but the latter declines the combat, and is forthwith expelled by the other. The prince then shuts the gates and makes them fast with bars of iron. But the saints, upon hearing this, spake with a loud voice of anger to the prince of hell, and said, "Open thy gates, that the King of Glory may come in." The Prophet David, too, and Isaiah, both sing and prophesy the defeat of the powers of hell; and while David is in the midst of a colloquy with the prince of hell, whom (according to the Latin version) he addresses as a "most filthy and most foul spirit," the Lord appears in the form of a man, and visits with light those who sit in darkness and dwell in the shadow of death.

All hell is now in an uproar; death and his (or rather '*her*,' as the ancients would have it) myrmidons are greatly alarmed; but still their chief summons resolution to ask who this harbinger of light may be; indeed, so particular is he in his inquiries, that his interrogatories fill an entire chapter. At length, to put an end to further parley, the King of Glory first tramples on Death, and then seizes the prince of hell, and after depriv-



ing him of his power, takes Adam "with Him to His glory." The prince of hell now again addresses Satan, styling him "Beelzebub, prince of perdition, and author of extermination," and violently upbraids him for slaying Christ, and so bringing Him to hell and setting Him upon the work of setting free the captives, subduing the impious dominion of the devils, and delivering the souls from their subjection. But "while the prince of hell was speaking these words to Satan the King of Glory said to the prince of hell, 'Satan shall be a prince subject to thy dominion for ever, in the room of Adam and his righteous sons, who are Mine.'" Jesus then takes Adam by the hand, and the Lord addressing His saints, they all join hands, taking hold of Adam, and thus ascend with Christ to paradise, the prophets David and Habakkuk being mentioned by name as of the number.

Arrived at paradise, the Lord delivers Adam to Michael the Archangel; whereupon they are met by two very ancient men, of whom the saints make inquiry,—

"Who are ye, who have not been with us in hell, and have had your bodies placed in paradise?"

One of them answers and says,—

"I am Enoch, who was translated by the Word of God; and this man who is with me is Elijah the Tishbite, who was translated in a chariot of fire. Here we have hitherto been, and have not tasted death; but we are reserved for the coming of Antichrist, to engage with him in battle, armed with signs and prodigies, and to be slain by him at Jerusalem, and to be taken up alive again into the clouds after three days and a-half. And while Enoch and Elias were relating these things to the saints, behold, there came another man, in miserable guise, carrying the sign of the cross upon his shoulders. And when all the saints saw him, they said to him, 'Who art thou? for thy appearance is like that of a thief; and why carriest thou a cross upon thy shoulders?' To whom making answer, he said, 'Ye say right, for I was a thief, and committed all wickedness upon the earth. And the Jews crucified me with Jesus, . . . and I believed Him to be the Almighty King, and I prayed to Him, saying . . . . And He said to me, 'Verily, this day thou shalt be with Me in paradise;' and He gave me this sign of the cross, saying, 'Carry this, and go to paradise, and if the angel . . . will not admit thee, shew this sign of the cross, and say, Jesus, who is now crucified, hath sent me hither,'" &c.

Thus ends the action of the *Harrowing of Hell*<sup>b</sup>, as it is called in our ancient mysteries; and here ends the relation of the brothers Charinus and Lenthius; who after declaring that they are not allowed to reveal the other mysteries of God, surrender their writings, and are "changed into exceeding white forms, and are seen no more." Upon being examined, what they had written was found "perfectly to agree, the one not containing one letter more or less than the other." Then the Jews all confessed that these things were wrought by God; and Pilate placed all the accounts of these transactions in the public records in his hall, which is solely written in Latin, and appears to be of later date.

In the concluding chapters we are told that Pilate, in an assembly of the Jews, caused the book of the Scriptures to be produced and expounded; whereupon the chief priests were forced to acknowledge that Jesus had been unjustly condemned and executed; concluding a lengthy speech with the admission,—"And so it appears that Jesus, whom we have crucified, is Jesus Christ, the Son of God, true and Almighty God. Amen."

<sup>b</sup> The *Harrowing of Hell*, the title of one of the ancient mysteries, is a meaningless phrase. It should rather be the *harrying*, or spoiling, of hell. To *harry*, or *herry*, or *harric*, is to rob, or pillage; from the Gothic, *haeria*, depredare; root, *haer*, an army; hence probably *herr*, a commander, or robber in chief.

This Gospel of Nicodemus, though of no real value, and a most disjointed production, is probably the most interesting of all the legends which have descended to us from the primitive ages of Christianity. It is said to have been quoted by Justin Martyr, and it certainly was known at a very early date. It is evident, from the great number of MSS. in which the compilation exists, that it was also a favourite piece in the middle ages, and that it had a very extensive circulation. It will not escape remark, too, that the doctrines about hell and purgatory which were current before Dante wrote his famous Vision, had evidently not been developed at the time when this Gospel was written. Again, it would seem from the statement of Enoch and Elijah, that the second advent of our Lord was at that time believed to be near. This doctrine, too, was prevalent in the days of the apostles, as we know from the First and Second Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. The hell of this ancient compilation, it may be remarked, is that of the ancient Hebrews, what they term their *Shaoul*, nearly equivalent to the Greek *Hades*, ᾅδης. The practice of anointing the sick appears to have still existed; not, indeed, the extreme unction of the Church of Rome, but that spoken of by James in his Epistle, v. 14.

The student of dogmatic theology would hardly think of searching these apocryphal books in order to learn the doctrines of the Church; but there is still some information, even on that subject, to be gleaned in fields to all appearance so unpromising. That Enoch and Elijah, accompanied either by Moses, whom many Jewish rabbis believed to have been taken up alive into heaven, or by Jeremiah, or else unaccompanied by them, should return to the earth in the latter days and contend with Antichrist, and be slain by him, and then be taken up alive into heaven, was an ancient tradition, current in the Church, or among some Christians at least. The prophecy of Malachi and the Book of Revelation appear to countenance this belief.

The Apocryphal Gospels are valuable, too, as monuments descriptive of the simplicity, credulity, and superstition of these early ages. They probably originated in a part of the world where the senses, feelings, and imagination have more influence on religious belief than that exercise of the reason and understanding which is more prevalent in the West. Their authors were apparently quite regardless of consistency and probability in the construction of their fables, and they appear at once to ignore chronology, and to set contemporary history at defiance. Their relations are childish, silly, and ridiculous, and the sentiments they inculcate are not always remarkable for purity; indeed, delicacy of expression was by no means a striking characteristic of those times.

It is the more prevalent opinion that these compositions were forgeries, perpetrated in order to countenance certain heresies which abounded in the early Church. If the few that have survived the lapse of time and remain in our hands be fair samples of those that were lost, it may safely be averred that their authors were sorry forgers, as among rational men such heresies would have little chance of success. Divine revelation never could have been in any danger of succumbing to the Gospels of Mary and Nicodemus, or to the foolish stories of the Gospels of the Infancy and of St. Thomas.

It would perhaps, however, be safer to characterize these early productions as offshoots from, and exponents of, the then prevailing tendency to superstition, veneration for relics, and *Mariolatry*, as the worship of the Virgin is called, than as the props and main stays of heresies.

It has been observed that celibacy began to be held in great estimation at an early period, and a reason has been already assigned for the

opinion that it was deemed more meritorious among the primitive believers in Christ than among the Jews. The Encratites, an early sect, and especially Saturninus, affirmed that marriage and procreation were of the devil. (See Eusebius, E. H., b. iv. c. 6, 27, 46, 47.) Again, the Marcionites, a branch of the Gnostics, denied the salvation of the body, and maintained that Christ did not assume a true body and soul, but that He was a man only in appearance. This early heresy is alluded to by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Colossians, a passage already quoted. Thus far, then, it would be unjust to accuse these childish productions as the instigators of heresies which in reality doubtless existed long ere the apocryphal writings appeared in the Church.

It is now time, however, to bring this notice to a conclusion, with one or two remarks on these books viewed as mere literary productions.

In the East, story-telling has been encouraged and practised as an art from the remotest ages to the present day. The mythic stories or legends now under consideration, not much unlike the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," were doubtless compiled, as much as anything else, for the entertainment and pastime of the unlettered believers. The ancient Fathers discouraged the dramas of Greece; and the stage was proscribed in Constantinople quite as zealously as the theatre is denounced by certain classes of religionists in modern times. Some substitute was felt to be requisite, and hence, to a great extent, the Apocryphal Gospels, the Legends (biographies *to be read*), and the subsequent Mysteries which held a high place in popular estimation during the middle ages, were used. The apocryphal books give a lively, and, even to us, a not uninteresting picture of the manners and customs, as well as of the simplicity and credulity, of those days of superstition and ignorance. The language in which they are composed, though not distinguished for purity or logical precision, is sufficiently descriptive, and, where there is no difficulty as to the correct reading, it has the merit of being intelligible.

A critical edition of the Apocryphal New Testament (either translated or in the original) is a desideratum in English literature. Hone's edition, which (from its own worthlessness) very needlessly alarmed some of our orthodox divines, (and the "Quarterly Review" as well,) is not in reality what it professes to be, viz., a collection of all the writings that form the Apocryphal New Testament. There are more pieces in Jones's work than in Hone's; and even then there are two pieces to be found in Thilo's *Codex Apocryphus* which have never been introduced to the English reader. Whether, however, such a publication would be prudent as a commercial speculation may admit of considerable doubt. Dr. Thilo's work, it must be borne in mind, though commenced in 1832, still remains uncompleted.

It may not perhaps be superfluous for us to add, that an Anglo-Saxon translation of the Gospel of Nicodemus was published at Oxford in 1698; that numerous English translations of it have appeared from time to time; and that it is incorporated in the *Eulogium Historiarum*, (edited by F. S. Haydon, B.A.), published in 1858 under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

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LOCAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES—KENT<sup>a</sup>.

In another page we have given an account of the second annual meeting of the Kent Archæological Society, lately held at Rochester, and the receipt of the very handsome volume which has just been issued by the same body affords a fitting occasion for some remarks on Archæological Societies in general, to which this lately founded one offers in many respects a model.

That these Societies have done good in many ways will be readily conceded by any one who contrasts the very general interest now taken in all that relates to "hoar antiquity," with the indifference, or worse, that formerly prevailed, and which too often resulted in wanton destruction of things that the present generation would cherish. Various answers may be given to the inquiry how this improved feeling has arisen, but, without the remotest wish to detract from the merit of others, SYLVANUS URBAN ventures to think that he has done some service in his day. Whilst the age tended more and more to admire only "things pretty, odd, and new," he patiently toiled on, treasuring up facts, not fancies, regarding our forefathers, and by often bringing before the world the real beauty and value of what the bard contemptuously styled "ugly, old, odd things," he, and his valued contributors of former years, succeeded in keeping alive the spark that is now converted into a flame.

The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is thus the legitimate precursor of the Transactions of the various Local Archæological Societies which now reach us from almost every quarter of the United Kingdom—some in the unpretending form of a drab-covered pamphlet, with little literary merit and scarce an illustration—others, as in the present one from Kent, all glorious in purple and gold, with handsome coloured plates and excellent letterpress, but still more remarkable for the great ability displayed in its papers, and (a matter in which many local publications fail) for the real applicability of each to illustrate something in the county to which it belongs, as well as to interest the general student of history.

It must have been observed, by any one at all in the habit of turning over such publications, that their contributors too often forget, that they are in reality local, as much so as the county newspapers, and are as seldom seen out of their particular district. Yet, as we had occasion a short time ago to remark<sup>b</sup>, we find men of acknowledged celebrity literally entombing papers of general (and not local) interest, by consigning them to some such insufficient channel, the natural result of which is that they are as effectually lost as the Decades of Livy. It may be, that the Society of Antiquaries publishes too little to afford a reasonable chance of any particular paper entrusted to them seeing the light; but our pages ever have been, and ever will be, open to any well-considered communications, and we may with truth affirm that they will thus obtain a far wider circulation than even the most flourishing Local Society can give them.

We beg not to be misunderstood as wishing anything but increase of number and of usefulness to these Societies, being well convinced that if they really give their attention each to some particular district, much good may be done; and we think they would find their advantage in adopting the view that we have indicated. They need not fear that their volumes would become less interesting and valuable for being strictly confined to

<sup>a</sup> "*Archæologia Cantiana*; being Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society. Vol. I." (Printed for the Society. 1858.)

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1859, p. 57.

local matters. The volume before us, of whose contents we proceed to give a summary, will be found to treat of matters essentially Kentish, yet of interest to every educated man wherever resident. If other Societies would steadily pursue a like judicious course, we should have a fund of most valuable information collected, and rendered available to the topographer, genealogist, and general historian, as the fruit of their devotion to local matters, now too often neglected by those most competent to treat of them.

We do but bare justice in complimenting our Kentish friends on the practical sagacity and good taste apparent in the getting up of their attractive volume. Beside introductory matter, and elaborate indexes, it contains eighteen articles, which are illustrated by a profusion of coloured plates, fac-similes, brasses, and maps, and woodcuts, supplied by a special fund for the purpose. It is, unfortunately, not in our power to lay before our readers any of the admirably executed plates—to view them, they must join themselves to the Society—but the courtesy of the Council allows us to ornament our pages with some of their woodcuts.

We believe that we are not in error in ascribing the formation of the Society to the exertions of the Rev. Lambert Blackwell Larking, Vicar of Ryarsh, whose interesting Camden volume was duly noticed by us some time since<sup>c</sup>. We see that a party of eleven, of which he was one, met at Mereworth Castle, on the 19th September, 1857, when it was resolved to found the Society, and he was appointed honorary Secretary, a post that he still holds. On the 14th April, 1858, the Inaugural Meeting took place at Maidstone, and the first General Meeting was held at Canterbury on the 30th July following. A full report of the latter meeting appeared in our pages shortly after<sup>d</sup>, and we this month give a report of the second Annual Meeting, at Rochester, which was quite as successful as the first, and at which it was announced that the members amounted to 700.

A glance over the list up to Jan. 1, 1859, shews most of the best names of the county, and the Society has a large number of ladies on its roll, three of whom—daughters of the Earl of Abergavenny—have exhibited both taste and liberality in presenting the handsome Badge—of course the renowned White Horse—which shines in gold on the purple cover, and also adorns the title-page.

The volume commences with an admirably written Introduction, in which the connection of Kent with all the most important eras of our history is eloquently shewn; we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting the opening passage, as evidence of the lofty aims of the founders of the Society:—

“If it be asked what is the scope and object of our design, we shall best answer in the words of the philosopher which we have chosen for the motto of our work<sup>e</sup>. From the memory of things decayed and forgotten, we propose to save and recover what we may, for the present generation and for posterity, of the wrecks still floating on the ocean of time, and preserve them with a religious and scrupulous diligence. We propose to gather into one the neglected fragments and faint memorials that remain to us of ages long gone by; to reclaim and preserve the memories of men who, with common passions like ourselves, have stood and laboured on this soil of Kent; to save from the

<sup>c</sup> GENT MAG., June, 1857, p. 665.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., Oct., 1858, pp. 387 *et seq.*

<sup>e</sup> “Antiquities, or remnants of history, are, as was said, *tanquam tabulæ naufragii*; when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.”—Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.



submergence of oblivion their manners and their traditions, their names, their lineage, their language, and their deeds. To reproduce the past in its full integrity is perhaps impossible; yet for those who have hopes somewhat beyond the present,—vision and affections somewhat more extended than the narrow shoal of earth and time on which they stand,—it may be sufficient, if we can collect some feeble and scanty remnants, which, failing to ensure a higher purpose, may help them in some degree to link the present to the past, and serve as stepping-stones to bridge over the broad chasm and torrent of time."

We have a fair number of these stepping-stones, and they are turned to good account; for full one-half of the volume consists of original documents which but for the formation of the Society might never have seen the light.

The first article, by the honorary Secretary, is the Inventory of Juliana de Leyborne, Countess of Huntingdon, who died in 1367. This great lady, often styled proudly the Infanta of Kent, dwelt in royal state at Preston next Wingham, and the inventory was made by her executors. From it we find that she left £1,241 6s. 8d. in ready money, £442 in vessels and jewels of gold and silver, and cloths of silver and gold; apparel, worth £50; superb hangings for her hall, one with the arms of Leyborne, being valued at £13 6s. 8d.; and ample store of provision, 30 carcases of oxen, 200 hogs, 280 muttons, 16 fat bucks, and £32 worth of fish being mentioned; of course, all salted. The live stock consisted of 15 horses, and there were 100 quarters of oats in store for them. The chapel was provided with vestments, books, and ornaments, to the amount of £31, and utensils and chariots and carts bring the total of the inventory to £2,062 12s. 8d. Beside this, there are chattels on Preston and ten other manors, which amount to £849 3s. 10d., thus making the whole £2,911 16s. 6d., or something like £50,000 at the present day. The countess had, five years before her death, conveyed all her manors to the king, for religious uses, reserving only a life interest therein, and by her will she bequeaths all her goods and chattels to be disposed by her executors, "for my soul, in rewards of my servants, and other works of charity, as to them may seem most expedient." The original of this curious document is of course in abbreviated Latin, but Mr. Larking has considerably printed it in English, supplying in foot notes the original terms wherever it seemed necessary to do so. Indeed, throughout the volume, we meet with notes or summaries, as the case may require, the fruits, not the ostentatious parade of learning; and it closes with a very excellent Index, which render everything easily available, and also shews that its compilers, unlike some learned men, are not above their business.

As the second article, we have twenty-three inedited letters, from the State Paper Office, of Archbishop Warham, most of them addressed to Wolsey. They will well repay perusal. A facsimile is given of one, in which the archbishop entreats the Lord Cardinal his good grace, to be "good, gracious, and piteous," to one Sir Henry, the parish priest of Sevenoaks, who has been so unwise as to "use unfitting language of his Grace," but is now terribly afraid of the "great cost or charge" of being committed to prison. Another letter gives a bad account of a priest of Boxley, Sir Adam Bradshaw, who had torn down some official condemnation of "the ill opinions of Martin Luther," had been several times before in prison, and when apprehended for his present offence had "hurt one other priest and put him in danger of his life," and even when in prison had cast out "very seditious bills" against the king's councillors. What became of Bradshaw we do not learn.

Anglo-Saxon Remains, recently discovered at Faversham, at Wye, and at Westwell, are well described by Mr. Roach Smith, and the splendid co-

loured plates go far in support of his assertion that the Kentish Saxons were much superior in wealth and refinement to the people of other districts, and had profited more from Roman art and artists. The articles engraved are fibulæ and pendants of gold, enriched with precious stones, and of truly elegant designs, and bronze and silver plates, presumed to have been the ornaments of the trappings of the war-horse of some potent chief.

Mr. Larking gives us some foretaste of the treasures laid up at Surrenden (near Pluckley), the seat of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The collection was the work of Sir Edward Dering, who was Lieutenant of Dover Castle, from 1630 to 1640, and it is particularly rich in MSS. and charters from the two great Canterbury monasteries, from Dover Castle, and from Cobham. At Surrenden in 1638 was formed a very small Society of Antiquaries, consisting only of Sir Edward Dering, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Shirley, and Sir William Dugdale, who agreed to a code of twenty rules "for the helping and furthering of each other's studies" by the copying and imparting of all deeds, rolls, &c. in their possession. From the Surrenden Collection Mr. Larking prints a very early title deed, being a Saxon charter, by which Earl Godwin grants the pasture at Swithrædingden (Surrenden) to Leofwine the Red. This is illustrated by a facsimile, as is also a remarkable letter of William of Wykeham, from Cobham. It is addressed to John Lord Cobham, ambassador in France in 1367, and is annotated by Mr. Wykeham Martin, who shews that it contradicts the opinion sometimes held, that the Pope long hesitated to admit Wykeham as bishop on account of his illiteracy.

The vexed question of the Collar of SS., its origin and meaning, receives elucidation at the hands of Mr. Foss, of Canterbury, the learned author of "The Judges of England." This, though a subject of general interest, is made properly Kentish, as it grows out of the mention of a monument in the church of Hackington, close adjoining to Canterbury, where, among other remarkables, is found the effigy of Sir Roger Manwood, a Kentish magnate, and founder of the Sandwich Grammar-school, wearing the collar. Mr. Foss considers it undoubtedly a badge introduced by John of Gaunt, and adopted by the Lancastrian kings, who bestowed it either in gold or silver on their household, and he remarks that in almost every instance where it is found on early monuments the individual can be shewn to have been in some way connected with them. He adopts the conjecture of Mr. Beltz, that the S. is the initial of "Souvenez," but whether as part of the sentence "Souvenez-vous de moi" he is not prepared to say. The collar is now strangely limited to the Chief Justices, and the serjeant trumpeter, and Mr. Foss is well able to tell all that we need to know about the sages of the law. Accordingly his paper contains some curious particulars respecting the collars of SS. worn by the Chief Justices at the present day. These are customably transmitted



Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, with the Collar of SS.

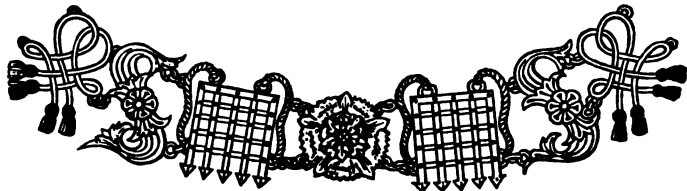


Hic iacet Margareta quondam uxor Willm Cheyne  
 Que obiit xxij die mensis Augusti Anno domini  
 Milmo. cccc. xxx. annis aie piciet deus Amen.

1807

Heads of Margaret Cheyne, from Heber

from one office-holder to another on the payment of £100, but occasionally the collar is kept by a retiring Judge, and the one worn by Lord Denman now decorates the mayor of Derby.



The Chief Justice's Collar of 88

Mr. Hussey discusses Cæsar's Landing-place in Britain, and spares the Kentish Britons the pain of having been defeated by him. According to his view, which in the main is the same as that of Professor Airy, Cæsar reached Britain at Pett Level, near Winchelsea, and landed at Beachy Head. We doubt, however, whether the men of Kent will be convinced by this reasoning, which dismisses Julius Laberius from his mound at Chilham. The great battle on his second invasion (when, says Mr. H., he landed near St. Leonard's) was at Robertsbridge, on the Rother, and he marched by Wadhurst and Frant to Broadwater Down, between Tunbridge-wells and Groombridge.

The retired and comparatively little known village of Cowden is the subject of a very pleasant paper, by Mr. Blencowe. It is illustrated by three good engravings of brasses, one of which, from Hever, we borrow.

The Surrenden Collection, under the not inviting title of "Probatio *Ætatis* of William de Septvans," gives a very curious tale of a conspiracy to cheat the said William, a weak and reckless youth, of his estates. Sir Nicholas Lovayne, then lord of Penshurst, conspired with others to represent William of full age while he was still a minor, and when his estates came into his hands, persuaded him to alienate them, but the fraudulent proceeding was set aside by the Parliament, and all who had obtained "charters, writings, statutes, recognizances, obligations, and other deeds" of the minor, were required to appear in Chancery to "say anything that they could for themselves."

A discovery of fragments of British, Romano-British and Roman Pottery in Camden Park, Chiselhurst, is the subject of the next paper; and this is succeeded by one on St. Mildred's Church, at Canterbury, which the writer, Mr. R. Hussey, thinks is in great part constructed of Roman materials. There are "many fragments of Roman tiles built into the walls among the flints; and it is my firm belief," he says, "that most of the stones of the two quoins of the south wall of the nave have also been taken from a Roman building; the majority of them are of larger size than are usually found in mediæval work, especially of a date so early as this wall; and five of those in the western quoin, and six in the eastern, are of oolite, a material very rarely found in this district, in buildings contemporary with this church." The larger stones referred to are very obvious in the engraving which we subjoin.

The State Paper Office furnishes a document, given in facsimile, of real historical importance. It is a receipt by Queen Elizabeth Woodville (a Kentish lady, be it remembered) for arrears of her pension from her

son-in-law, Henry VII., which shews that instead of being reduced to poverty by him, she had a pension of £400 a-year, equal at least to £4,000 now. There is also a letter from her, dated at Greenwich, forbidding Sir William Stoner to kill the deer in her forests of Barnewood and Exsille.



Mr. Willement contributes a very interesting account of the mural paintings discovered at Faversham, during the alterations in the church in 1851. They are in the place where formerly was the chapel of St. Thomas Becket, and one figure, a judge, appears to be supplicating the saint for Robert Dod, who is supposed to have deserved the favour of the martyr by some kindness to the Canterbury pilgrims passing that way.

The Rev. Beak's Postle discusses the Supposed Site of Ancient Roman Maidstone, which he thinks is not occupied by the present town; his paper is illustrated by a map which places Vagniacæ about half a mile lower down the Medway, near Radford.

The Surrenden Collection supplies the material of the next paper, on Brasses formerly existing at Dover Castle, Maidstone, and Ashford Churches. The brasses engraved are those of Sir R. Aston, Richard Wydvile and his wife, Elizabeth Countess of Athol, and John Wotton. They are copied from the "Church Notes" of Sir Edward Dering, about to be published by subscription by Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and are illustrated with genealogical and historical matter in a way that leads us to augur favourably of the intended publication.

Sir Roger Twysden's Journal, entitled "An Historical Narrative of the two Houses of Parliament, and either of them, their Committees and Agents'



violent proceedings against Sr. Roger Twysden<sup>f</sup>, their imprisoning his person, sequestering his estate, cutting down his woods and tumber to his almost undoing, and forcing him in the end to Composition for his own," is a plain narrative of a truly honest, upright, courageous, and religious man, who was as ready to oppose the unconstitutional measures of the Crown as the violence of the Parliament, and therefore, perhaps, has received but scant justice from either party. His papers, however, are now in good hands, and we shall learn to esteem him as he deserves. But a portion of the Journal is given in the present volume, which mainly relates to the celebrated Kentish Petition, which so incensed the Parliament that they apprehended Sir Roger and others, and, in spite of their professed abhorrence of the *ex officio* oath, examined them, first on a string of thirty interrogatories, and then on one of nine more, but could at last do nothing but discharge them.

The last paper in the volume is not a tempting one to the general reader, "Pedes Finium," though containing a vast amount of information for the topographer and genealogist. It is intended to print all the documents of this class now in the Public Record Office that relate to Kent; the series begins in the year 1195 or 1196, and is here carried down to the year 1199. The documents are forty-eight in number, and each is rendered available to "those who may not be familiar with the language of middle-age Latinity," by an English abstract of each being prefixed; and the paper is closed by a very full special Index. These documents, it should be remarked, are not printed as antiquarian curiosities; on the contrary, they are calculated to be of practical use.

"By them we are able to prove, in many instances, which of our manors and lands are exempted from the operation of Gavelkind. Many an estate has been lost to the eldest male heir by want of knowledge of the information contained in these records; and we trust that, in this respect, the pages of 'Archæologia Cantiana' will be of great use to the legal profession, and to heirs of intestate proprietors. They will do more,—they will be rendering actual national service by placing upon permanent record muniments that must remain in a perishable and precarious condition, as long as they exist only in manuscript,—and we shall be setting an example which we trust may be followed by all kindred Societies, now so numerous throughout the kingdom."

We take leave of the Kent Archæological Society, with the expression of our opinion, that the promise which the Report of 1858 held out has been amply fulfilled, and that its Council has, as was then said, "produced a book which shall do honour to the county."

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<sup>f</sup> Of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, one of "the poor ejected Churchmen who did works of which the world was not worthy," as Bishop Kennett remarks in his *Life of Somner*, another loyal Kentish antiquary. The bishop alludes to *Decem Scriptores*, published, amid all his troubles, in the year 1652. See "Annals of England," vol. iii. pp. 7, 240.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN CARLISLE.

THE Annual Congress of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was opened July 26, in the Court-house, Carlisle, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

*The Meeting in the Court House.*—A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Nisi Prins Court, awaiting the appearance of the President. The Corporation, too, were ranged in front of the judge's seat, the Mayor, Robert Ferguson, Esq., wearing the chain of office, in the centre. The magistrates' benches were occupied by ladies principally, and the body of the court had been taken possession of by citizens of both sexes, as well as many visitors from the country. The Bishop of Carlisle and his son came into the Court for a moment, but in consequence of pressing engagements elsewhere, connected with the diocese, his lordship was unable to stay. Right and left, however, the noble President was supported by the Dean of Carlisle, the Venerable Archdeacon Jackson, Mr. P. H. Howard of Corby Castle, Mr. Hodgson Hinde, who represented the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Canon Harcourt, Mr. F. L. B. Dykes of Ingwell, Rev. R. H. Howard, Mr. John Ferguson, Lowther-street, Mr. Forster, Cavendish-place, Rev. J. Maughan, Bewcastle, Rev. W. Jackson Wrey, and many others.

The noble President expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting the citizens of Carlisle on this occasion, and observed that it had been intimated to him that his worship, the Mayor, had some communication to make.

The Mayor of Carlisle then rose, and after an eloquent speech called upon Mr. Nanson to read the address.

The Town Clerk read the address accordingly, as follows:—

“To Lord Talbot de Malahide and Members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Carlisle, in Council assembled, desire to give you a hearty welcome to this our ancient city, and to express the satisfaction which we feel and the sense of the honour conferred in having Carlisle elected as the place of meeting of the Institute for the year 1859.

“In welcoming your Institute to this our ancient city, we would not be unmindful of the many claims which Carlisle has to recommend it to the attention of the Institute, and its peculiar appropriateness, in our opinion, as the place of meeting for such a body.

“With an antiquity stretching far beyond the period to which historic record extends, and lost in the dim and misty ages of legend and tradition, Carlisle has been to Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans successively a habitation or a stronghold, and bears imprinted on its stones the evidences of their occupation.

“Though the effacing hand of time and the still more destructive effects of ruthless violence and wanton spoliation, as well as so-called modern improvement, have done much to deprive our city of its most interesting features of antiquity, yet much still remains both in the city and the surrounding district to awaken the interest and engage the attention of the historian, the antiquarian, and the architect.

“To the constitutional historian of our native country, Carlisle must ever be an object of interest. Within its walls the Parliament of England has been assembled, and here was passed the Statute of Carlisle which is still in force as one of the laws under which we now live.

“We trust that the proceedings which will take place during the ensuing week may be of use in adding to the daily accumulating stock of information which we now possess respecting the manners and customs of our forefathers, and the history of their times and of our common country, and in awakening an increased interest in the minds of the community at large, and especially in this remote corner of our isle, in the studies and pursuits which bear an important part in the enlarging and elevating the mind, and withdrawing it from the too exclusive devotion to merely present and temporary concerns.

“The effect of the extension of such knowledge, we feel assured, will be to make Englishmen more sensible of the blessings they enjoy in the present day as compared with the days of their forefathers; and to fill their minds with gratitude to those sterling men who in stormy and troublous times laid deep and sure the foundations of

that noble edifice of civil and religious liberty under which we now repose, which, under the blessing of God, has made our country what she is, the envy and admiration of neighbouring nations, and which it is our duty, but with no irrevocable hand, to strengthen and adorn, and hand down undeformed and unimpaired to our children.

"We trust that the meeting at Carlisle may be one marked in the annals of the Institute as having contributed in no small degree to the objects which the Association has in view, and that you may leave our town satisfied with the results of your labours, and not regretting that you fixed upon Carlisle as the place of your annual gathering in the present year.

"Given under our common seal at the Guildhall of the said city this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1859.

"ROBERT FERGUSON, Mayor."

The President duly acknowledged the address, after which

The Dean of Carlisle, in the absence of the Bishop, offered on behalf of his lordship, the Dean and Chapter, and the Clergy of the diocese, the most cordial welcome to the Society in this city.

Mr. P. H. Howard expressed his regret at the absence of the Earl of Carlisle and other distinguished noblemen, who from a variety of circumstances have been prevented from attending on this interesting occasion.

The President returned thanks, and gave a programme of proceedings in an able speech.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde tendered the welcome of the Society of Antiquaries in Newcastle to the Archaeological Institute upon their once more entering upon the field of antiquity in the north of England.

The President: "It is very gratifying to us to find that we are not forgotten by our friends at Newcastle, and I am confident that the Society of that town could not have selected a better representative than Mr. Hinde, who is so intelligent and excellent and able a contributor to its resources."

Archdeacon Jackson proposed a vote of thanks to the Society for having selected Carlisle as the place for their present visit, and to Lord Talbot for the ability and urbanity with which he had discharged the duties of President so far.

*The Visit to the Castle.*—At the appointed hour, the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, arrived at the castle, and proceeded through the inner gate to the open space around the keep. Here a large party had collected awaiting the commencement of the proceedings. Ascending the steps, the whole party sauntered round the ram-

parts, till arriving near the north angle a halt was made, when the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who had undertaken to describe the more prominent historical and architectural features of this ancient border stronghold, mounted one of embasures with his face towards the castle, the company gathering round. The gay particoloured dresses of the ladies contrasting with the more sober ones of their male companions, had a pleasing effect, the whole forming a very picturesque scene.

Mr. Hartshorne said they were now placed near an exceedingly interesting castle, but it had been mutilated by repairs. Of late years the money of the country had been recklessly spent in making fortifications which in these times of improved warfare were of no manner of use. On account of the mutilations and reparations that had taken place of late years they did not see the castle of Carlisle in that state of perfection in which it was so desirable such ancient memorials of their country should be. Much of the present state of the castle must be attributed to the constant incursions and forays of the Scots upon Carlisle and its neighbourhood. They were perpetually destroying everything of the nature of a fortification or stronghold that they came across in their raids. They did not, therefore, expect to find that perfection of architecture which was so often found in similar edifices in the south of England, which were less exposed to such attacks. The castle was doubtless planned by William II., but whether he was the architect or builder of it was now impossible to ascertain. There was no certain data to go upon till the time of Henry II., when they found various entries upon the sheriffs' rolls, giving an account of the expense of different works carried on at the castle during that reign. In this reign also it sustained a very heavy siege by William the Lion, who was repulsed by a very small garrison. After Henry II. it was repaired by King John, who was driven out of the castle about twelve years afterwards by Alexander of Scotland. It was also repaired by this monarch whilst in his possession. In his turn he was driven out by King John, the castle being then taken possession of by Walter de Grey in 1257. In consequence of these constant changes of masters, and the destruction which was inevitable from its being the scene of so many contests, the castle fell into a very decayed state. In the reign of Henry III., 1256, they found that it was still in a state of dilapidation, and it continued in ruins for a considerable length

of time. Of course, therefore, when his son, Edward the First, came into possession, it stood very greatly in need of repairs. In this king's reign there was a very valiant man, a bishop of Carlisle, John de Halton, who seemed to have paid a great deal of attention to the state of the Castle. In the Liberate Rolls of Edward I. there are accounts relating to it. There was then a very serious expenditure by John de Halton for the purpose of maintaining this castle in a state of efficiency and integrity. The account given goes into particulars. There was the allowance for the construction of military engines, wood from Inglewood Forest, timber for the repair of the gates, houses, and walks, the construction of new stockades and posts, and the repair of one "springall" in the said castle. The speaker proceeded to read a number of extracts from the Liberate Rolls of Edward I., shewing the various sums expended during that reign in maintaining and defending the castle against the Scots. In fact, he said, during the 27th, 28th, and 29th years of the reign of this monarch the castle was in a constant state of dilapidation. There were entries annually upon the sheriff's accounts of large expenditure for works then being carried on. These operations did not terminate in the reign of Edward I., for they found them still going on in the reign of Edward II., and in that of Edward III. Indeed, it was a most remarkable fact that this castle of Carlisle never appeared to have been in a state of repair. There was little reason to doubt that the stones originally used in the construction of this castle came from the Roman Wall. There was also abundance of masons' marks on the stones. Though they were not generally of very great value or singularity, they became of importance here, as they were of much earlier date than was the case elsewhere. They might consider the inside of the keep as being of two periods—the outside, however, has in some parts been cased in addition. The western side in part belonged to the time of Henry II., being built between the 14th and 22nd year of his reign, after Norman work. The next epoch was that of Edward II. They would perhaps not find for ten yards together works of the same period. There were no particular details, he thought, to which he could call their attention, except the very beautiful panelling on the left hand side, which he thought must be the work of John de Halton. At a later period that building was celebrated as the prison of Queen Mary. He was not prepared, however, to go into the time of the Common-

wealth or the Rebellion of 1745; they would receive that information from gentlemen who lived upon the spot, and who were better acquainted with such matters than he could be. The rev. gentleman then descended from his elevation, and heading the party, the whole proceeded along the ramparts towards the western side of the keep.

Passing over the inner gateway, and looking towards the spot where once stood Queen Mary's tower, the rev. gentleman pointed out a peculiarity in the panelling opposite, being an example of what is called "interpenetration," the shaft below being continued through the quatrefoil above.

The west side of the keep, Mr. Hartshorne said, was the only portion of the edifice that appeared to be in anything like its original condition, most of the stone being ashlar, similar to those forming part of the Roman wall, from which place they doubtless came. On the other sides of the edifice the work of reparation had been very extensive, totally obliterating any traces of original masonry. The modern portions had been, according to the surmise of Mr. Hartshorne, erected between the years 1332 and 1352.

The dungeons, the three cells on the right of the passage, were then visited. The sudden transition from the bright sunshine without to the gloom of the cells was rather startling, everything around being invisible for some time, the only light coming from a couple of candles, which merely threw a faint illumination a short distance around them in the cool and clammy air. Mr. Hartshorne said that the pointed arches of the entrances of the cells were of the period of Edward II., the work of Bishop Halton. The spiral staircase was then examined, but called forth no remark from the rev. gentleman. On rejoining a large party outside, who had not ventured to explore those gloomy dungeons, Mr. Hartshorne said that a portion of the whole just visited appeared to have been built at a later period upon the remains of Norman work. It appeared to him to be that the place had been so knocked about that considerable repairs had been found necessary, and the lower part and the whole of the eastern side had had most done to it, whilst the upper part of the western side had been comparatively untouched.

Entering the first flat of the castle, Mr. Hartshorne pointed out in a recess to the left a Norman arch, which appeared in its original state. After passing through an inner room, the party came to the cell of "Fergus M'Ivor," one of Scott's heroes.



Panelled Staircase, temp Edw. II., in Carlisle Castle



There was nothing here calling for notice in an architectural point of view, the whole of the work being of the time of Edward II., and the most extensive repairs having taken place at this point. The carvings on the walls by the various unfortunate tenants of the cells excited much interest, and were minutely examined by the visitors. Mr. Hartshorne left the keep, and paused before the gateway leading from the inner yard. The mouldings were of the time of Edward III., and it was erected probably between the years 1332 and 1352, by Harcla, Sheriff of Cumberland, and Governor. The entrance-gateway was pronounced to be of two or three periods; the inner wall, from the character of the masonry, appeared to be of a later period still than the keep which it surrounded.

*The Evening Meeting* was held in the Coffee-house Assembly Room, and was attended by about a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by the Mayor.

*The Museum.*—By the permission of the Dean and Chapter, the Institute found an admirable room for the exhibition of antiquities in the Fraternity; and the collection was made chiefly from the district. Carlisle having been a Roman station itself, situated, besides, so close to the Roman wall, the remains which testify to the former presence and to the civilization of that great people formed perhaps the chief feature of the museum.

In a large glass case, extending along the whole of the south side of the Fraternity, were arranged in order remains illustrative of the different periods of the history of that country. "These begin with the stone battle-axes, mauls, and spear-heads of the most ancient or stone period, of which there is no historic record. If there was an 'age of gold' preceding that when the naked Britons carried on their huntings, and their wars, and their other everyday business, by means of these uncouth weapons and implements, no evidences of it remain. Perhaps the Saturnian reign did not extend to Britain. The advent of the bronze period is marked by a number of rudely fashioned 'celts,' which took the place of the almost shapeless stones; and these are succeeded by the well-made bronze swords and spears that indicate the earliest occupation of the island by the Romans. Next to these come a considerable collection of fibulæ and other ornaments, rings and beads, as well as lamps, &c., and (perhaps most valuable of all) the leather sole of a Roman sandal, exceedingly like an ordinary old shoe-sole. This period is continued by

a large quantity of pottery, some of it bearing the names of Roman potters well known to antiquaries. Most of the specimens are mere chips and fragments, but conspicuous amongst them are two highly ornamented bowls of Samian ware, which have been pieced together, and which are exhibited by Mrs. Hodgson, of Stanwix, one of them having been found at Burghby-Sands, the other on the site of the gaol. In the latter place were also found two almost perfect, although more roughly-made, vases or jugs, which are exhibited. Two perfect mortars are exhibited, one by Mr. G. G. Mounsey, the other by Mr. Joseph Bendle. The Saxon period is introduced by a small case of coins of Edward the Elder and Athelstan, found near Carlisle, and exhibited by Mr. W. Forster. The size of the silver brooches of this period, one of which has a pin at least two feet long, and almost as thick as a dagger, shews that even our plain Saxon ancestors cherished some slight fashionable extravagances. Of course, it is impossible to particularize the hundreds of articles which illustrate all these periods. Then came the remains of mediæval times—chiefly weapons and ornaments, horns, seals, rings, spoons, &c. There was a small collection of beautiful ivory carvings, crosses, and other religious symbols. At the end of the room were a number of Roman altars, both public and domestic. The principal contributors of these antiquities were the Duke of Northumberland, Sir James Graham, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, Mr. John Steel, M.P., Col. Maclean, Mr. G. H. Head, Mr. G. G. Mounsey, the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle, Mr. J. Teather, Mr. J. N. Nanson, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. Albert Way, &c."

In the glass case in the centre of the room were a number of articles of considerable curiosity. Prominent amongst them the massive city mace, which was presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle by James I. The Corporation also exhibited two curious little battered silver bells, shaped like bells, the ancient prizes offered by the Carlisle clerk of the course, which had perhaps been run for at Kingmoor, or on the Swifts. One is dated 1599; the other bears this inscription:—

"The Swiftes Horse this Bel to takk  
For mi Lade Daker sake."

Mr. P. H. Howard exhibited, amongst other things, a remarkable and highly ornamented cup, called "The Beckett Cup," and King Charles's snuff-box, which, according to the label, was found under the Royal Oak. Mr. F. L. B. Dykes contributed Oliver Cromwell's tobacco-box,

which was presented by General Fairfax to the Curwen family, and bears the Cromwell arms. On a little table connected with this case were two manuscript volumes (the property of Mr. Robt. Chambers), containing collections regarding the insurrection of 1745, formed by Bishop Forbes, of the Scottish Episcopal Church. One he entitles "The Lyon in Mourning," and in it he has pasted scraps of dresses, male and female, worn by Prince Charles Stuart during his skulkings in the Isle of Skye. In the other were copies of letters written by the Rev. Robert Lyon, Major Macdonald, of Tiendish, and other gentlemen executed at Carlisle, in October, 1746, together with the copy of the Scottish communion office which was used by Lyon in administering the sacrament to his fellow-sufferers on that occasion.

The south end of the room was devoted almost entirely to Mary Queen of Scots, of whom there were upwards of a score of portraits, and a cast from the face of the monument in Westminster Abbey. Of the original paintings, the most important is the one from Greystoke Castle, the greater part of the others being copies, photographs, and engravings. From very few of them does the casual observer obtain anything like the idea of even a good-looking woman—perhaps none but the most imaginative person could discern in any of them traces of that fatal beauty which made her a sort of second Helen. We understand, however, that there are Protestant portraits of Mary which are supposed intentionally to depreciate her beauty; but after a little study of them, the impression left on the mind is that they are the counterfeit presentments of a fascinating woman, although it might be difficult to point out how the impression has been produced. The yellow-haired faction must triumph in this collection over the dark-haired; in one or two cases, indeed, the gold of Mary's locks seems to have been alloyed with copper, there being a very decided approach to red. Although some of these pictures belong to this locality, the greater number of them are the property of Mr. Way, who was mainly instrumental in getting up the two great exhibitions of Mary Stuart portraits which have taken place in London and Edinburgh. He here exhibited a late acquisition from Venice. There were a number of other pictures in the museum. Mr. P. H. Howard sent the large full-length portrait of Lord William Howard, the dignity of which was belauded by Mr. Coulthard in his lecture, but which seems rather to represent a somewhat turbulent personage. Mr. Howard also contributed

three pictures lettered respectively as those of James, son of James II., (the elder Pretender), Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James II., and a granddaughter of the same king. The lettering of these portraits was, however, considered to be a mistake, being a generation wrong—the elder portrait being that of the expelled monarch himself, and the two others those of the first Chevalier and a sister, who died in a convent. There was a smaller portrait of the young Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, sent by Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, M.P., which accords with the popular description of the hero of Prestonpans and Culloden, representing a blue-eyed young man, wearing his own fair hair tied behind, instead of the long brown curled wig, as in the other portrait. Of his brother, Cardinal York, there was also a portrait from Corby.

The traditional travelling-hat of Thomas à Becket, made of woven grass, of singular shape, and at least two feet in diameter across the brim, was sent from Greystoke Castle. The Rev. W. Ryan, Warwick Bridge, contributed a splendid ornamental missal, formerly in Caldbeck Church. There were also copes, religious embroideries, and other ecclesiastical memorials. Under a glass were protections granted to Mr. John Stanley, Dalegarth, by Oliver Cromwell and General Fairfax; the ink of the signature of Cromwell (the body of the document is in a different hand) being very yellow and faded.

The museum was arranged by Mr. Tucker, Mr. Franks, and Mr. Way, and was under the especial charge of Mr. Tucker, who, with much patience and politeness, readily furnished information to the students of the antique.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

The first of the sectional meetings was held this morning in the Crown Court at 10 o'clock; Lord Talbot de Malahide presided. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

*Dr. Collingwood Bruce on the Roman Wall.*—Dr. Bruce said "that it was not until he arrived in Carlisle last night that he found he was marked down for a paper upon the Roman wall. He had none prepared; but as they were going over the ground to-morrow, he should attempt, in a conversational way, to give them an idea of particulars upon the wall that might be most worthy of attention on their expedition. As there must be some present who were not familiar with the wall generally, he should make a few observations upon the structure at large. It consisted of three parts. First, the stone wall itself,



god of the East. A little while ago an urn was found in the neighbourhood of this station, containing some bones and covered with a flag. This urn had been spoiled in the burning; it was not perfectly true. Now, the inference drawn from this circumstance was that there had been a pottery in that neighbourhood; for if the urn had been brought from a distance it was likely to have been a true one. In support of this supposition he might mention that there was abundance of excellent clay in that neighbourhood. Proceeding westward of Carvoran, they soon got across the railway. Hitherto the course of the wall had taken them along the cliffs from Sewingshields to Thirlwall; afterwards they came to some small mounds. They found that immediately after passing the railway station at Greenhill, between that place and Rosehill, the earthworks were remarkably strong. He measured one and found it twenty feet across. In consequence of this they would often see in a ploughed field the people and team completely hidden in the ditch as they went along the higher ground. Between Magna or Carvoran and Burdoswald there were not less than five to the south of all the works, indicative of the weakness of this part of the wall. In order to defend it further, there had been temporary stations to the south of the wall. This was one of the very interesting points which had been brought to light by the survey made for the Duke of Northumberland by Mr. Mc Laughlin. Two of them were known before, but the others were new to antiquarians. One at Greenhead was very interesting. It is supposed to have been erected by the 9th Legion, which was cut up in Scotland. These camps were all upon eminences, and commanded a view of one another. At Rosehill, the railway and the wall came again into immediate contiguity. In taking off the top of a hill there for the purpose of making the railway, a figure was found, a flying victory, a goddess in much favour with the Romans. This statue was now at Rockliff. There was also found what was possibly a representation of an ancient British hut; at all events it resembled that represented on the column of Antoninus. He would recommend all during the trip to keep in close companionship with the wall. After crossing the Irthing it came upon a flat piece of ground, which from its level must often have been covered with water. Its course could not, therefore, be satisfactorily traced here. It was next seen on the bold cliff near the Irthing; but it seemed a mystery how it ever got there, as the cliff was almost perpendicular. Upon this cliff

there were remains of fortifications other than Roman, which might prove worthy of examination. The station at Burdoswald was perhaps the largest upon the line. Mr. Mc Laughlin considered that Bowness might have been as large; but in any case Burdoswald was one of the largest. This latter station is remarkable for the extent to which its walls are good. In Horsley's time the north gateway was standing. This was a curious fact, for if the purpose of the common idea of the wall was that it was solely intended to keep out the Scots, there would have been no north gateway. There were several instances of northern gateways and even stations to the north of the wall, shewing that the Romans had no idea of giving up the tribes to the north of it. At Burdoswald a large number of altars had been found, chiefly inscribed by the Alien cohort, a cohort of Dacians. He felt sure that very few persons could examine these remarkable works without having their minds enlarged. The people of this northern country took a great interest in this work, and he trusted it would long be preserved; but if it should fall, they possessed in the results of the Duke of Northumberland's survey a permanent record of the greatest military work that Europe could boast. The Newcastle Association intended to publish a complete copy of inscriptions of all the stones found upon the wall; this will form an appropriate companion to the Duke's work. The engravings were marvellous specimens of their kind, and would give the best possible idea of these invaluable remains. In the neighbourhood of Burdoswald there were inscriptions upon the rocks which were valuable. One which he visited three weeks ago was dated 210. It was discovered by Mr. Johnston the other day. There was another at Lanercost Priory, which, if bushes and brambles were no hindrance, they should see."

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

*The Roman Wall, Lanercost Priory, and Naworth Castle.*—In accordance with previous arrangements, the special train for this excursion started from the London-road station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway at ten o'clock. There was a numerous and fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen, the weather being highly favourable for out-door enjoyment. On arriving at Naworth Gates, where the train stopped, a portion alighted, probably not having sufficient confidence in their pedestrian powers to warrant their undertaking the excursion to the wall.

The train proceeded to Rosehill, where

the remainder of the party were set down. A number of ladies were among the company, for whom Mr. Hill (the director of the excursions) had provided conveyances, their companions following on foot. The party here divided, some taking a short cut to that point of the Irthing where the wall appears on the summit of the cliff, while the majority took the road to the north, avoiding the necessity of crossing that river. The anticipated short cut proved the longest way to the wall, for the other party were upon the cliff before the smaller party succeeded in crossing the river. The passage of the stream gave rise to much amusement, and afforded strong proofs of the military genius of the Romans in their choice of defensive positions. Despairing of crossing with dry feet, the party set resolutely to work to attempt to bridge it by forming a causeway of "cobbles." They seemed, however, to disappear as fast as thrown in, and many in attempting to cross upon the slippery stones had the misfortune to plump in, to the great merriment of their friends on the opposite bank; others not approving of this style of progression, were glad to avail themselves of the aid of a couple of countrymen near the spot, upon whose shoulders they mounted and were borne across in safety. All having collected on the summit of the cliff without any further misadventure, Dr. Bruce proceeded to describe the situation of the wall. He pointed out the position of a mile castle not far from the cliff, and the ditch to the north of it. Turning to the south he said there was an altar at a farmhouse below, which had been dedicated to Jupiter, but which now was used as a swine trough. It was fortunate, however, that the inscription upon it had been preserved by being placed at the bottom of the trough. In proceeding towards Burdoswald the Doctor pointed out the strength of the position, a large marsh extending to the north. To the east of Burdoswald there are numerous heaps of ruins, the remains of the dwellings of the camp followers; similar remains were found at other stations on the line, a number of followers being attached to each camp. Having obtained the leave of Mr. Boustead, the present tenant of the farm, to view the ruins, Dr. Bruce proceeded to describe the station. The wall on the opposite side of the road, he said, was formed of stones from the wall, as was shewn by their size. The walls of the station had been erected prior to the wall, as shewn by the latter joining on to the rounded corners of the former, the stones of the station being smaller than those of the wall, which proved

conclusively that the Romans had first erected the station, and that the wall was added afterwards. At the north-west angle of the station the wall was almost perfect. Mounting the wall here the Doctor proceeded to describe its composition and the mode of building. In some demolitions that had taken place, its coherence was so great that gunpowder had to be used to aid the work of destruction. They would find the wall in some places near this spot in its integrity for a quarter of a mile at a stretch. Its thickness at Burdoswald was 7 ft. 6 in. This station was called Amboglanna, and it was particularly strong from having a cliff on both sides of it. From the *Notitia* they learned that the first cohort of the Dacians was stationed here, a fact which was abundantly established by the number of inscriptions that had been found upon it. The wall had proved an inexhaustible quarry, for whenever a farmer had occasion to erect a farm building or a pig-stye, the wall was resorted to for the materials, and this accounted for its almost entire obliteration at many places, the stones having been extensively used for building purposes. The present tenant at this station, Mr. Boustead, was very careful not to allow anything of this kind now. On passing along the west side of the station the Doctor pointed out some altars and mill-stones, which had been dug from the ruins. At the western gateway the Doctor pointed out the ruts formed in the stone by the passage of carriages. Generally speaking, the gateways were double, but it was not so in this case. The gateways were formed of strong masonry. Halting on the south, the Doctor mentioned what had been said by the Earl of Carlisle, that he could give a Cumbrian a capital idea of the siege of Troy by an examination of the station of Burdoswald, the river Irthing corresponding to the Simois. They then examined the south gate, which was in a pretty perfect state. It consisted of a double portal, having a centre wall between the two. The pivot holes of the gates were very distinct on both sides. The gates that Samson ran off with from Gaza were probably similar to these. There was a guard chamber on each side of the gateways, though only one now remained at this point; also a kiln for drying corn. As the Roman strength diminished, one of these gateways was generally closed up, and was then used as a dwelling. In all the Roman castles they saw at least two periods, and often three, the original one being covered by a mass of *débris*, and shewing marks of fire. The later works



appeared to have been put up hurriedly or repairs made without removing the ruins. The masonry of these latter periods were always the worst. It appeared that the garrison had got their corn in lump, from kilns being found at almost all the stations; which were used for the purpose of drying the corn; indeed, many such kilns were used in the last century for that purpose, and had often puzzled antiquarians, who took them to be Roman works. The hypocaust having been examined, the Doctor conducted the party to the east gates, which corresponded with those already noticed, but were in a finer state of preservation. At this point the remains of a large tree were seen prostrate upon the ground. It had taken root in the wall of the station, and having been blown down, the roots had carried large masses of stone with it. On their way to the farm-house, which had been an old pele, the walls being of remarkable thickness, the Doctor paused at an altar to Jupiter, which had lain where it then was for a long period. It had been noticed by Horsley and Lady Gordon, but they were unable to make much of it. The Doctor picking up a piece of stone said it reminded him of a fact connected with the mill-stones which they had seen, that was, they were all formed from stone brought from the Rhine. Against the south-west wall of the station the local committee had caused some extensive excavations to be made for the purpose of adding additional interest to the visit. Their labours had been rewarded by the discovery of a large number of fragments of Samian ware, amphore, glass, a dagger, and numerous other articles, amongst which was an oyster-shell, a "real native." The Doctor caused some amusement by exhibiting a flooring tile, which was deeply impressed by the foot of a "Roman dog." The party having inspected the figure of a Roman goddess in a niche within the house, of which the head is now at Newcastle, the journey towards Lanercost was commenced. In proceeding along the wall the Doctor pointed out the ditch, vallum, and mile castle.

On arriving at the gate leading down to Combe Craig, a few of the party, headed by Dr. Bruce, proceeded to view some inscriptions there, whilst the rest of the party went onwards. Those on the upper part of the quarry are not decipherable, but the one beneath was easily read, as follows:—"Faustino et Rufo, Consulibus." These were the names of consuls who lived about 210; and much of the stone for the Roman wall was obtained from this quarry. The lower inscription

was discovered only about a month ago by Mr. Johnston, surgeon, Brampton, whilst searching for ferns. This discovery is important as giving a positive date, and proving that the stone wall was built by Severus and not by Hadrian.

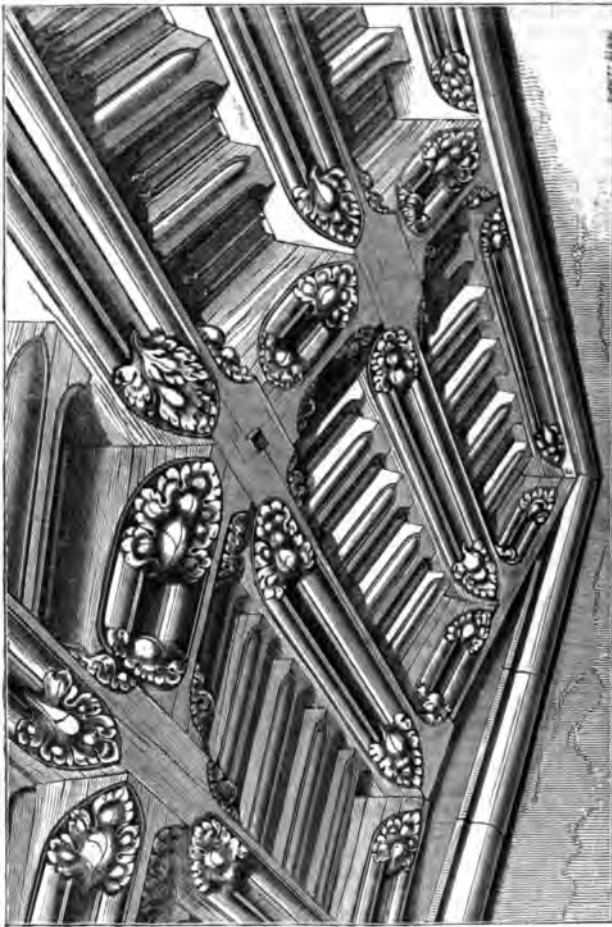
The party made a very short stay at Lanercost Priory, merely going round the ruins and visiting the crypts, or sub-structures, where some Roman relics are kept. Mr. Parker made a few observations, pointing out the peculiarities of these remains.

At Naworth Castle the excursionists along the route of the wall found their companions, whom they had dropped in the morning at Naworth gate, seated in the banqueting-hall, enjoying the good things provided most sumptuously by Mr. Ramsday, agent of the Earl of Carlisle. P. H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, presided; and H. Howard, Esq., Greystoke, occupied the vice-chair.

All having partaken of the abundant repast, the company rose from the table and passed into the courtyard, where the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne gave a brief history of the architecture of the castle. It consisted, he said, of two periods—the ancient and the modern. The earliest record they had of it as a military building was the license granted to Thomas Dacre in 1337. There was little doubt that there were remains in the castle of a much earlier period than that of Edward III., as shown in the arches and mouldings of Lord William's tower. After Mr. Hartshorne's brief description, the company marched off on a tour of inspection of the apartments of the castle. This proved a great treat. The most remarkable portion of the castle is the dungeon tower, the two lower stories of which are evidently dungeons of the fourteenth century.

The carved wooden ceiling of Belted Will's chamber (see next page) is remarkably rich, and is said by tradition to have been brought by him from Kirk Oswald, when he rebuilt this tower for his own use; it is evidently not made for the place which it occupies. The mouldings and ornaments are of the fourteenth century; the bosses are unfortunately wanting, and were probably lost when the ceiling was removed. His chapel has been restored in the richest manner, the old painting and gilding varnished and repaired, or copied faithfully where it was too far gone.

About half-past six o'clock the excursionists set out on their way home, the strains of the Brampton fife and drum band accompanied them as they went to the station, and several tunes were played



Panelled Ceiling of "Belted Will's" Chamber in Naworth Castle.



before the starting of the train, which left for Carlisle at six o'clock.

*The Luncheon at the Deanery.*—Previous to the service at the cathedral on Wednesday, the Dean entertained a large party, upwards of fifty in number, at luncheon, including several of the members of the Institute who seemed much interested in the building, as well as what was going on within. The Deanery is a house of the fifteenth century, with a fine bay window (see next page) and a rich painted ceiling of that period.

*Inspection of the Cathedral.*<sup>a</sup>.—At the close of the service on Wednesday afternoon a very large and highly respectable party, most of whom had attended the service, assembled in the transept of the cathedral in anticipation of the descriptive addresses of Mr. Canon Harcourt and Mr. Purday, under whose personal superintendence the venerable pile was restored.

The descriptive remarks which were addressed to the assembly by Mr. Purday and Mr. Harcourt were not presented in a written form, but were merely suggested to the speaker by the familiar beauties of the cathedral as he scanned the edifice for the purpose of explaining them. The party assembled in the south transept about four o'clock, and Mr. Hill having intimated what was to be done,

Mr. Purday began his outline of the history of the cathedral. Commencing in the south transept, he remarked that this, together with the nave, now used as St. Mary's church, the lower part of the tower, and some portions of the north transept, were the earliest parts of the building, and belonged to a church commenced by Walter, a Norman follower of the Conqueror, in 1092, and completed and endowed in 1101 by Henry I. They were of the simplest and most massive type of Norman architecture, ornament being sparingly used, and only in the capitals and arches of the windows, &c. The most ornamental features of this Norman church appear to have been the doorways, of which, unfortunately, we possess only fragments of enriched mouldings and shafts. The nave, when complete, extended westward as far as the Rev. Canon Gipps' house, consisting of seven or eight arches. All but three of these were destroyed in the civil war. The south transept is nearly complete, except its eastern chapel, which is now succeeded by St. Catharine's Chapel, of Early English date. This chapel, however, was of the same

form as the present one, the Norman ash-lars existing under the later base-mouldings. A square chapel in this position was an unusual feature in a Norman church, the transept chapels generally consisting of a small circular apse opening into the main building by an arch. The north transept had an apse of this description on its eastern side, the foundations of which exist below the ground, and the arch is still traceable below the east wall. The Norman work is much fractured, owing to settlements; the tower, owing to bad foundations, having sunk, and broken all the arches round it. This was probably caused by a spring which runs through the transepts from north to south, and to drain which, two wells were in early times constructed. The larger of these, near the north-east tower pier, is of an oval form, 3ft. 7in. by 3ft. 2½in., built of ashlar; and in 1855 was 45ft. deep, and had 38ft. of water in it. This was after it had been constantly used for two years to supply the masons during the restorations. The other well is in the wall of the south transept, and is 25ft. deep. The Norman work is built principally of a white stone (all the rest of the cathedral being red sandstone), and was coated throughout with a thin layer of rough stucco, and jointed with red lines, the capitals being picked out in colour.

The north transept was twice burnt down in 1292, and again at the end of the fourteenth century; and successive rebuildings have brought it to its present state. After the last fire it was rebuilt by Bishop Strickland in the reign of Henry V., whose arms, together with those of many of the old county families, existed on the flat ceiling removed during the late restoration. Bishop Strickland also erected the upper part of the tower.

Proceeding to the choir, Mr. Purday said it would be at once seen that this part of the building was on a much more magnificent scale than the nave and transepts. No traces existed of the old Norman choir, which was probably only about half the length of the present one, and terminated at the east end by a semicircular apse. The re-erection of the choir was probably commenced by Bishop Silvester de Everdon, who came to the see in 1245, when the Early English style had become fully developed. The effigy of this bishop lies in one of the monumental arches under the north aisle windows. At this time there seems to have been a scheme for the rebuilding of the whole cathedral, and this will explain the singular position of the choir with regard to the nave and tower. The choir is

<sup>a</sup> We recommend our readers to have Mr. Billings' beautiful engravings of the cathedral before them, when reading this description of it.



Bay Window of the Deanery, Carlisle.

twelve feet wider than the nave, and this difference is thrown entirely on the north side, probably from a desire on the part of the monks not to encroach on the already contracted space occupied by the domestic buildings in the abbey. Another proof that the entire rebuilding was contemplated was the singular position of the pillar and arch at the west end of the north aisle, the pillar being partly within the older Norman wall; and what would have been the east wall of the north transept is broken off and left as a buttress, the space between this and the pillar being filled with a much later wall and window. This scheme having been rendered impossible by want of funds, it comes to pass that the tower-arch remains to this day in such an anomalous position at the west end of the choir. The Early English choir was one bay shorter than the present one, the east wall coming where the pillar now stands. The foundations of this wall and the great buttresses were discovered during the restorations. This explains the present crippled look of the window and groining in the last bay of the Early English work. The last arch, as now, was a narrow one, and when the additional length was added this arch was extended, and the window left as it was, thus throwing it considerably out of the centre. The Early English work is very beautiful, and worthy of study. How far it was carried up he was unable to say, but probably only up to the tops of the main arches, and there roofed in in a temporary manner. However this may be, it was so much injured by a fire in 1292 that its reconstruction was rendered necessary. And here again the want of funds is proved by the slowness with which the building rose from its ruins, and the very curious way in which all available old materials were re-used. The outside walls protected by the stone groining were little injured, and allowed to stand, but the main pillars must have been calcined by the burning beams of the choir roof, the ashes of which were turned up often in the late restorations. Accordingly we find that new pillars were built, and the old arch stones and groining used up again, accounting for the curious fact of old arches standing upon more recent pillars. These pillars were not at this time finished, the capitals having been left uncarved till probably the latter part of Edward II.'s reign. At this date the additional bay of the choir noticed before was added, and again the work appears to have risen to the tops of the main arches, and then to have rested for some years. The carving in the small Decorated win-

dows was now done. Probably Edward II. contributed to the work, as his portrait is carved on one of these windows on the south side. The east bay seems to have been left unroofed, as when the work proceeded again, in Bishop Welton's episcopate (1352-1362), the groining of this part was altered, and the windows were evidently repaired in many places, by letting in small pieces of stone. Bishop Welton and his successor, Bishop Appleby, seem to have pushed the work vigorously forward, and to have completed the choir, including the wooden roof, before the death of Edward III., as the arms of that king were on the old ceiling. The tracery and arch of the great east window, one of the most celebrated in England, were probably Bishop Welton's work. A curious fact with regard to this window was, that the tracery mouldings of the southern half were uncut on the inside, the window being probably erected hurriedly. The stained glass dates from the reign of Richard II.: his arms, and those of his queen, Anne of Bohemia, being in one of the clerestory windows, and now restored in their old position by Mr. Harcourt. The wooden roof is curious, and in several respects unique; the hammer-beams are the most curious feature. These have been objected to by several antiquarians, who suggest that they originally stretched across the choir, forming tie-beams, and connected with the arched rib by king-posts; but they are too much thrown up at the points ever to have formed parts of a tie-beam; and he could speak positively to the absence of king-posts, as portions of the old bosses remained on the great ribs. Every portion of the ceiling was carefully restored, and the present is, as nearly as possible, a copy of the old ceiling. The great ribs are original. The old colouring was not adhered to in the restoration; it was principally red and green, upon a white ground, the bosses gilt, as at present. The present plan was adopted after many experiments. Many persons object to it as not in accordance with the rest of the building; and it is not intended to be looked upon at all as perfect. It is only part of a scheme for decoration, and much requires to be added in stained glass, and partial colour upon the walls, before a satisfactory general effect can be arrived at. The great east window will, he hoped, soon be filled with stained glass, and this would be a very great addition to the general harmony. The organ-pipes, too, required to be diapered and picked out with gold and colour to take away their present effect of heaviness. The old work was coloured throughout, both wood-work and



stone-work. Traces of the old painting were discovered everywhere; in some instances mere lines or scroll-work, or the mouldings tinted, each member having a separate colour. The choir-pillars were painted white, and diapered with large red roses nearly a foot in diameter, with a gold monogram, I.H.C. or J.M., in the centre. This was late fifteenth century work, perhaps Gondibour's. On the tower-piers were subjects from legendary history. The stalls were probably put up in Edward the Third's reign. There is a king's head carved in the two angle-ellows, which, Mr. Harcourt said, resembled closely portraits of this king given by Carter and other authorities. The tabernacle-work was probably added by Prior Hathwaite soon after 1433, when he erected the old bishop's throne; and the organ-part appears to be a little later, of Bishop Percy's time. The screens in St. Catharine's Chapel, and some fragments in the choir, are Gondibour's work; and the screen on the north side was erected by Launcelot Salkeld, the last prior, and first dean after the dissolution of the monastery. Part of this screen is destroyed and filled up with fragments of Gondibour's. These screens and the tabernacle-work shew traces of colour everywhere, indicating that they were completely covered with painting and gilding.

Most of the old monuments have been destroyed, but there are a few besides those he had mentioned. The finest was the effigy in St. Catharine's Chapel, which was that of Bishop Welton, who died in 1362, the great benefactor of the Cathedral. It is generally attributed to Bishop Barrow, but seems too early in style for that, his death not occurring till 1429. The next in interest is the fine brass in the centre of the choir floor, to Bishop Bell, who died 1496. There is also a small brass on the aisle wall, to Bishop Robinson, 1616, and the last tomb to be mentioned is that of Prior Senhouse in the north transept. He erected the interesting ceiling in the drawing-room of the Deanery.

In reference to a remark made by Mr. Purday about the ancient masons' marks which occur all over the building, and shew sometimes by their distinctive character where a more modern stone has been introduced in the midst of older work, Mr. Parker said this was the first time he had heard of any use being found for these marks; much had been said and written about them, but nothing of any practical value.

At the close of Mr. Purday's remarks,

Lord Talbot thanked him for his exceedingly interesting exposition, and asked

Mr. Canon Harcourt to take up the subject.

Mr. Canon Harcourt very courteously complied, though the request was evidently an unexpected one. He said with respect to the ceiling, that though it had been painted after the design of Owen Jones, and nearly approached to what it was in former days, he only recommended the present style on the understanding that the whole of the upper windows were to be of coloured glass, and the arches coloured lower down. This, it was hoped, would be done. There were a few tracings of painted glass designs for the restoration of the clerestory windows, in Dugdale's records. In these windows in former days there were a number of coats-of-arms. Under the organ-loft there were now the arms of the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Salisbury. The date must be about 1446, as they belonged to the most recent portion of the tabernacle-work. The Brabant lion, quartered with the arms of the Lucies, and the Percy fusils omitted, would be of itself proof of their mediæval antiquity. Dugdale says: "Agnes (Henry 1st) discerning herself to be so great an heir, accepted of Josceline (son to Godfrey, Duke of Brabant) for her husband, upon condition that he and his posterity would either assume the name of Percy, or bear the arms of Percy, relinquishing his own; whereupon he assented to the former, retaining still his paternal ensign." And afterwards (8th Ed. II.), when the Earl of Northumberland married Maud, sister and heir to Lord Lucy, it was agreed in the settlements that "He, the said Henry, and the heirs male and female of his body, should bear the arms of Percy, viz., Gules, three lucies argent, in all shields, banners, ensigns and coats-of-arms whatsoever, wheresoever and whensoever there should be occasion of bearing and shewing forth their own paternal arms. Probably during the fifteenth century the Percys resumed their British arms, the fusils. In the 26th Henry VI. the Earl of Salisbury was, along with his son, the Warden of the Marches and Governor of Carlisle. His arms, which are now effaced, were in Dugdale's time visible in the great tower of Carlisle. The first Earl of Northumberland, the father of Hotspur, was made Governor of Carlisle and Warden of the West Marches, but (4th Henry IV.) in consequence of not being paid for the latter office, he brought about his own ruin. His badges must have been inserted at an early period of Henry the Fourth's reign in the capitals of the tower. The scallops and roses in the other parts of the tower might perhaps have been memorials of the Bishop

of Carlisle's arms (scallops), his residence, (rose), and the King's badge, the rose. The heads referred to by Mr. Purday as existing in the angles of the stalls at the west end, were similar to some attributed by Carter to Edward III. The stalls, therefore, might have been put up during his reign, and the tabernacle-work afterwards by Prior Haithwaite and Bishop Percy. The arms under the organ were the arms of two brothers-in-law, put up probably by the son of one of them about 1450. These arms were not mentioned by Dugdale any more than the equally remarkable ones of Richard II., and Anne of Bohemia, and the Earl of Westmorland and his two sons. All those he did mention have vanished from the cathedral. The arms of Richard II., belonging to an early period of his reign, did not exhibit the arms of the Confessor; these, however, formerly appeared in one of the windows by themselves; the glass, which had been very much broken, only furnished us with the tail of an eagle, and the question was what sort of a head was it to have. Sandford, quoting another herald, made the singular mistake of supposing that Anne took the double-headed eagle in consequence of her father, Charles IV., becoming Emperor. He was both Emperor and dead before she married. It was her brother whose seal she sealed her marriage contract with, and whose arms she took. The German writer falsely imagined that the double-headed eagle was appropriated to the Emperor of the Romans. "No king of the Romans would have ventured to have put the double-headed eagle on his seals contrary to the etiquette of the empire, though Wenceslaus had it upon his coins." The fact was that, as far as appears, Wenceslaus was the first person who in the western empire set up the double-eagle, which was borrowed from some of the eastern Emperors, and was supposed to be an ambitious symbol of a view to both an eastern and western empire, though Wenceslaus was anything but ambitious. The screens of St. Catherine's Chapel, as well as Salkeld's screen, the throne and pulpit, some of which were in the course of the eighteenth century painted oak-colour and afterwards covered with dirty black varnish, had been washed with soft soap, as recommended by Dr. Wollaston, and practised by Lord Braybrooke at Audley End. This was a better means of recovering oak spoil by painting, or varnish, than by potash; and it had brought to light what would probably enable Mr. Purday to give a more complete view of what Gondibour's screen was both in form and colour. Before this was done, nobody, without a pre-

vious knowledge of the fact, would have imagined the tabernacle-work to be of old oak. Mr. Harcourt hoped that in due time its present coffin-like colour might be removed, as it might as well be deal or the most unsightly wood in the world. It was stated by mistake in the Bishop of London's lecture, on Mr. Ryan's authority, that the pulpit or desk, formerly called the confessional, is a place from which *grace* was said. This was not the fact, and it formed no part of Mr. Ryan's statement. The way in which the mistake of Dr. Todd in attributing the paintings of the legends on the back of the stall to Simon Senhouse was discovered was this,—he in general quoted his authorities; in this case he quoted none, and thinking there must be some internal evidence for the statement, he (Mr. Canon Harcourt) had asked Mr. Purday to examine them; he did so, and discovered (what he, Mr. Harcourt, never should have done, and what he believed few persons would now do, though knowing it to be there) that "Gondibour, T. P. G.," was abundantly stencilled on one of the panels of St. Augustine. The arms supplied in the window he (Mr. Harcourt) restored were such as related to the Nevilles and Richard II., and were mentioned by Dugdale as having formerly existed. The head in the south aisle, which was the pendant of Edward II., was decked in one of the usual head-dresses of the time, and might possibly be Piers Gaveston. When Wailes's man came to pack up the glass in the tracery of the north window he said it was not worth carrying to Newcastle, but Mr. Wailes afterwards fully appreciated its value. In some parts, however, the colouring was much impaired, and the drapery of the Christ looked black from below, though it ought to be red, and appeared so from the clerestory. Mr. Harcourt continued at some length to give most interesting details about the legends on the back of the screens, assisting those who were near enough to hear and see by reference to pictorial illustrations which he held in his hand.

Mr. Parker afterwards examined the crypt under the fratry, and the conclusion arrived at was, that it was not so ancient as had been supposed, but that the crypt and fratry were not earlier than the time of Richard II., and part is considerably later.

July 30, after Mr. Newton's lecture and before the excursion to Corby, a considerable party met in the cathedral, when Mr. Parker kindly pointed out the principal characteristics of the building. He began by saying that he had really nothing new to tell them, he could

only repeat the substance of the excellent lecture of Mr. Puryday, and apply his facts and dates to the different parts of the building; but as many persons had been unable to hear Mr. Puryday, Mr. Parker had been requested to do this for them. The church was founded in 1092 by Walter, a Norman baron, and dedicated in 1101. The dedication would naturally be made as soon as the parts necessary for Divine service, which comprised the high altar and the choir only, were completed. The other parts of the building were carried on by degrees, as funds could be collected. Nine years was a reasonable time to allow for the completion of the choir only of so large a building. This early Norman choir, as in all other instances, was comparatively small or short, probably of two bays only, and terminated by an apse, and being soon found too small for the requirements of the monks, was entirely rebuilt in the thirteenth century, when these monks had increased considerably. The next part to be built after the choir would be the transepts, which would, therefore, be built soon after the year 1100, and of this period we have the south transept remaining, which is entirely of that date, with the exception of the clerestory, which is later. The pier-arches of the nave also belong to about the same period, but the triforium and the clerestory are later work, probably about 1140 or 1150, and the clerestory of the south transept belongs also to that time. The fragments of early sculptured stones which have been found built into the walls of the clerestory and the nave, are early Norman work, and not Saxon. Two of them are parts of the large square Norman font of the cathedral. One of these has only been found within the last few days, in a neighbouring village, and was brought to the Museum of the Institute by Dr. Bruce. It is a curious and interesting fragment of shallow sculpture, representing a *fleur-de-lis*, of a form very unusual at that time. The piers of the Norman tower have been built on such bad foundations that they have sunk as much as a foot into the earth, and have disturbed the arches in a very remarkable manner. The choir was rebuilt during the thirteenth century, and the side aisles vaulted; the beautiful vaults and arcades which we now see belonged to that period. The central part of the choir itself was not vaulted; but had a timber roof only, which was destroyed by a great fire in 1292. The burning timbers of the roof, falling to the ground, so much damaged the piers that it became necessary to rebuild them, but the vaults of the aisles preserved the outer walls

from damage, and the arches also escaped. These vaults and arches were propped up by a clever piece of engineering until the piers were entirely rebuilt in the fourteenth century, as shewn by the mouldings of the arches and the piers respectively. For some reason which is not apparent, the easternmost bay of the choir was added about the middle of the fourteenth century. The end bays of the aisles have the vaults and arcades of the Early English work very cleverly copied; but a change of architects took place during the progress of the work, and the rib-mouldings of a vault on a different plan were commenced, the springings of which may be distinctly seen attached to the easternmost capitals. The end windows of the aisles are curious examples of the transition between the Early English and the Decorated styles, having the mouldings quite Early English, and the tracery Decorated. The head of Edward II. occurs on one of the corbels. The lower part of the great east window belongs, also, to that work, but the upper part of it is later, of the time of Edward III., about 1360. The triforium and clerestory of the choir also belong to the later work, and were not completed until the time of Richard II., whose arms, with those of his queen, Anne of Bohemia, occur in the painted glass which has been preserved in one of the clerestory windows. The very beautiful painted glass of the general resurrection, in the head of the east window, belongs to the same period, and should be faithfully copied in the lower part of the window, where it has unfortunately been destroyed. Altogether, this magnificent window may fairly be pronounced the finest window in the world. The north transept is said to have been damaged by another fire in 1392. It was rebuilt by Bishop Strickland, in 1401, and had a flat panelled ceiling, which Mr. Parker thinks ought not to have been removed. This ceiling, and that of the choir, were both covered with coats of arms of the principal families of the county of Cumberland. The roof of the choir belongs to the latter part of the fourteenth century, built along with the clerestory, and has been faithfully restored (as indeed has the whole church), and is a fine example of a wooden ceiling of that period. The prejudice against ceilings is now carried too far, and caricatured. Because our fathers ignorantly put flat plaster ceilings in our churches, our modern architects think it necessary to shew the slates inside the roof. Ceilings properly used are exceedingly useful and necessary, and painted boarded ceilings may

be made very ornamental. The manner in which this ceiling has been painted is very good and effective, but it calls loudly for painted glass and painted walls. This magnificent choir may in a few years' time be made to rival the Sainte Chapelle of Paris, "the bijou of Europe," or the lady-chapel of Chester, and the chapter-house of Salisbury, the finest examples of mediæval colouring which have yet been restored. Mr. Parker pointed out the ingenious and clever manner in which the ancient architects carried on the work of rebuilding, as shewn by the pier at the angle of the north transept aisle, which has been entirely built ready to be displayed, but has been hidden by the Norman wall, of which only so much had been removed as was absolutely necessary for carrying on the work. In this manner the east wall of the transept has been preserved, and shews the plan of the old Norman church, and the far greater width of the Early English choir. It was obviously intended to rebuild the transept and nave also, but funds fell short, and at the end of the fifteenth century, the monks, having despaired of ever carrying on that great work, rebuilt the tower as we see it, on the old Norman piers. The stalls and canopies in the choir were erected between 1382 and 1433, and the projecting canopy over the entrance added about 1250. Some beautiful screens of Prior Gondibour's in 1484 are preserved, and a remarkable screen in the cinquecento style by Prior Salkeld in 1542-47, in which some portions of one of Gondibour's screens have been inserted. In conclusion, Mr. Parker called upon the noblemen and gentlemen of Cumberland to follow the example of their forefathers, and come forward to carry on the good work which had been so well commenced at the expense of the clergy alone. The naves of our cathedrals belong entirely to the laity, and not to the clergy; they always were built by public subscription, and always must be so. The time will come when every gentleman of Cumberland will feel that the present state of the nave of his cathedral is a disgrace to himself personally, and when the spirit of English gentlemen is once fairly roused, the thing will be done and thoroughly well done.

*The Archæological Banquet.*—On leaving the Deanery, about two hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in the ball room of the coffee-house, where a splendid banquet had been prepared by Mrs. Wilkinson, the proprietor of the hotel. After the dinner, speeches were made by the President, Mr. P. H. Howard, Mr. Dykes,

Archdeacon Jackson, the Mayor, and Lord Ravensworth.

*The Conversazione.*—At 9 o'clock a large party assembled at Morton, the residence of the Mayor, to indulge in an interchange of friendly feelings, and to comment upon the progress of the "Visit."

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

*The Discoveries at Halicarnassus.*—At half-past 12 o'clock a very large party thronged the Nisi Prius Court to hear Mr. Newton give a brief description (*viva voce*) of his most interesting discoveries at Budrum, which now occupies the site of ancient Halicarnassus. The subject of his lecture may be divided into two heads—"The tomb of Mausolus," and "The Knights of St. John," though the connection between the two is complete. Mr. Newton aided his remarks by constant reference to photographic representations and views, by which he was enabled to take his audience almost to the spot. There were some very beautiful views of Rhodes and the famous castle which the Knights of St. John undoubtedly built out of the tomb of Mausolus.

Lord Talbot de Malahide occupied his post as President, and upon the benches sat the Bishop of Carlisle and family, the Archdeacon, Mr. Howard of Corby and party, Mr. Canon Harcourt, Dr. Barnes, &c.

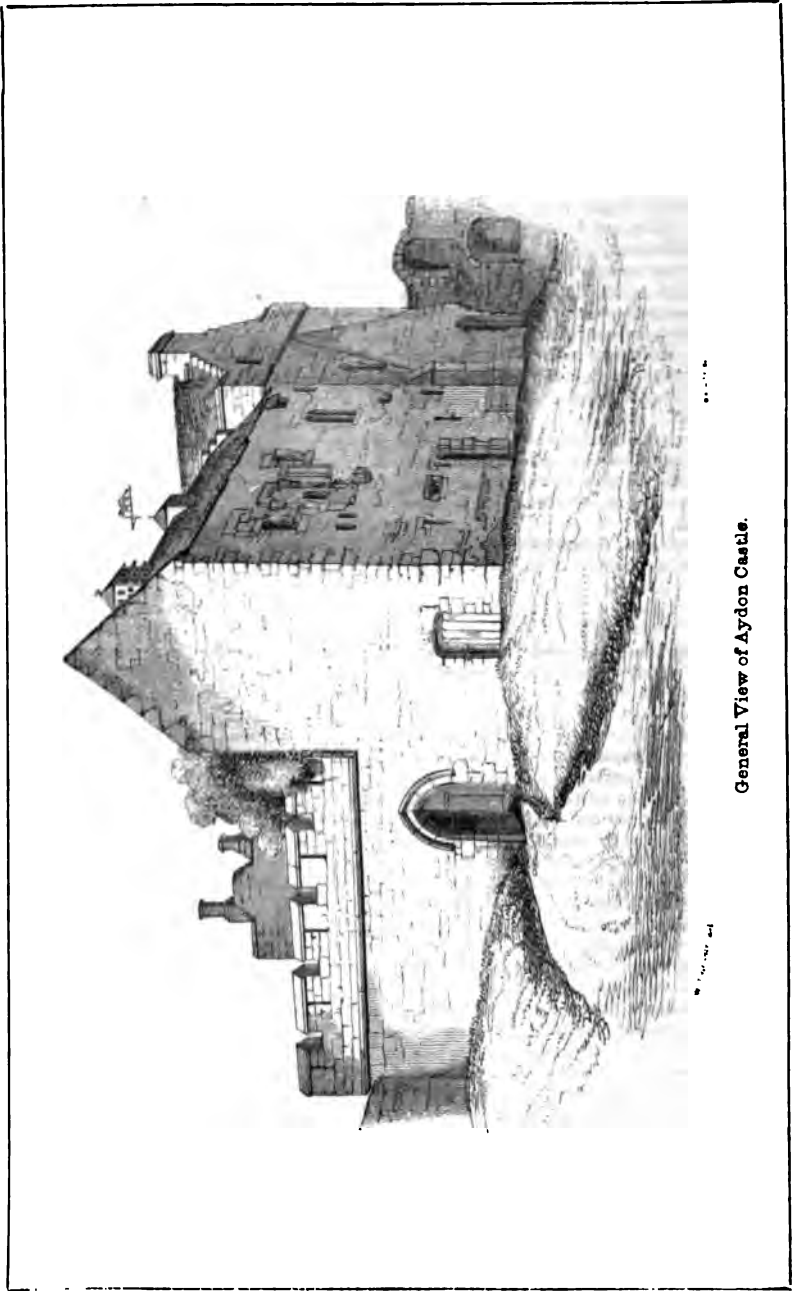
*Excursion to Aydon Castle.*—A numerous party proceeded on an excursion to Aydon Castle, near Corbridge, in the afternoon. The walking distance proved to be about a mile further from the station than had been calculated upon, and the party were about an hour later in returning to Carlisle than was expected. A very delightful afternoon was spent, and the building was much admired. It is the most perfect house of its period in existence, and a fine example of the houses of the thirteenth century, having been fortified in 1302, as appears from the licence to crenellate it. A full account of it is given in Mr. Parker's work on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages.

*Evening Meeting in the Coffee-house.*—Mr. Hodgson Hinde took the Chair at the evening meeting in the Coffee-house Assembly Room, at 8 o'clock.

*Ancient Britons and Romans in Cumbria.*—On being called upon by the Chairman,

Mr. Vulliamy read a paper by the Rev. J. Maughan, A.B., Rector of Bewcastle, on Traces of the Ancient Britons and Romans in Cumbria. The places to which it re-

† More properly called Aydon Hall. See Dom. Arch., vol. i. p. 148.



General View of Aydon Castle.



ferred were Cairby Hill, near the junction of the Kershope and Liddell, which Mr. Maughan considered to be the site of an ancient British city or camp; Kirkhill, on the north side of the Liddell, where there are the remains of what he thinks was a Druidical temple; Baron's Pike, a cairn about three miles from Bewcastle, which he referred to a bronze period, and regarded as the grave of an ancient chieftain named Baron; Flight Camp, on the Boghall estate (Roman), and Aislie Moor Camp (also Roman). The paper also discussed a Roman inscription recently found by Mr. Maughan in a ravine at Banksburn, near Lanercost, and which he read "Junius Brutus Decurio Alæ Petrianae," regarding it as a confirmation of the statement of the Notitia that the Alæ Petriana garrisoned the thirteenth station of the Roman Wall.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Chairman said that, however they might regard Mr. Maughan's speculations, they were highly obliged to him for his interesting paper.

Mr. Coulthard next resumed his Memoir on the Life and Times of Lord William Howard.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 30.

A meeting of sections was held, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding, when a number of papers were read.

*Episcopal Rings.*—Mr. Edmund Waterton, of Walton-hall, read a very learned and interesting paper on episcopal rings, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical insignia. The paper treated of the use of the ring, its form, the blessing of the ring, how it was conferred, how worn, the mystical signification attached to it by various ecclesiastical writers, and the investiture of the Bishops by the Emperors, "per annulum et baculum," and the troubles caused thereby.

*The Visit to Corby.*—The company was numerous, the hospitality of Mr. Howard unbounded, his welcome hearty, and his courtesy his own; and every one spent a day of enjoyment such as is rarely accorded even to dwellers amongst nature's palaces and parks. The weather was unexceptionably fine; and as the Lord President observed at luncheon, seemed to favour in an especial way the designs of the Institute. On reaching Corby the numerous party defiled through the leafy glades of the northern approach to the Castle. At the ancient gateway, at the end of the long avenue, Mr. Philip Howard and his wife politely received the party. After promenading the terrace they were invited into the rooms of Corby. At

the right hand, under the porch, was an ancient stone altar, with an inscription upon the front, "Welcome the Archæological Institute," in the centre, the work we believe of Mr. Howard's children. These rooms are in themselves a museum, in addition to their graceful proportions and adaptations. They contain original paintings and masterly copies of great originals, and treasures of art and antiquity. The noble mansion of Corby of necessity includes those heirlooms and family portraits and relics, which tell its history from the time when it was bought of Richard Salkeld by Lord William Howard. A numerous throng strolled leisurely through the rooms and feasted their eyes on those family treasures, which are never seen but at such times. The host, Mr. Philip Howard, exhibited, in his frank and affable bearing to all his guests, that generous and noble demeanour which is associated in this county with his name. While some were examining the numerous and beautiful artistic ornaments of Corby, Mr. Howard invited the greater number of the party to partake of luncheon in an elegant marquee, erected at a short distance from his mansion, at the base of that lovely slope, oak-crowned, velvet-soft, which rises from the plateau on which Corby Castle is built.

When all had partaken of lunch, the whole party were conducted by Mr. Howard through the grounds attached to the Castle, which are of an exceedingly beautiful and varied character. The curious cells on the Corby side were visited, and when there Mr. Howard led the party down the steps to the water's edge, where he called upon the echoes from the cells on the opposite side to "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen." It so happened, we believe, that a worthy member of the Institute happened to be in Wetheral cells at the moment—an individual whose hoary locks and ancient appearance might well lead to the supposition that he was the anchorite in possession. But upon hearing this authoritative summons from below, he quickly obeyed the injunction, and emerged from the cool retreat, at the risk of being descried by the group below, and identified as the impersonation of Echo bodily obeying the imperious summons of the master of those upper regions. After visiting the coops, the summer-house, and having had a long ramble through the beautiful walks, the party returned to the lawn before the Castle, and the courtesy of Mr. Howard was duly acknowledged by his guests, who then took leave of him and Mrs. Howard.

Before returning to Carlisle some of the members of the Institute visited the ancient Abbey, and Wetheral Church, over which

the Rev. R. L. Hodgson, the Incumbent, most courteously conducted them, pointing out all that was interesting in the ancient edifice, not forgetting the beautiful monument by Nollekena.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

*An Archaeological Sermon by the Dean.*  
—On Sunday the cathedral was crowded morning and afternoon by a large congregation. It had been announced that sermons would be preached in behalf of the funds of the Infirmary, and accordingly the Archdeacon in the morning, and the Dean in the afternoon, each made a powerful appeal, which resulted in the sum of £23.

The Dean took the opportunity of taking an archaeological view of his text, and made the subject doubly interesting from its novel application.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

*Excursion to Brougham-hall, &c.*

At half-past 9 a. m. the members of the Institute and visitors, numbering more than 100, set out from the Citadel station by a special train, having been invited to partake of the hospitality of Brougham-hall, and at the same time to visit several objects in that neighbourhood of interest to the student of antiquity. The day on the whole was favourable to the excursionists, though several heavy showers occurred during the morning. The train arrived at Penrith soon after ten, and carriages were in waiting to the number of seventeen, among which were an omnibus and an old-fashioned mail coach. These were quickly filled, and the party started full of anticipated delight.

After crossing the river Eamont about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Penrith, they arrived at

*King Arthur's Round Table*, situated in a grassy field close by the road-side, being a circular area of above twenty yards diameter, surrounded by a ditch and mound. When and for what purpose this was made is doubtful. Some still think it the remains of a Druidical circle or temple from which the stones have been removed; others, with more probability on their side, support the local tradition that it is a rude kind of amphitheatre formed for the exhibition of combats and wrestling in the centre. It seems that the ditch, being inside the mound, can only be explained in this way as made to separate the spectators from the performers; it could have been of no use for purposes of defence, for no ditch exists *outside* the mound or vallum. Mr. Wm.

Brougham stated that it had been carefully and completely trenched in various directions, but no bones or any other remains had been found. Stukeley gives a representation of it as in 1750, but simply says that it was a place used for tournaments.

A short walk higher up the river Eamont brought the company to

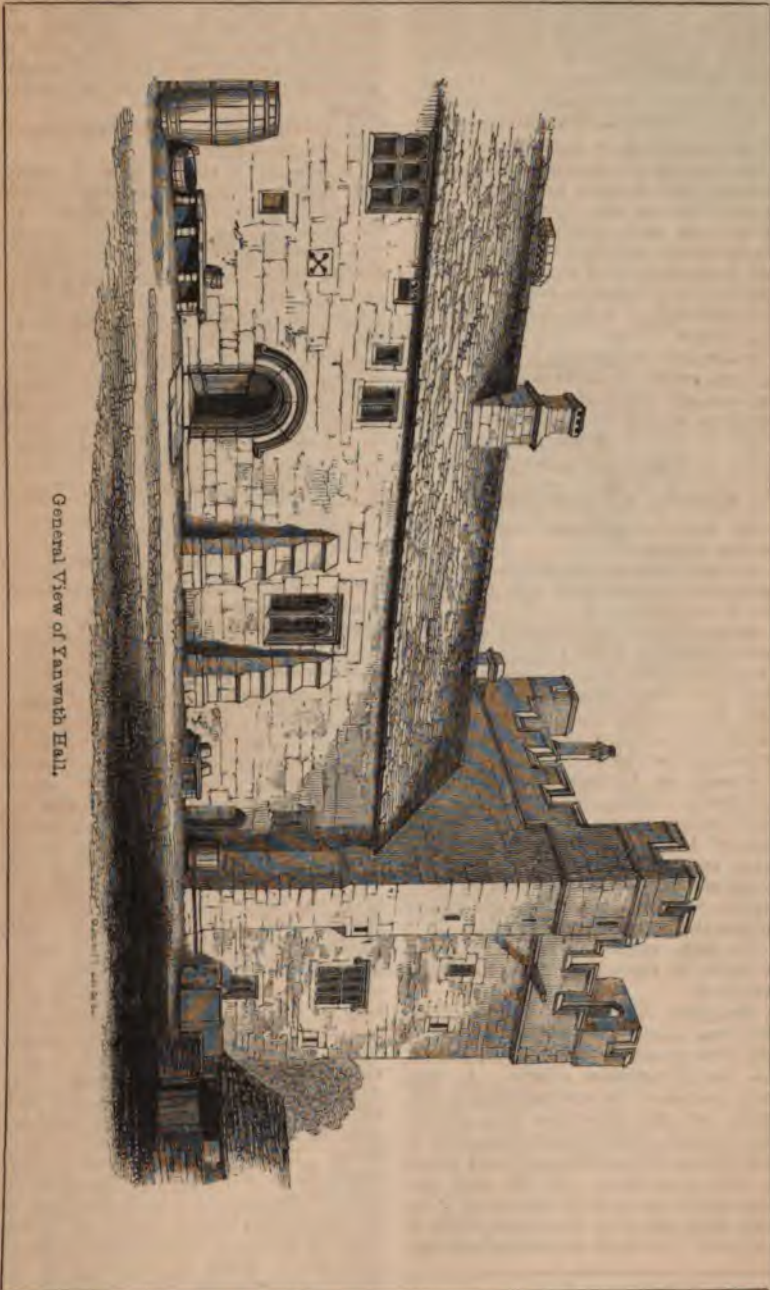
*Maybrough*, a circular area of nearly 100 yards in diameter, surrounded by a mound of several feet in elevation. In the centre stands a large block of unhewn stone, 11 ft. high. The mound is entirely formed of rounded pebbles brought from the river. The centre stone seems to be of a conglomerate sandstone character, different from any stone in the neighbourhood, and must have been brought from a distance. In the time of Mr. Brougham's father, two other great stones stood at each end of the enclosure, but they have been broken up since. This is supposed to have been a Druidical temple for the performance of sacred rites, situated in the depths of a grove.

Here the party having—

“—passed red Penrith's Table Round  
For feasts of chivalry renowned,  
Left Mayburgh's mound, and stones of power  
By Druids raised in magic hour,  
And traced the Eamont's winding way.”  
(*Bridal of Iriermain.*)

they came to

*Fawcath Hall*, an old fortified house, consisting of a pele tower of the early part of the fourteenth century, to which a hall and other buildings had been added in the fifteenth century, as is commonly found in similar cases. Mr. Parker described the different points of interest to the company. The earliest part of the building is the ground-floor of the pele tower, the upper part having been altered in the fifteenth century, and again in the Elizabethan and Jacobean times. The hall is now divided on the ground-floor into several ceiled apartments, &c., but the roof is still entire, and can be seen in the whole length, and is a good specimen of an open timbered roof. A bay window at the upper end of the hall is a good feature, and the tracery is peculiar. The second floor of the tower is occupied with Elizabethan wood-work, and evidently was a drawing-room. Over the chimney is an elaborately carved royal arms of the age, and E. R. (Elizabeth Regina) above them. Adjoining is a small bed-room of the same date carried over part of the hall, in which is an old bedstead finely carved and inlaid. At the top of the tower the small watch-tower at the angle is very perfect, and also the chimney and



General View of Yanwath Hall.

battlements, probably of the fourteenth century. A remarkable feature of the mediæval houses is well shewn here — namely, the presence of a *garderobe*, or privy-chamber, to every room. Our ancestors studied refinement and comfort in this particular more than is generally imagined, and these conveniences invariably occur in the houses of that period, insomuch that a room without one may be set down as not intended for habitation. In early building contracts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries we find it stipulated that one of these chambers shall be attached to every room. In the courtyard, in a panelled doorway of the time of Henry VIII., we find not only the hole for placing a heavy beam of wood across the door, as is commonly the case, but also the beam itself. Many chambers commonly known as prisons would be freed from the invidious accusation by examining whether the hole for this beam is inside or outside the door. The former is the usual place, and the latter only when the room was used for keeping prisoners\*.

Driving on through pouring rain, which, unfortunately, came down very heavily at this time, they came to

*Askham Hall*, the residence of Archdeacon Jackson, about a quarter to one. This presents the same features of an ancient pele tower altered and added to. Here the modernization is so great that hardly any features of interest to the archaeologist are left.

Passing on through Clifton, another pele tower, Clifton Hall may be noted. These towers clearly shew the disturbed state of the northern country, as they never occur in the south. It was evidently necessary for gentlemen of no great wealth to have their houses fortified against the incursions of marauders.

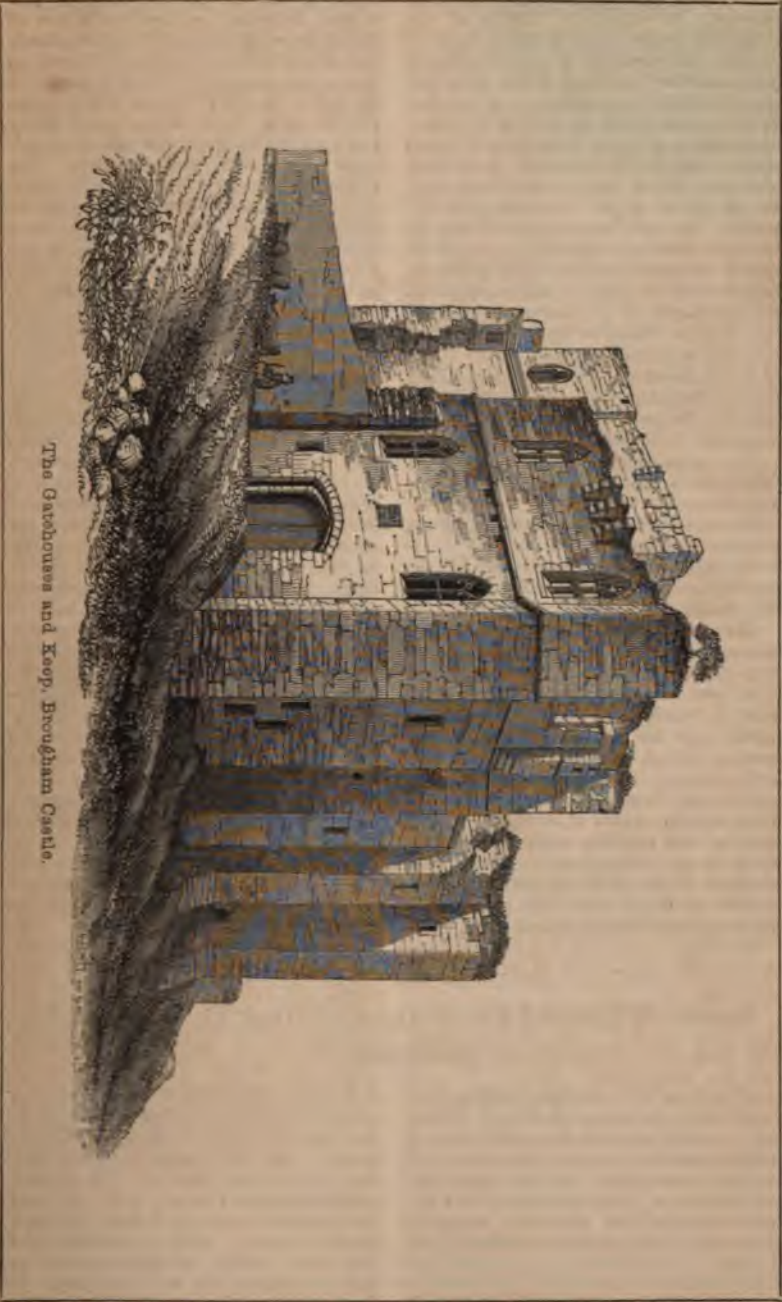
The rain, which had been very heavy at intervals, cleared off when the party arrived at

*Brougham Hall*—about 2 p.m. Here they were received by Mr. W. Brougham, who went round the building and pointed out the remarkable objects. A very small portion of the ancient building now exists, but the whole has been rebuilt and restored, inside and outside, with a magnificence and perfect good taste which is very remarkable. In the most ancient tower an arch and recess of Norman work has been discovered, which is preserved. The walls are here enormously

thick, it having been probably a pele tower. A recess has been made out of the thickness of the wall, in which stands an ancient bedstead, popularly known as Queen Mary's bedstead. It is evidently of the age of Henry VIII., and was brought from Sheffield Castle, where Queen Mary was long confined, so that she may probably have seen it, if not used it. The Talbot arms, found by the Garter Register to be of the date of 1540, are carved on the back. In the adjoining room is a very remarkable and curious bedstead, the general appearance of which would suggest a very early date, but a moulding in the carved work precludes it from being fixed earlier than the period of Henry VI.

A most magnificent collation was spread in the Great Hall, which the archaeologists after their journey and labours evidently enjoyed. There not being sufficient room for the whole party, now swelled to about 150, to partake of refreshment, some went in the meanwhile to inspect the ancient chapel. This is also the parish church of Brougham, as is the case in many old castles, the lord's retainers frequenting the chapel, and thus acquiring parish rights. The chapel is most elaborately and splendidly fitted up. At the back of the altar is an ancient, beautifully carved triptych brought from Italy. The lectern in the centre of the chapel is a facsimile, made from a cast of that in Merton College Chapel, Oxford. After the whole party were refreshed, and many thanks were felt and expressed to Lord Brougham for his noble hospitality, they started in carriages for Penrith, taking the ancient ruins of Brougham Castle in the way, the ancient circular vaulted oratory of which, with its piscina and aumbrie, at the top of the keep, very much resemble a similar one in Conway Castle. The keep is originally Norman, but much altered in the Edwardian period, when the outer walls, gatehouses, and other buildings were added. In one of the passages of the keep a Roman altar is built into the roof, much of the inscription can be easily read. This is an additional proof of the vicinity of a Roman station to this place. Arrived at Penrith about twenty minutes before five, only a few minutes could be given to the church, and so-called Giant's Grave. This on inspection proves evidently to be the grave of two persons, probably the lord and lady of the soil, laid not side by side, but feet to feet. The high stones at each end are probably remains of churchyard crosses of the eleventh or twelfth centuries, and there is another remaining in the churchyard of the same date more perfect.

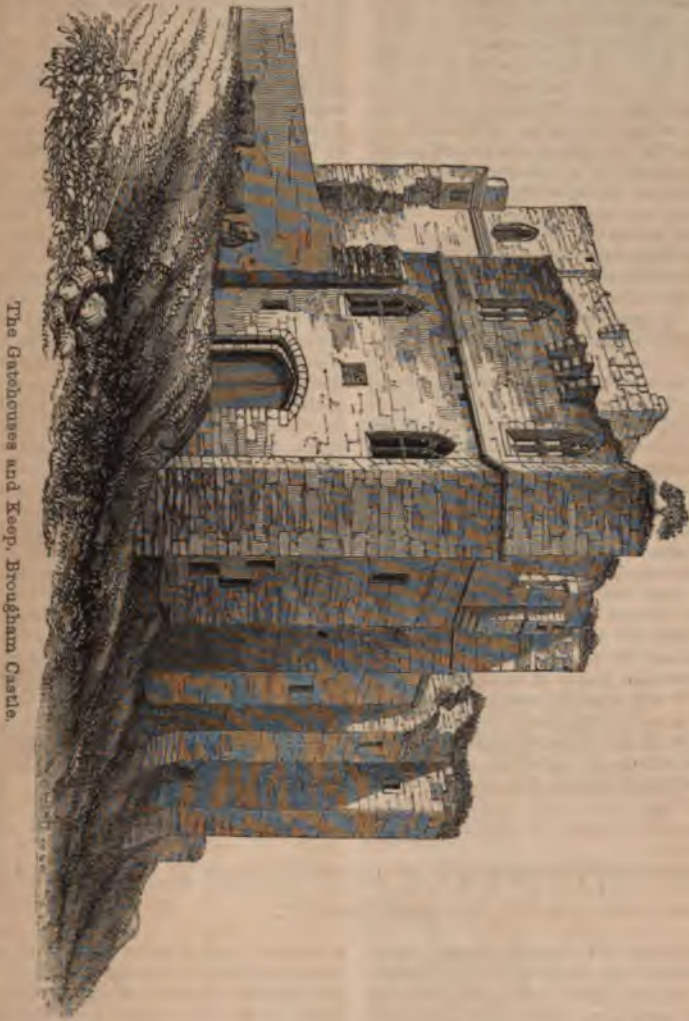
\* A full account of Yanwath Hall is given in Mr. Parker's work on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages.



The Gatehouse and Keep, Brougham Castle.







The Gatehouses and Keep, Brougham Castle.

on *masses* and overwhelm them with numbers. To have a series of strongholds to retreat to for self-preservation, and also wherein to store their plunder, was the object of their castles. Mr. Ashpitel then cited from several early authors accounts of the invaders and the sufferings of the English.

The first great object was to erect a building which might hold the light-armed and exasperated populace at bay, who might surround and besiege it in vain till assistance could be brought up by some neighbouring barons. For this purpose, first, the walls must be thick enough to resist any battering ram or engine of war known at that time, and so high as to be beyond the reach of scaling-ladders; secondly, the gates, the only vulnerable point, must be so placed that the besieged could easily rain darts, stones, melted lead, on the heads of the assailants; and thirdly, that the winning one place should not necessitate the loss of the whole, but that it should be easy to defend work after work, entrance after entrance, floor after floor, till the whole was won. In fact, so strong were the defences of the Norman castle, that they were seldom reduced but by the slow operation of famine.

The first thing was the choice of ground; this almost invariably was a hill, more or less steep, commanding the adjacent town, with land about it enclosed by a wall, for the purpose of feeding cattle, and for exercise. The external defence was almost universally a moat, and high wall with flanking towers, and gates with similar defences; and those outworks we now call *barbicans*. The enclosure within this was called the *bailey*, or *ballium*. In some castles there were two distinct consecutive lines of defence, forming the upper and lower *bailey*. Rochester Castle seems to have had but one such *bailey*; it comprehends, however, only a few acres of ground, while at Newcastle and Lincoln more than twenty acres seem to have been enclosed within the outer walls of each castle. In the centre of these, and on the highest ground, stood the *keep*, or *donjon*, which is what is more generally called the main tower of the castle. This outer arrangement of lines of defence is common to most military buildings of the mediæval period. But the Norman *keep*, from its peculiar requirements, had great peculiarities of construction, and these should be shortly described.

He would begin within the ground story—this had no access whatever from without, and very often no windows whatever; the small arrow slits are said to have been made subsequently. The walls, as mem-

bers may see, are of immense strength, twelve feet thick. Any ram or catapult known at that time would make no more impression on them than on the solid rock, while the height of the tower, 104 feet, laughed to scorn any attempts at escalade. This lower story seems to have been devoted to stowing away provisions and plunder, or perhaps captives of an ordinary grade. But there is one feature here of saddening interest. Let the members look at that small door—it leads to a dungeon a story deeper. Here is a low vaulted space about twenty feet by twelve feet, without light, and with only such air as might enter by the chinks of the door. In this horrid hole were those prisoners immured whose wealth was coveted by the lord of the castle. Here the Jews' teeth were torn out, and at Newark, in a similar hole, a bishop is said to have been imprisoned three days without food, light, or air, till exhaustion compelled him to give up the larger part of his possession.

Mr. Ashpitel then called attention to the holes in walls where the timbers were inserted that carried the floors of the different stories, which (including the lower story already described) are four in number, without reckoning the four chambers above these again at the four angles of the building. The main story was that occupied by the garrison; the small chambers in the thickness of the walls are supposed to have been the sleeping places of the officers.

Attached to the main tower is a smaller square tower on its northern side. On the ground-story it forms part of the stowage places, and on the first story the entrance-hall to the castle. The main door, which is very elegantly ornamented with zigzag mouldings, is raised of course twelve or fourteen feet above the ground, and can only be approached by going up an inclined plane. To attack this door the assailant must pass along the inclined plane mentioned, a length of about fifty feet, exposed to a frightful shower of missiles falling from a height of one hundred feet on his unsheltered head. But then he has not reached the door, for there the plane ends, and there is a vacant space crossed by a drawbridge, which, however, rises in his face on its hinges, and closes the entire opening of the other door. There is nothing for it now but to bridge this space with timber as hastily as possible, and to rush at the doorway, and hew it down with axes, or batter it in by the shortest possible means. But between this hall and the main building is another door, with a huge portcullis, through which the garrison discharge arrows and

darts, and thrust their lances. This must also be won by the same desperate means; the outer door was broken in, and then if the garrison be defeated, they retreat rapidly up the winding staircase, which they block behind them with timber and stones, and the same work has to be done again and again, floor by floor, till the battlements themselves are won.

He then called attention to the next story, which covers the whole area of the castle, except of course the passages in the thickness of the walls. This formed the hall of state, a chamber about forty feet square and thirty-two feet high, divided across the middle by a screen of massive columns and arches, richly ornamented with the zigzag moulding. There are two ranges of these passages in the thickness of the walls round the hall, one above the other. In them are numerous small windows, with embrasures, in which archers and crossbow-men could stand in case of a siege; in fact, the object seems to have been to make the upper part of the castle full of such apertures, regardless of the use of the apartments within, just as the portholes are pierced in a ship, without taking into account the sub-division of the cabins. The upper story has evidently been sub-divided. There were the apartments for the ladies and their attendants—the bowers and the bower-women. Probably here, too, were the sick and wounded tended during the siege. Above this was the roof, which covered the centre of the building in two spans. Round this were the battlements, a walk of the width of the thickness of the wall, with a parapet to defend the archers, and embrasures through which to discharge their shafts. At each angle is a tower about twelve feet square, intended probably to shelter the warders, or for prisons for those on whom they did not intend to inflict the horrors of the lower dungeons. In one of them is the vestige of a stair, which probably led to the beacon light. Within the walk of the battlements, close to the gutter of the roof, are a double series of small holes, which are common in Roman castles, and have been conjectured to have been the nests of pigeons. After a siege of some weeks, and constant feeding of salt meats, anything fresh must have been very acceptable.

This led Mr. Ashpittel to speak of the wells of those castles, which were as indispensable to the holding them as food. Scarce any Norman castle is without one. They are concealed in the thickness of the wall, that the besiegers should not find them in case they got into the lower part, and they run up three stories. At

Carisbrooke is one more than three hundred feet deep. The chimney-places, the smoke from which goes directly through the wall instead of up a flue, were then described. The chapel was then pointed out. There is no doubt the apartment over the entrance in the side tower served for this purpose. The arch and the evident vestiges of an apsis were no doubt the choir. The chapel is mentioned in the *Registrum Roffense* as the King's Chapel.

Mr. Ashpittel then gave a sketch of the history of the castle; and he supposed that when it was said its construction cost Gundulph £60, a sum considered totally inadequate to complete such a work even in those days, may be a misapprehension. The wages of a mason were then one penny a day, represented now by five shillings, or sixty times as much. If pounds sterling were meant, the cost would be only £3,600 of our present money. But the pound sterling was not in general use till the time of King John. He supposed, therefore, the pound weight of silver was meant, which at the present rate would represent a sum of £13,000, which, considering the proximity of the material, would not be so much out of the way.

In conclusion, he said, nothing seemed to give so true and intelligible an idea of the parts and uses of the Norman castle as the passages relating to that of Front de Bœuf in *Ivanhoe*. Sir Walter Scott, a thorough antiquarian and profound judge of human nature, had depicted scenes that might have passed in the castle before us. In the lower chambers are the stores of all sorts, not the least considerable the Gascony wine the Friar seeks for; on the main floor are the Free Lances and the Baron's retainers carousing; in the state-hall above are Cedric and Athelstan watching the passage of the sun across the window, and waiting for noon; above, again, is the fair Rowena in the bower, weeping over the news of Wilfrid's wounds and captivity; above, again, at the height that dizzies us to look down, are the Templar and the Jewess; while in the horrid hole beneath is the Jew and the savage Baron. The actors have passed away, but with a little restoration the castle would be complete, and the scene before us perfect as it was seven hundred long years ago.

During this proceeding, another party had put themselves under the guidance of the Rev. Beale Poste and Mr. Steele, who conducted them round the boundaries of the ancient city, pointing out the course of the old city walls, the site of the four gates, and the water-gate, which once formed a portion of them.



Shortly after the conclusion of the Cathedral service, the members and visitors, numbering about 250, sat down to dinner in a tent which had been erected (by the permission of Edward Hayward, Esq.), in the castle gardens.

The Marquis Camden, K.G., presided, having on his right the Countess Amherst, and on his left the Countess Stanhope.

The cloth having been withdrawn, and "*Non nobis, Domine*," sung by the choir, the noble Chairman rose to propose the health of "The Queen." This was duly responded to, as were numerous other toasts.

After the dinner the company proceeded to the Deanery, where, in the absence of the Very Rev. the Dean, they were very hospitably received by the Rev. Henry Stevens and Miss Stevens. A museum had been formed in the library of the Deanery, to which access was given to the members at both gates. The exhibitions were more strictly of a local character than is usual on such occasions, and therefore the more valuable.

At the evening meeting Mr. Roach Smith, after congratulating the Society on the numerous valuable collections of local antiquities brought before the meeting, forming the most novel and legitimate, if not the most striking, feature in the day's proceedings, said, "Rich as Kent was in antiquities, certain classes of the highest historical importance were almost wanting; for example, inscriptions such as in the north of England had thrown such an unexpected light upon the state of Britain under the Romans. Rochester had never produced one: and only three or four had been recorded as found in the entire county, though one of these was of importance as mentioning an Admiral of the British fleet stationed in the *Portus Lemania*, now Lynne. The cause of this deficiency in inscriptions, in sculptures, and the grander monuments, was obvious. Nearly all the inscriptions in the northern and western parts of this country may be traced to the Roman legions and their auxiliaries. Kent, the most civilized part of Britain when Julius Cæsar invaded it, came soon under the Roman influence, and ever remained in a state of peaceful alliance, so that it was free from the constant presence of large military bodies; but the north and west of Britain were subject to periodical insurrections, and therefore were continuously garrisoned. There is another cause of the absence of architectural and lepidary monuments which has operated everywhere, and is still in mischievous force everywhere, and that is the destructive propensities of ignorance and selfish-

ness, which in comparatively modern times have destroyed more than armies of invaders. This can only be checked by the strong arm of an enlightened government which will recognise the claims of our national antiquities." Mr. Roach Smith directed attention to the large collection of types of fictile vessels from the Upchurch marshes, stating how they had been discovered, and how they proved the establishment of Roman potters over a long period of time on the bank of the Medway, which has been subjected to encroachments of the sea to such an extent that the ground where the potters lived and worked was now either covered by the tide daily, or wholly submerged. From the Medway, pottery was carried to all parts of Britain, while at the same time an interchange of fictile produce took place from what is now Northamptonshire and Hampshire, in the same way as at the present day our Worcester and Staffordshire wares are interchanged by commerce. The red lustrous ware which was included in most of the collections, was manufactured in France or Germany: about this there could be no doubt, and for the best of reasons, the kilns themselves had been discovered.

The extensive Hartlip villa, which supplied a large case of Roman remains, was conjectured to have been the residence of some person who probably held office under the governor of the southern provinces of Britain. The objects collected from its ruins consisted of ornaments and implements of the toilette, glass and pottery, keys, knives, and weed-hooks; a small folding balance for weighing gold and other small precious objects was one of the most curious of the minor articles. This villa lay not far from the great military road which, proceeding in a straight line from *Durovernum* (Canterbury), where roads from the three Kentish ports united, passed by *Durolenum*, a *mansio*, a great public inn, passed through the town which in Saxon times took the name of "Rochester" along the edge of what is now Cobham Park, by Springhead (*Vagniacæ*), direct to *Londinium*, having upon it two stations between Rochester and London, both of a subordinate kind, without enclosing walls, Rochester being one of the towns surrounded by a strong wall, a portion of which is yet standing opposite the esplanade by the side of the river.

Major Luard's exhibitions next received attention; and the superb figure of Pallas, in bronze, representing the goddess helmeted and clothed in glowing drapery, was eulogised as a work of high art.

On the side of the great military road,



a little to the west of the site of the town of Strood, lay one of the cemeteries of Roman Rochester, which was laid open a few years since, for clay for brickmaking. Here were found the Roman sepulchral urns and ornaments exhibited by Mr. H. Wickham, together with some hundreds of coins. Alongside of the Roman burial-places were the graves of the Saxons. Mr. Roach Smith pointed to this fact, as one worthy of consideration in the investigation of that very obscure period of the history of Britain which intervened from the departure of the Romans and the settlement of the Teutonic tribes, which in our popular histories is usually represented as a period of slaughter and extermination. In their graves the antiquary often finds the remains of the two peoples reposing alongside of each other, distinguished only by the indications of funeral ceremonies and usages peculiar to each: the Roman, buried with urns, ornaments, and domestic implements and utensils, or burned upon the funeral pile and his bones deposited in earthen or in glass vessels, but without weapons: the Saxon, interred invariably with his arms; if a thane, with his long, two-edged broadsword by his side; if a common soldier, with his spear, his shield, and other accoutrements, his wine and beer cups, and, in some instances, with his dice. The latter objects were illustrative of the prevalent vices of the Saxons, drunkenness and gambling, which, as well as their good qualities, have been inherited by their descendants, down to the present day.

Mr. Gibbs's collection supplied not only good examples of Saxon weapons, but also some beautiful specimens of the jewellery worn by the Saxon ladies, consisting of gold and silver brooches set with precious stones, pendants, and buckles, of exquisite workmanship, and of very tasteful designs. The most perfect brooch, however, was the one exhibited by Lord Amherst, found at Sarre. Mr. Roach Smith observed that the discovery and appropriation to their real owners of these and similar remains had opened a new field of inquiry to the historical student, had served to correct many popular errors with regard to the civilisation and refinement of the early Saxon settlers in Britain, and the further investigation of so important an inquiry was particularly incumbent upon the Kentish archæologist.

The arrangement of the museum devolved chiefly upon the Rev. R. T. Coates and Mr. Pretty. By a blunder in the programme, Mr. Roach Smith was not announced to lecture on the local anti-

quities, but he was set down to speak on the archives!

Aug. 4. A meeting for the reading of papers was held this morning, the Provost of Oriel, and afterwards the President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., read a memoir of Bishops Gundulf and Ernulf, the former the builder of the cathedral and the castle, the latter of the chapter-house and the reputed compiler of the *Textus Roffensis*. He solicited the indulgence of his audience for the difficulty under which he lay, in having already written and published a memoir of these prelates, but added that, although he was sensible that a twice-told tale rarely finds favour, he had obeyed the invitation of the Council in preference to selecting another subject for the exercise of his labours. It is needless, however, to add that the memoir presented to the Society was a new composition, although the subject had previously engaged the author's attention and his pen.

He commenced by giving the details of the life of each, from the time that they were students at the Abbey of Bec, until the period of their accession to the episcopal throne of Rochester. We have not space for a complete analysis of the memoir, which will be published in the Society's Transactions, and shall please ourselves the most, and we trust our readers also, by letting the writer speak for himself on two of the most important points with which the memoir abounds. After describing the various architectural works of Gundulf, especially his cathedral church, which he completely finished, Mr. Hugo continued:—"It has, however, appeared to some that a portion of Rochester Cathedral, especially the west front, is the work of another and later hand. It will not, I am sure, be considered out of place if I give to this opinion a moment's consideration. The reason alleged is the ornamental character of that in question, and its consequent similarity to the front of the chapter-house, which is known to be the work of Bishop Ernulf. Now I must be bold to say that the reason adduced is, in my humble opinion, wholly inadequate to support and substantiate that which it desires. It labours under several insuperable objections. Give me leave to enter into one or two of them. The interior of the nave, which is allowed to be by Gundulf, is about as ornamental a specimen of Norman building as may easily be found. The ornamental character, therefore, of the west front would seem to be a *primâ facie* evidence of the same authorship rather than of another. But still further-

The lovely Abbey of Malling, confessedly the work of Gundulf, is so similar to this deserted west front, that the land which guided the construction of both may fairly be admitted to be the same. Nor must it be forgotten that, whereas the works of Gundulf at Canterbury and Rochester are most minutely recorded, not a word is said of his being the author of this portion of the cathedral church. On the other hand tradition and every chronicler who has written on the matter assign it to Gundulf, and to him alone. These are four reasons against the attempt to alienate from Gundulf that which he may justly claim. If all this array of proof, both in his favour and in disavowal of any one but him, be not accepted as conclusive, I shall be curious to know what line of argument, or rather what concurrent series of arguments, shall be allowed to be so."

Mr. Hope then gave a minute account of the circumstances which introduced the building of Rochester Castle; and after some considerable detail of the life and character of Gundulf, public, private, and personal, entered upon the history of his last sickness and death, and concluded his paper as follows:—"But his weakness increased, and he could no longer execute the work of a man. His friend St. Anselm came from Canterbury to visit him, and it needed no second sight to assure him *non enim videtur curare quasi incipientem ingredi*, that he was presently going the way of all flesh. His pure and simple confession made, he administered to him absolution and the last anointing. Gundulf solemnly committed to the hands of the Archbishop himself and his beloved society—himself, that he might receive the benefit of his prayers, and the society, that he might pray and govern it in his stead. Then, as he felt the hand of death already upon him, he exhibited his devotion to the monastic rule by ordering himself to be carried from his palace first into the church of St. Andrew, and then, after many prayers and tears, feeling that it was very doubtful whether he should ever again enter the sacred scene of his former labours, into the infirmary, that, as a monk among monks, he might breathe his last. Then he affectingly prepared for the change which was now imminent. He appointed an abbot to the convent of Malling, which he had up to this time governed with fatherly and faithful care, and made the establishment subject to the canonical jurisdiction of the Bishops of Rochester. He gave away everything that he possessed, down to the commonest parts of his attire, as though delighted to relieve himself of a weariness and a dis-

graced burden. His episcopal ring he entrusted to Ralph Abbot of Saun who was a guest of St. Anselm, and came to see him while he was fully expecting his release. This was afterwards held to be an act of prescience, as the Abbot succeeded him in the see. Nothing now remained for him but to die. And the part of his life was more to be admired than the manner of his leaving it. He refused the brotherhood of assembly that in their presence he might undergo episcopal discipline for his offences. The brethren regarded for the first time one of his commands with horror, and confessed themselves unable to comply with his request. Weaker and weaker he became, until on the following Saturday it was all but over. His princely heart and considerate goodness, however, never failed him, but still made him alive to the thoughts of the sufferings of many around him, to whom he did not forget to order that alms should be distributed. At mass, which was said in the chapel of the infirmary, his devotion was most earnest, and at the reading of the Gospel he caused himself to be lifted up, to shew his reverence for the sacred mystery. This was the last act that his dutiful soul could suggest or his body execute; for on the approach of evening his speech failed him, and to the middle hour of the night he lay without voice, but with unimpaired intelligence. Matins were said and the Hours of the Blessed Virgin; and then there were indications to those who watched around him that his departure would no longer be delayed. The monks were summoned by the usual signal of the striking of a hammer, and, as he was being placed upon a hair-cloth, they hurried to his chamber. We may faintly imagine the scene that met them, their great and good bishop and father hastening to his reward, and leaving them but the memory of his varied excellencies. After they had repeated the Creed, they chanted the Psalms and the Litany, and began the Commendation of the departing soul, each of them with tears and prayers, leading him as it were to his place of rest. As this solemn office was proceeding, the soul of Gundulf was taking its leave of earthly things. Just as they came to the words, in the seventy-ninth Psalm, 'Turn again, O God of Hosts, look down from heaven, behold and visit this vine,' the mortal was putting on immortality. The hour, too, symbolized his triumph. Day was at its earliest dawn as he opened his eyes to a brighter than earthly vision, and the sun was just beginning to kindle the eastern clouds as he entered upon a day that shall have no



end. He died on the third Sunday in Lent, the 8th of March, 1108, the 8th year of Henry I., about the 85th year of his age, the 51st of his monachate, and the 31st of his episcopate. It was remarked that the office on the day of his death was the same as had been used at his consecration upwards of thirty years before. 'Mine eyes are ever towards the Lord,' so went the sacred service, 'for He shall pluck my feet out of the net.' And it seemed as if a Divine response was thus accorded to the words which alike introduced and concluded his dutiful labours, having respect at once to the perfection of his character and the exceeding greatness of his reward. Thus lived and died the two great prelates of the ancient church of Rochester. Many have succeeded them, deserving of much and grateful remembrance, yet they stand out prominently, if it may be said, before all else, as men who have set their impress upon the scene of their labours, and stamped their ineffaceable mark on the very regions wherein their lot was cast. In life and in death they are witnesses to us of the greatness of their ancient age, and as we think of them with humble and reverent awe, we may apply to them without violence the sacred declaration, and say that indeed 'there were giants on the earth in those days.' The spot where their bones repose we know not, but if every man that they have blessed and benefitted had flung on their graves but a handful of earth, it would have grown into a pyramid as high as heaven."

The Rev. Edward Trollope then read a paper on "King John (of France) during his Captivity in England," which was more of a general than a local character. No county, he stated, abounds with greater or more interesting variety of historical subjects connected with its soil than Kent. The Briton, the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman, have each in turn spanned the narrow channel that separates the Gallic from our British shore, as emigrants, as subjugators, as Christian missionaries, as conquerors; but it is to a different period still, and towards one who passed through Kent once and again under very different circumstances to any who preceded him, that he was about to allude. The rev. gentleman then reverted at great length to the state of foreign affairs in 1356, on the 19th of September, in which year the battle of Poitiers was won by the Black Prince, and John, King of France, surnamed *le Bon*, was captured and brought prisoner to England. On their arrival they landed at Sandwich, in this county, on the 16th of April, where

they stopped for two days; on the 19th they entered the remarkable town of Canterbury. There they offered their oblations at the shrine of St. Thomas, and there they were met by a deputation of citizens from the metropolis. Thence they proceeded to Rochester, whose streets witnessed the triumphant procession of one of England's most heroic warriors and his conquering host, attended by a long train of illustrious prisoners from France, the fruits of the still youthful Prince Edward's brilliant prowess in the battle-field. From Rochester the Black Prince and his followers went to Dartford, making his celebrated entry into London on the 24th of May. John of France visited this town once and again during his captivity in England. On the 17th of June Roger de Beauchamp, Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was ordered to have ships in readiness to convey King John and his suite to Calais, but that monarch did not leave the Tower until the 30th of June. At Eltham he was right royally entertained by Edward and Philippa, and remained their guest until after dinner on the next day, having previously attended mass. On the evening of the 1st of July he slept at Dartford, and apparently at an inn in that town. Before leaving it he presented a munificent donation to the Jacobins of Dartford, consisting of fifty nobles. Then for the second time he entered Rochester on the evening of July 2, and slept there. The next morning he paid his devotions in the Cathedral, and made an offering of the sum of £6 13s. 4d. On the 3rd the King left Rochester, dined at Sittingbourne, and supped and slept in the hospital at Ospringe, attending mass there the following morning, and giving ten nobles to the master and brothers before he left. On his way he presented to two of the inmates of the Carmelite-house at Ashford two nobles, or 13s. 4d.; also to Master Richard Lexington, described in the King's book as "an English gentleman, who was a hermit at Sittingbourne," the large sum of twenty nobles, or £6 13s. 4d. On Saturday, the 4th, John arrived at Canterbury before dinner time, after having presented the nuns of Harbledown with 23s. 4d., by the way, and the sum of 23s. to the sick in four hospitals between Rochester and Canterbury. At Canterbury his offerings were most profuse; besides jewels, giving ten nobles to the Cathedral, in addition to 48s. presented by Prince Philip; seventy-five nobles to St. Augustine's, where he attended mass; twenty-five nobles to the Preaching Friars, and the same sum to the Frau-

elecons and Augustines; ten nobles to the nuns of Northgate; three to those of St. Augustine's, and two each to the nunnery of St. James and to the female hospital of Our Lady. At Canterbury John received the gift of a chess-board, sent to him by King Edward, by one John Perrot, to whom twenty nobles were given as his *guardem*. On Sunday, July 5, John left Canterbury and arrived at Dover. The following day he dined in the Castle with the Prince of Wales, and there he was presented with another parting gift from King Edward, viz., a favourite drinking goblet, in return for which courtesy John sent back his own standing cup, which had once belonged to St. Lewis, as an offering to his late custodian, and rewarded the messenger with thirty nobles. At Dover King John's liberality was again *amplémentally* displayed by the numerous gifts he made to the religious and charitable institutions of that town and those in its vicinity. Amongst these were twenty *solidon* presented to the brethren of the "Maison Dieu," where he lodged, ten each to the Jacobins and Franciscans at Windesore, and the same to the Carmelites of Sandwich, besides numerous smaller gifts. When at Dover the King was entertained by a gymnastic display exhibited on the face of the cliff, near a hermitage there out in its face. The performer, who was termed "the leaper," got five nobles from his royal spectator in return for the exhibition. John, however, could not have had much time to spare for pastime, as during his short stay at Dover he was hunted by many trades-people anxious for the settlement of their just accounts, and by others who had doubtful claims upon his purse, as well as by charitable advocates. Besides paying his own travelling expenses, the King had to liquidate those of several ladies of high rank and their suites, who had waited upon him during the greater part of his captivity, probably at the request, and certainly with the permission, of King Edward. These ladies and their attendants occupied three carriages and three waggons, requiring forty-four horses to draw them, and were six days en route between London and Dover. Then drew near a most extraordinary pair of duns, namely, William of Naunby and Father James of Boothby, who had come all the way from Lincolnshire to Dover, and swore that a certain small balance was due to them for articles supplied to the King when at Somerton Castle, amounting to 2s.; and it is curious to find that although the King's treasurer did not believe in the justness of the claim, he paid it, contenting himself with thus

noting down his opinion on this head in his account book:—"Combien que en vérité il en eussent esté paiez, obliés à compter ci-devant 2s." Finally, the King of France hired five extra vessels to transport a part of his suite and baggage over the Channel, at a cost of £25, (those of King Edward being insufficient for the purpose,) and presented the captain of the one in which he embarked with a gift of £1 6s. 8d., and the crew with £20. St. Nicholas also was duly propitiated with the offering of a noble, accompanied by a prayer that he would duly watch over the ship in which the King ventured across the Channel. On the 7th of July this feat was effected, and John arrived in safety at Calais.

Major Leard then read a short paper explanatory of the several articles sent by him to the museum on the preceding evening. This paper was accompanied with some illustrative drawings so remarkably well executed that they elicited the warmest encomiums. At the conclusion of the address the gallant Major strongly supported the pretensions of Oldbury Camp, Ightham, or its neighbourhood, to be the site of the Roman *Fagnissa*, in opposition to the Rev. Beale Postle's claims for Maidstone, but no discussion took place on the subject for want of time.

Mr. Roach Smith stated that his friend Mr. Corner, who had been compelled to leave, had placed in his hands a paper on the siege of Rochester Castle by King John. As the time assigned to the reading of papers had expired, he would withdraw this paper for the present, presuming that if it should not be read, it would be printed in the Society's proceedings.

At the breaking up of the meeting, which many regretted was of such short duration, Mr. Roach Smith repeated his remarks on the local antiquities in the Deanery to those who did not join in the excursions. Carriages were in attendance, under the arrangement of Mr. Thomas, and a large number of the members proceeded to Cowling Castle, to Cliffe, and to Cobham Hall.

*Cowling Castle.*—There are few places of equal antiquity in the county of Kent so little known as Cowling, owing probably to its sequestered situation, and the ancient towers at the entrance, through which is seen a modern mansion, not affording any promise of the extensive and interesting ruins which speak the desolation not only of wars, but of the more certain destroyer, time, who moves more silently, but not less surely, in the path of destruction. The name is now usually



spelt Cooling, and this we are disposed to consider the original orthography, as it was probably derived from the Saxon *Cu* (pronounced koo), a cow, and *ling*, a pasture, and it should be remembered that *Kye* or *Kine* was commonly used for *Cow* in olden times, and still prevails in many parts of England. The castle was erected A.D. 1399, by John Lord Cobham. The magnitude and strength of it appear to have excited the attention, and perhaps suspicion, of the King, and, in consequence of the feeling thus created, and with a view probably to remove it, a royal grant was accorded, and inscribed on the eastern tower, in the old English character, where it still remains:—

Knoweth that beth and ben shall be  
That I am made in helpe of the contre  
In knowinge of whiche thinge  
This is chartre and witnessing.

And in the right corner is a seal, the usual attestation of that period to documents of this description. It was evidently a fortress of considerable extent, and moated, as a great portion of the moat still remains. It passed from the descendants of Lord Cobham with the female heir, to Brookes, who was created Lord Cobham on her account. It was afterwards the chief residence of Sir John Oldcastle, who, as a strenuous supporter of Wicliffe's doctrines, drew upon him the persecution of Henry V., from whom he suffered the utmost severity of the penal laws against innovators in religion. Sir Thomas Wyat attacked this castle in 1553, but was so vigorously repulsed by Lord Cobham that he was compelled to raise the siege. At what precise period it became dilapidated is uncertain, but the gate-house, with the grooves for the portcullis, and two lofty towers, still remain. There are also visible extensive remains of a square citadel, detached from the castle and surrounded by a ditch. Seymour says (1782), "An obscure farm-house has been erected on the ruins of this venerable structure." Had he visited it on Thursday last, he would have sought in vain, in the present mansion, for any vestige of the "obscure farm-house." With such materials before him as those we have glanced at, we need scarcely say that Mr. Steele did ample justice to the subject in his *viva voce* description, which was listened to with earnest attention by the company. A most elegant collation was provided for the hungry archæologists by Mr. Murton, the owner of the castle, which was most kindly presided over by Mrs. Murton, whose hospitable attentions to her guests were the theme of warm admiration from all assembled. Some singular documents

were exhibited, professing to be copies of the workmen's accounts who were employed in building the castle. They bear date from the years 1374 to 1385. They are written in the French language, but from the cursory glance we had of them, we should doubt if they were the original documents. These dates also, it will be observed, are at variance with the alleged date of the castle.

From Cooling the party then proceeded to *Cliffe*, for the purpose of inspecting the ancient church of St. Helen, which some year or two since was renovated from the designs of J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq. They were here met by the Rev. E. H. Lee, the curate, who read a short paper, pointing out the principal objects. This church is of Early English architecture, but the chancel is of the Decorated period, and the six side windows display some beautiful tracery.

There were formerly synods held here, the first of which was in 742, by King Ethelbald and Archbishop Cuthbert; the second, in 747; the third, in 798; the fourth, in 800; the fifth, in 803; the sixth, in 821; the seventh, and the last of which any records have reached us, was held in 824.

The next object visited was *Cobham Hall*, which was reached in straggling parties at a later hour than was intended, and where they were most courteously received by the Earl of Darnley, who, with the Rev. L. B. Larking, conducted the numerous party through the principal apartments and picture-gallery of this truly palatial residence. The inspection of it, with the urbanity of the noble host, was the admiration of all who had the good fortune to be present; but owing to the late hour at which the excursionists left Rochester, many were deprived of seeing the paintings and sculpture.

From the Hall they proceeded to the *Church*, where Mr. Beresford Hope gave a lucid though brief explanation of the principal architectural beauties. It was a collegiate church, and is said to contain the finest monumental brasses in the kingdom, which for their splendour and preservation are deemed unrivalled. One of them, dated 1354, is in remembrance of John Lord Cobham, the founder of the adjoining College. There is also one of George Lord Cobham, who was governor of Calais in Queen Elizabeth's reign. This magnificent series of brasses, fourteen, we believe, in number, are memorials of the Cobhams and Brookes, the ancient lords of the Hall, and lie side by side and head to feet in double rows along the pavement of the chancel. "The like, probably," says



a modern writer, "may not be met with elsewhere." The two exterior monuments of the upper row, which are life-size figures, are those of John and Thomas Brooke, barons of Cobham, with their wives and families. Independent of the above, there are several smaller brasses, chiefly to the masters of the College. There are a few pieces of armour in the chancel, but apparently not of great antiquity.

Cobham College was founded by John Lord Cobham, for the support of "five religious and holy men," was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., but afterwards Sir William Brooke directed the buildings to be restored, and a new college built on the site of the old foundation. The present quaint old building provides accommodation for twenty-two, including the Warden and Subwarden.

The inspection of this venerable hospitium concluded the archaeological researches for the season 1859, and the party separated at the churchyard.

Among the members and visitors present we noticed, Earl Amherst, the Hon. Ladies Nevill, the Hon. T. E. and Lady Mostyn, the Hon. and Rev. E. and Lady Bligh, the Rev. Beale Poste and family, Mr. G. W. Norman, Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, Mr. E. Pretty, F.S.A., Mr. Crosby, F.S.A., Mr. Corner, F.S.A., the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A., Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Mr. Mackeson, F.A.S., Mr. W. Clayton, Mr. Bensted, Mr. W. Wickham, Rev. T. Woodruff, Mr. and Miss Dunkin, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Steele, Mr. Richardson, Sir P. H. Dyke, Major and Mrs. Luard, Hon. Ralph Nevill, Sir C. Locock, Lieut.-Colonel Bingham, Rev.

J. Fuller Russell, Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., &c.

The meeting was altogether a very agreeable one; and everything seemed to give satisfaction. The great drawback was the very brief time allotted to papers and to lectures, and the passing over of many objects of local interest. Nearly four hours were consumed at the dinner table, the speeches at which were considered so tedious, that many left the table for the beautiful scenery around the castle and for the venerable pile itself.

The programme was pretty closely followed, the only omission being the investigation, or rather the exposition, of the archives of Rochester, and this on the ground of want of time. It occurred to us that it would have been acceptable to the people of Rochester had a committee of the society remained to give an abstract of the civic archives, and also to examine other matters of antiquarian interest, which, on account of the brief space of time allotted to business, could not be examined. We beg to suggest to the zealous and learned managers of the Society whether the time devoted to the dinner-table might not be abridged, or whether some portions of the time might not be devoted to preparing the meeting for the more legitimate and probably equally pleasurable business of the congress; whether the labours of the Society during the past year might not be mentioned, as well as its prospects. Thus the festive board would be deprived of a little of the tediousness which many complained of at the Rochester banquet.

#### WOOTTON BASSETT.—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

THE original Royal Charter granted under the Privy Seal by Charles II. to this place, and dated Dec. 2nd, 1679, has been lately discovered in North Wales. Meiler Owen, Esq., of Goppa, Denbigh, who found it among some other old documents, in the handsomest manner wrote at once to acquaint the Corporation of the circumstance, and, on being informed of their wish to possess it, presented it to them a few days since. It is in excellent preservation, and is a very handsome document. Besides confirming all previous privileges, it conferred many additional ones, some of which have fallen into desuetude. A more ancient charter (according to a petition presented to the House of Commons during

the Commonwealth) was in existence, under which the inhabitants had the privilege of turning cattle into Fasteerne Great Park, containing 2,000 acres, "without stint, be they never so many." This charter, it seems, was kept from the town by Sir Francis Englefield, knight, who, having granted the manor by patent in the reign of Philip and Mary, enclosed nearly all this large park; and subsequently the remainder (about 100 acres) was also enclosed. The present charter was obtained through the influence of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, as it is said, a reward for the loyalty of the town during the civil war.—*Local paper.*

MEETING OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT  
BOSHAM AND CHICHESTER.

THIS Society held its twelfth annual meeting at Bosham and Chichester, on the 4th of August, and a numerous gathering of members took place, including the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, R. W. Blencowe, hon. sec., Mrs. Blencowe, and R. A. Blencowe, Esq., Archdeacon Garbett, W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A., Mrs., Miss, and Mr. T. Blaauw, Major-Gen. Oldfield, Col. M'Queen, Rev. C. Hutchinson, Rev. E. Turner, Rev. T. R. Turner, J. A., Mrs. and the Misses Hankey, Rev. F. H. and Miss Hepburn, Rev. W. H. and Miss Hoare, W. W. Attree, Esq., Rev. G. H. Woods, Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Cooper, Rev. H. Mitchell, Arthur and the Misses Fitzhugh, Rev. H. J. Rush, Rev. T. Hutchinson, Rev. W. H. Champion, N. Borrer, Esq., Rev. J. O. O'Brien, H. M. Burt, Esq., Rev. T. E. Holland, Rev. E. H. Kendall, Rev. R. H. Green, Rev. D. Robertson, W. F. Tribe, Esq., Rev. E. Millikan, Rev. J. C. Tuffnell, W. Smith Ellis, Esq., Rev. E. B. and Mrs. Ellman, Rev. G. A. Clarkson, Rev. E. Eedle, Warden and the Misses Sergison, J. P. Fearon, Esq., Captain and Mrs. Dalbiac, — Gravely, Esq., G. Henty, Esq., G. Carew Gibson, Esq., Rev. R. S. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Woodward, G. Darby, jun., Esq., T. Ross, Esq., R. Growse, Esq., (Town Clerk of Hastings), J. D. R. Tusson, Esq., A. Robinson, Esq., W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., J. T. Auckland, Esq., F.S.A., G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A., W. Figg, Esq., F.S.A., W. Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., and Mrs. and Misses Harvey, H. W. Diamond, M.D., F.S.A., J. Newton, Esq., J. Knight, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, H. Catt, Esq. and Miss Catt, J. Graham, Esq., &c., &c.

Bosham possessed a Saxon college, of which the particulars are given fully by the Rev. Edward Turner in the eighth volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*: the materials thus supplied formed the basis of the paper of the day, read by the Vicar (the Rev. H. Mitchell) in the church.

Of a monastery at Bosham mention is first made in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*. The date is not given, although it was probably founded by Dicul, who, when Wilfrid came, presided over it. There

are two persons named Dicul, mentioned by Bede, who probably may be one and the same. When Fursius, having founded a monastery among the East Angles, left the same to end his days as a hermit, he placed his monastery under the care of his brother Fullan, and the priests Gobban and Dicul, about A.D. 653. This Dicul may have come into the kingdom of the South Saxons, and founded the monastery of Bosham, which was presided over by one of this name when Wilfrid visited it in A.D. 680. Again, when Wilfrid came among the South Saxons, it is stated by Bede, all the province of the South Saxons were strangers to the name and faith of God. Yet there was among them a certain monk, a Scot, (who was probably of Irish extraction, the native Irish being called by the Saxon historians Scot), whose name was Dicul, who had a very small monastery at a place called Bosheham, encompassed with the sea and woods, and in it five or six brothers, who served our Lord in poverty and humility; but none of the natives cared to follow their course of life, or hear their preaching. But Bishop Wilfrid, by preaching to them, not only delivered them from the misery of perpetual damnation, but also from an inexpressible calamity of temporal death, for no rain had fallen in that province in three years before his arrival, whereupon a dreadful famine ensued, which cruelly destroyed the people. In short, it is reported that very often forty or fifty men being spent with want, would go together to some precipice, or to the sea-shore, and there hand in hand perish by the fall, or be swallowed up by the waves. But on the very day on which the nation received the baptism of faith, there fell a soft but plentiful rain; the earth revived again, and the verdure being restored to the fields, the season was pleasant and plentiful. The bishop also taught the people there to get their sustenance by fishing. Dicul's monastery is supposed to have stood between the present vicarage-house and the church at Creed, probably so called because the faith was preserved there. A building has evidently stood on the spot alluded to, and foundations to a considerable extent are not known to have been disturbed.

Soon after Wilfrid's appointment to the bishopric of Selwy, the lordship of Bosham, and that of Pagham, were acquired by the son of Canterbury, about A.D. 682. From this period we find nothing recorded respecting Bosham till the time of Canute, when Earl Godwin (between A.D. 1025 and 1026), either by stratagem or force, but more probably by the latter, obtained the lordship of the place of Archbishop Agilnoth. The story is, that the archbishop, meeting Godwin, said, "Da mihi *fructum*," instead of the usual form, "Da mihi *benedictionem*," or benediction, upon which the rapacious earl immediately claimed it as a free gift.

The monastery, however, does not seem to have suffered, but on the contrary to have been greatly augmented, but by whom no notice it does not appear. Canute might have been the benefactor, for it was purely through him that Earl Godwin rose to eminence, having married the daughter of Ulfr, a Danish chief, who recommended him to the notice of Canute. There seemed no foundation for believing that Canute built a castle at Bosham, although it is handed down by tradition that a daughter of his was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity there, and an effigy now placed in the church is said to commemorate his child. It is likely, from the intimacy existing between Canute and Earl Godwin, that the former might have visited the latter at his palace at Bosham, and having lost his daughter during his visit, she may have been buried in the church, and this circumstance might have induced Canute to augment the monastery established there, and to build or rebuild the church over his child's remains, for the date of the tower and chancel-arch is about Canute's time. The tradition, too, of Canute having built something at Bosham corroborates this conjecture. There is, moreover, abundant evidence of Canute's piety. The well-known and beautiful story of his bidding the waves recede in order that he might rebuke the adulation of his courtiers, and never afterwards wearing his crown, but placing it on the head of the crucifix in the church at Winchester, where he was wont to worship the King of kings—(whence the custom of suspending helmets and other armour in churches)—is a striking instance of it. He refounded the monastery of Saint Edmund at Bury, and built a church on the hill of Assen in Essex. After going to Rome and returning again to England, it is said of him, "that he kept good justice all his life, and did many charitable deeds."

In 1046 Earl Sweyne arrived at Bosham

with seven vessels, and here entered into a treaty with Edward the Confessor, (who had come with a great naval armament from Sandwich,) in which Edward stipulated to restore to the Earl all the dignities and possessions which he had ever enjoyed. Canute died A.D. 1088, Earl Godwin 1063, Edward the Confessor, son of King Ethelred and Canute's step-son (for Canute married Emma, Ethelred's widow), died A.D. 1066, and was buried at Westminster, on the day of Epiphany.

Harold, son of Earl Godwin, (who had been nominated Regent by Edward during the minority of his great-nephew Edgar, to whom he had bequeathed the kingdom,) having obtained faith of the nobility, takes possession of the crown, and by way of making some amends to the rightful heir creates him Earl of Oxford. In 1069, seven years before his death, Harold was sojourning at his farm at Bosham, and being induced to go to sea in a pleasure-boat, was carried by the violence of the winds to the opposite coast. Harold reigned nine months and a few days, and was slain at Hastings, on the 14th day of October A.D. 1066.

In the Bayeux Tapestry the opening scene represents Harold on his journey—probably from Winchester—to his castle of Bosham, then entering the church, situated where the present church stands, afterwards embarking on his pinnace.

The existing chancel-arch is accurately portrayed in tapestry. Harold and one of his followers appear to be entering from the west. The high roof has been removed and a flat roof substituted, so that the clerestory windows shown in the tapestry have been removed.

In noticing the Bayeux Tapestry it may be interesting to remark that in the autumn of 1803, when Bonaparte, then First Consul of France, contemplated the invasion of England, the tapestry was brought from its obscurity at Bayeux, and exhibited in the National Museum at Paris, where it remained some months. The First Consul himself went to see it, and affected to be struck with that particular part (Plate vii.), which represents the appearance of a meteor, betokening the defeat of Harold; affording an opportunity for the inference that the meteor which had been lately seen in the south of France was the prelude of a similar event. The exhibition was popular, so much so that a small dramatic piece was got up at the Theatre du Vaudeville, entitled *La Tapissierie de la Reine Mathilde*, in which Matilda was represented passing her time with her women in embroidering the exploits of her husband, never leaving their



work, except to put up prayers for his success.

On the death of Harold, the Conqueror, being crowned, takes possession of Harold's patrimony at Bosham. We learn from Doomsday Book, which was begun A.D. 1080 and completed in 1086, that Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, held of the king, as he had done of Edward the Confessor, the Church of Bosham with the land, &c., appertaining to it; the benefice of Bosenham possessing 112 hides of land, and at the Doomsday survey there were no less than eleven mills, eight belonging to the King and three to Bishop Osbern; while the king himself held Bosham in demesne, together with a church, &c.; so that there were at that time two churches.

The second church most likely stood in a field which still bears the name of Church Field, and which is bounded by a copse, known as Church Copse. In ploughing Church Field several betrothal rings (which were exhibited) have at different times been found. These rings, it is supposed, were buried on the fingers of their respective owners in the cemetery surrounding the church in question.

The two entries in Doomsday affecting Bosham led to the supposition that the manor of Bosham, but not the church, with the monastery attached to it, was forcibly taken by Earl Godwin from Archbishop Agelnoth; that the church with its monastery was retained by the Archbishop till the early part of the reign of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1052, when Robert the Archbishop, having incurred the displeasure of the king, conveyed himself out of England; and it is probable that from about this time the monastery may date its connection with the see of Exeter.

Bosham monastery at the Survey held more lands than any other religious house in England—159 hides—being equal to 19,080 statute acres. Besides which it possessed six fairs within the year, which were at that time of great value, inasmuch as both buyer and seller paid toll in the sale and purchase of all articles to the owner of the fair. These fairs are not mentioned in Doomsday, but are scheduled in a survey of the Honour of Arundel, A.D. 1021. Upon comparing Bede's account of the monastery presided over by Dical, which was "a very small monastery, and in it five or six brothers who served our Lord in poverty and humility," with the monastery mentioned in Doomsday with its large possessions, we perceive at once its altered condition. To Canute in part, if not wholly, the monastery was probably indebted for its augmentation and flourishing condition.

In the reign of Henry I., about A.D. 1120, William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, having dissolved the college of Plimpton, in Devon, on account of the irregularity of its members, constituted the monastery of Bosham a college, consisting of a Dean and five Prebendaries, reserving the Deanery to himself as Bishop, and to his successors in the see of Exeter. Of this college the Bishop of Exeter claimed sole jurisdiction, which gave rise to serious disputes with the Bishop of Chichester, and an appeal to the Court of Rome. The dispute was settled between A.D. 1305 and 1336; Walter Stapylton, at that time Bishop of Exeter, taking the entire patronage, and John Langton, Bishop of Chichester, visiting the collegiate church, and having jurisdiction over the parochial prebendary. The college claimed the privileges of a royal free chapel, and, as such, to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chichester or his archdeacon. The college thus founded existed till the general dissolution of religious houses. Three of the prebendaries survived till the year 1553, having received pensions instead of their prebends. The site of the college, which is on the south side of the churchyard, was granted Vincent Calruady, some of whose descendants are believed to be now living in Devonshire. The crown retained the prebends until 1563, when they were taken, together with the manors of Eastgate and Birdham, in exchange for the dissolved priory of Wilmington. King Henry II., taking offence at an appeal, transferred the church to the Bishop of Lisieux.

Henry, after the martyrdom of A'Becket, left Normandy on his way to Ireland, to escape the legates, and Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter, crossed the Severn, and finding him at Pembroke, asked and obtained the restoration of Bosham to the see of Exeter.

Herbert de Bosham, the friend of Thomas à Becket, was born here.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The tower, which bears evident marks of the Saxon style of architecture, is said to be the highest in England of Saxon origin. It was probably built about 1020. In 1630 the spire was injured, but not materially, by lightning. There are in the tower six bells. In the year 1787 the tenor bell fell, and sustained so much injury that it was obliged to be re-cast. Its present weight is upwards of 19 cwt. Previous to being re-cast it weighed 22 cwt.

The chancel-arch is also Saxon, and so the nave of the Saxon must have been of equal length with that of the present church: the present nave is later, and the

arches are Early English. At each eastern end of the aisles of the nave were chapels. The one in the south aisle over the crypt was dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin; that in the north aisle, dedicated to St. John, was used by the parishioners, and its altar is spoken of in some old writings as the "parish altar." There was also an altar on the south side of the chancel-arch.

The crypt, which is sketched in Nibbs' Views of Sussex Churches, is of early date. There was formerly a communication between it and the college which stood on the south side of the churchyard. For what the crypt was intended various opinions have been given. One is, that the mass beginning, "Clamavi de profundis," was said there. Another, that it was built as a place of interment for the members of the college. Mr. M. had very little doubt but that the crypt had at some time been used as a charnel-house, and was confirmed in this opinion by having witnessed, when a certain grave was dug on the south side of the churchyard, an immense pile of skulls and other bones, which must have been moved there in a heap from some other place. The remains of the dead were not placed in these charnel-houses until they had lain in the earth some time. In some instances the skulls were ranged in order on shelves; some were even painted, and initials worked on the forehead. In others they lay scattered irregularly. When the ossuary was full, the bones were removed with solemnity, under the superintendence of the clergy, to a large grave dug for the purpose. From the crypt having been used as a charnel-house, the story may have arisen of there having been there the skulls of three distinct races; viz. Danes, Saxons, and Normans. It is usually called by the Bosham people, "the dungeon," and many will tell that they remember the remains of a wheel, forming part of a rack on which people were placed for torture. The tomb near the entrance of the crypt is reported to have been that of an Italian abbot, who died at the college.

The font, which is of Purbeck marble, is either Saxon or very early Norman. The shaft and base on which it stands are of the same date as the chancel, 1120, and were possibly added by Bishop Warlewast. It was used at the baptism of Peregrine Pelham, the regicide.

The south side of the chancel-arch is slightly horse-shoed, which is evidently accidental, owing to the sinking of the shaft and base which support it, and strengthens the opinion of those who maintain that the horse-shoe arch was never so built, but in-

variably became so by the sinking of the shaft and base.

The chancel was used as the chapel of the college, and the backs of the six stalls (which was the number of its members) are still remaining. The east window, of fine lancet lights, is much admired for its singular beauty: it is also figured in Nibbs' views.

The tomb on the north side of the chancel (on which rests the supposed effigy of Canute's daughter) was probably the Easter Sepulchre. The figure originally lay upon an altar-tomb at the end of the nave, immediately below the chancel-arch. The tomb was for some cause removed (possibly because it was supposed to be in the way), and the figure was then placed for convenience' sake on the abbot's tomb. It was afterwards again moved, within the memory of persons now living, and placed where it now rests: it cannot be the original, for the figure is not of earlier date than the fourteenth century. The tracery of the sepulchre is of the Tudor period, as in the backs of the stalls.

The aperture on the south wall of the chancel, nearly opposite to the sepulchre, was probably the lychnoscope, through which an attendant, at a respectful distance, reverentially watched the lights burning upon it.

For the remarkable inclination of the chancel towards the south various reasons have been assigned. 1. That it is emblematical of the leaning on one side of our Blessed Lord's head when nailed upon the Cross. 2. That it was built to point towards the spot where the sun rose on the day of the dedication.

Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, owned the manor *temp.* Henry I.; and on the partition of the Mowbray estates at the close of the fifteenth century Bosham passed to the Berkeleys, in whom it is still vested.

The manor of Old Fishbourne, one of the three hamlets, belonged to the Prior of Southwick, (Hants.), and was rated 31 May, 1557, for Richard Lane.

The company then visited Chichester, and heard in the Cathedral full service, with an anthem by Elvey, well executed by organist and choir, though an anthem by one of the Chichester organists, Marsh for instance, would, perhaps, have been *more* appropriate.

The see was removed from Selsey to Chichester, by Stigand, first Norman Bishop, A.D. 1075. The Cathedral was still in progress under Ralph, Bishop of Chichester 1091-1099. In 1114, it was consumed by fire; restored and completed under Sefrid I., in 1145. Again injured



by fire, to a considerable extent, in 1186; restored and re-dedicated by Seffrid II., in 1199. The spire has been attributed to the time of Bishop Ralph Neville (1222-24), but is probably of the latter part of that century. The lady-chapel is supposed to have been built by Bishop Gilbert (1282-1304). The south transept, by Bishop Langton (1304-1339). A marked peculiarity of this Cathedral is the two aisles on each side of the nave. This was not part of the original plan. The second aisles have been formed by removing the divisional walls of small chapels. Several of the mural monuments are by Flaxman, and among his ablest works. The bell-tower (15th cent.) on the north side, deserved notice as the only example now existing in England of a detached *campanile* belonging to a cathedral. It is built of stone, apparently from the Isle of Wight, from the quarries near Ventnor. A proposal is on foot for rendering the nave useful for Divine Service.

The dinner, attended by 270 persons, took place in the palace grounds, the Dean in the Chair: the toast of the day, "Success to the Society," was proposed from the Chair, and

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, on rising to respond to the toast, was loudly cheered. He said—"Always obedient to the orders of my superiors, I rise to recognise and acknowledge the very extraordinary and anomalous toast which has been proposed, and which we have not drunk. One peculiarity connected with such a toast as this is, that he who has to acknowledge it may find himself in a somewhat singular position—and I don't envy him his self-possession—for I saw only one person drink it, all the rest being modest men; and I heard a murmur round the table, 'How can we drink to ourselves?—how can we drink our own health?' Nothing but a consciousness and conviction that on an occasion like this, the most absolute submission to authority is the only rule which can hold us together, could have induced me for one moment to take such an office as that of returning thanks. My dear friend the Chairman has rather increased my difficulty, because he began by telling us that it would be an absolute waste of time to enter upon any of the advantages of this Society, and yet he said that his right reverend friend would dwell at large upon those advantages. Now, really, this is not fair play. My task would have been hard enough under any circumstances; but to be met with the accusation of time-waster, and then with a statement that I am to be long—that I am going to dwell largely upon the advantages of a So-

ciety which cannot possibly be described in full—is a double disadvantage, against which no man living can hold up his head. Our friend the Chairman, whom we all delight to honour, looking at the great length and exceeding narrowness of these tables, like the county in which we are met, is reminded that he comes from a populous town in a northern county of a very different appearance—and which I may claim as a common county with him—Yorkshire. This county (Sussex) is a long strip of land extending seventy miles, but with little breadth, and it is an honour, I conceive, to this Society that it should have been the means of drawing such an assembly as this, without any political feeling, and without anything which can sunder the heart of one man from another, from the most distant extremities of the county. No doubt it is one of the very great advantages of such societies as this that it brings together such a large and shadowy company, of which you have been asked to drink the shadowy health. The Society, I must say, has fulfilled this part of its duty, it has brought together—and I think we are the better for it—friends whom we would not have met but for this assembly, and in whose presence we have on former occasions spent many happy hours, and I think it will send them away again certainly better pleased with themselves, and probably better pleased with one another. There is this other advantage too; the Society not only forms a bond of union, but it is the means of teaching the people, and encouraging them to go back into the life which is past, to live in some respect out of the present, and making them better acquainted with our forefathers, and learning how they acted, how they thought, how they slept, and how they lived. I think another great effect of these Societies is, while cultivating those faculties which separate man from all other animals, they enable us to live in the past, and to live in the future, as well as to vegetate in the present. But for this Society we should not have had an opportunity of hearing the address which we heard to-day in Bosham church. It has brought before us the familiar life and many of the details of the history of that extraordinary man, Canute, and of his daughter, whose monumental figure we may have looked upon to-day, the daughter of a king who did good to those around him; who was highly enlightened for his day; who was large-minded, and yet had a humble heart; who was of a mild temper, as shewn by the way in which he rebuked his adulating courtiers; and who evinced a fatherly

feeling for his subjects, living throughout a correct, an unselfish, and a loving life. He was acquainted with the religion of that olden time, and his character and actions were elevated by religious sentiment. It is eminently the use of such Societies as this to illustrate and bring clearly before us the incidents of the past, and the career of those who have been renowned in former times. I do not know how it seemed to others, but it seemed to me as if we had gone back to live for a day in the times of the Saxon Heptarchy. We were assembled in the very church in which our forefathers worshipped, and beneath that identical spire which some had been rash enough to propose should be taken down and a flag-staff placed in its stead. Could such an idea have been whispered at a time when there was an Archaeological Society to hold a meeting at Bosham? No punishment of modern times would be half severe enough to deal with

such traitors to all the associations of our forefathers, which we ought to preserve and cherish. These Societies teach us the value of the mementoes of former ages; they bring to our remembrance the records of the past, and the acts and deeds of our forefathers, which, as a precious inheritance, have been handed down to us. Among other blessings we have had handed down to us is that glorious liberty which was obtained by the blood and sufferings of those who have gone before us; and, above all, there is come down to us that holy faith, which could not have been preserved without much suffering and many martyrdoms. Let us then receive the influence and prestige of these blessings which, through the deeds of our forefathers, God permits us to enjoy, with constant renewals of our gratitude, and with the firm determination—God helping us—to maintain them fully in our day, and to hand them down to our children."

#### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual excursion of this Society took place on Thursday, July 27, but the party was not so numerous as in former years.

Disbley Church, now disused, was the first place visited. It contains the tomb of the celebrated Bakewell. In the churchyard was a brick mausoleum of the Phillipps family, in which there had been two interments.

Hathern Church was next reached. Here the register was shewn, which extended as far back as 1563. Among the monumental slabs on the floor was one to a Robert Shakspear. Mr. Bloxam remarked that there was one relic of the early church, the font. In the fourteenth century the church was pulled down and rebuilt. In the south aisle there had been a chantry.

Kegworth Church is at present undergoing restoration under the superintendence of Mr. Mitchell, of Sheffield. It is a cross church, with a tower and lofty spire at the west end. The transepts are of unusual width, the arches admitting to them being twice the extent of those with which they range in the nave. Over the chancel-arch is a peculiarly large and striking royal arms, put up in 1684, which it was recommended should not be removed, as being of historical interest. Some curious small carvings, most of them performers with instruments, attracted considerable notice. A building on the

north side of the chancel, used as a vestry, was found from an examination of the exterior to have been a parvise, or residence of a religious person.

Passing out of Leicestershire into Nottinghamshire, Ratcliffe Church was next reached. The most striking peculiarity of this place is that at some time the congregation, probably for the purpose of keeping warm, have boxed themselves into a comparatively small portion of the building, making, as it were, a church within a church. Another feature is the number of fine though considerably decayed and injured alabaster monuments of the Sacheverell family. One of the latest of these is of the year 1600. Mr. Bloxam stated that the church was built about the same period as that of Kegworth. The chancel appeared earlier, and was no doubt built first. The arches were on one side pointed, and on the other semi-circular, but both of the same period. There was a curious kind of semi-arch on the north side, which shewed that the wall had been taken in there. In the chancel were piscina and sedilia, and also a holy sepulchre on the north side, where the rites of Easter were performed. The oldest monument was the finest, and was of the date 1539. It consisted of two figures, a knight and lady, the former in the armour of the time, and the latter having the peculiarity of a pomander, or small scent-box, hanging down to the lower part of the dress by a



chain. Among the incised slabs was one of a priest of the fifteenth century, clad in the usual officiating garments.

Kingston was the next stage, and here the party were courteously received by Lord Belper, who pointed out the more noticeable parts of the church. This is chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary sculptured stone canopy, erected for a tomb by some member of the Babington family, which having no inscription had been commonly supposed to have been designed for Anthony Babington, who was beheaded for his conspiracy on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, but which, in the opinion of architects, was certainly of a much older date, probably about the period of Henry VII. The ceiling of this canopy was characterized by pendants, somewhat similar to those in the chapel of the monarch just mentioned at Westminster Abbey. Round the capitals and in other parts were numerous examples of the puns in which our ancestors seem to have delighted, babes and tuns were everywhere to be seen. On the inside of the eastern pillar was a representation of the day of judgment. The supporters of the sculptured arms in other parts of the building were baboons and tuns. The east end had two windows, with the wall brought out to the same level, one being the original chancel window, and the other that of the chapel erected for the tomb. The latter was projecting, with three centre and two side lights. The sedilia presented the peculiarity of being on the north side of the chancel. The west end of the church was modern, and designed by Mr. Blore, at a time when the true character of English ecclesiastical architecture was neither understood nor esteemed. After inspection of the building, the party were invited by Lord Belper to visit his house, and had their attention particularly called to an old yew-tree, which had been removed to the place where it was standing, and which now presented something of a cypress character, the old spreading branches having died, and been replaced by young shoots from the trunk. Lord Belper also pointed out the spot where, in laying out the grounds, a number of Saxon funeral urns were disinterred. In the house, specimens of these were shewn, one of which was remarkably large.

Sutton Bonnington was next reached, and the church of St. Michael at once visited. The church has been recently almost entirely restored by the present rector; the tower and west window, which, as usual, had been blocked out from the interior, have been thrown open, and a high-pitched roof has replaced the low one,

which was erected when the clerestory was added. The effect of this alteration to the eye, from the comparative narrowness of the nave, is not particularly good, and is quite sufficient to justify the belief that the 15th century builders, in putting on low roofs when they heightened the walls, were governed by some æsthetic ideas of proportion, and after all were not quite so far wrong as it has been the general habit of late to consider them. The inner arch of the tower was somewhat unusual, as springing from corbels instead of pillars. Mr. Bloxam stated that the church appeared to have been built about 1350, in a somewhat rude style. There had probably been a settling of the foundations, as the arches were all out of joint. It would be observed that the pillars on one side of the nave were octagonal, and on the other cylindrical. On the font was a projection, probably for a desk carrying the manual during the ceremony, or for placing a small basin for holding the chrism, the font appearing to be of the 14th or 15th century. Lunch was the next business, at which the Rev. H. Fearon presided, and after which a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Bellairs, for the very efficient arrangements he had made for the journey, &c. The party then proceeded to St. Ann's Church, a comparatively small building, without a tower, but with the western gable carried up so as to hang two bells. This church stands on a considerable slope, but, from the rising of the ground on the sides and east end, is in a most deplorable state from damp, the north wall being a mixture of green and whitewash, and the floor in many parts, and particularly the east end, covered with green mould. One peculiarity of this church is that the chancel is nearly as long as the rest of the building. From Mr. Bloxam's observations it appeared to be of the same period as most of the other churches visited, but somewhat later by the superior character of the mouldings. In a recess was an alabaster monument, the armour of the time of Henry VI. or Edward IV. At the southern end of the village an old stone house was thought worthy of a visit, having in one of the lower rooms a stone chimney-piece of the 17th century, with carved sides and a panelled upper part. In the garden was a doorway which was considered to be of the 15th century. The party then proceeded to

*Normanton.*—The church here presents one remarkable peculiarity, the tower being in the centre, between the nave and the chancel, and the western arch being blocked up, with the exception of a moderately wide doorway, so as almost com-

pletely to separate the distant parts of the church from each other. Of the original transept, only the south side remains, which has been converted into a vestry. On each side of the chancel are three lancet windows, and over the centre one on the south the dog-tooth moulding above still remains. The south door was the old door, with the large band hinges of the time. Over the western arch of the tower was a large rosette in plaster, put up in 1683, evidently by the same artist as that at Kegworth.

Stanford Church was next visited. This was found in very good order, though to the archaeological eye disfigured by a free use of plaster ornament put up about the end of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Bloxam said that, like the generality of the churches seen that day, it was of the Decorated period, the tower and south aisle being additions of the fifteenth century. The principal thing in the church was an effigy in the north aisle, which he believed to be that of the founder of the church, the franklin or squire of the village, habited in the coat or vest, and surcoat or great coat of the period, with a purse on his right side and a sword on his left, and his dagger or cutting knife under the purse on the right side. It was one of those curious figures of civilians of the fourteenth century, of which there were no two alike, and which, though numerous, had not yet been collected. There was also a good brass of a priest of the same period, in his official robes, and the matrix of another brass, of a man and his wife,

with scrolls over them; also a flat incised alabaster tomb of the period of Henry VII.

Cotes was the next stage, the object being to visit the ruins near the river there. Of these somewhat extensive remains of stone and brick wall, with indications where beams and floors once had been, no one was able to speak with any certainty, there being not the slightest indication of what had been their former use, except the upper part of a square-headed two-light window, some appearances on the top of the ruined wall of a range of wider openings, in one part about a foot of dog-tooth moulding, and in another two arched openings commonly called ovens. The bricks of these Mr. Bloxam did not think were more than 200 years old, and it is curious if they were built at so comparatively recent a date that no tradition exists respecting their origin. The probability seemed to be that the broken walls were the relics of an old monastic establishment, and the very large barn adjoining the receptacle for the tithes of the neighbourhood. The barn, which has a high-pitched roof, and is generally in good repair, was believed to have been erected in the 14th century. The roof is not supported entirely by the walls, but by a range of stout wooden pillars on each side. These appeared to have been renewed as required from time to time, and therefore gave no clue to the origin or connection of the building. From Cotes a short drive brought the party to Loughborough, where they finally broke up.

#### VAUXHALL GARDENS.

A VAST number of persons were attracted to Vauxhall Gardens on the 20th August, by the announcement that the well-known theatre, orchestra, dancing platform, fire-work gallery, fountains, statues, vases, &c., would be sold by auction. The auctioneer made a few preliminary observations upon the history of the Gardens, expressing at the same time his belief that many of the articles which he should offer would fetch more than their intrinsic worth, in consequence of the interesting associations connected with them. This prediction was not, however, verified, for the buyers appeared to be particularly chary about offering too much. For a deal painted table, with turned legs, one of the original tables made for the gardens in 1754, a Goth of a dealer offered half-a-crown, and it was knocked down at 9s. The large painting of Treport, in France,

fetched only 2*l.* 7*s.*; while another painting quite as large, and apparently as good, realized only 30*s.* The large historical painting in the coffee-room, representing the King of Sardinia with the Order of the Garter, being introduced by Prince Albert to the Queen, brought only 35*s.*; while an equestrian picture of the Emperor and Empress of France at a hunting party, in the costume of Louis XIV., was disposed of for the ridiculous sum of 22*s.* The great feature of the day's sale was the circular orchestra, for which a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion offered 25*l.*, but several persons seemed to be anxious about the lot, and the price ran up to 99*l.* The monster platform for dancing brought in 53*l.* There were, in all, 274 lots, and many of them were knocked down at the lowest conceivable prices.



## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## A FEW NOTES ON THE NAVY.

MR. URBAN,—At a time when the state and efficiency of the British navy are subjects of paramount interest, it may be agreeable to your readers to possess the following sketch of its growth from the time of King James I., as well as the very curious description of a man-of-war in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I am indebted for the earlier particulars to MSS. in the British Museum. I am, &c.,

15, *Hill-street, Knightsbridge.*

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

In 1603 King James had 41 ships; which were classed as ships royal, of 800 to 1,000 tons, great ships of 600 to 800 tons, middling ships of 450 tons, small ships of 350 tons, and pinnaces of 80 to 250 tons. The united tonnage of his fleet was estimated at 17,110 tons, when in its most efficient state. In 1608 he possessed 39 ships, of 14,700 tons. In 1610 he built the largest ship ever seen in England, the *Prince*, 64, of 1,400 tons burthen. His master shipwright was the able and scientific Phineas Pett, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whose father had introduced the new class of frigate, after the build of Dunkirk. The *Anne Royal*, 44, of 800 tons, carried 400 men. The *St. Andrew*, 42, and *St. George*, 42, were each of 895 tons, and carried 250 men; the *Dreadnought*, 32, of 458 tons, had 160 men. Insulted by the Dutch, plundered by Portuguese, worsted by Algerine, and driven away from the West Indies by the French, it was no time of honour for the English navy: but at this period were invented two-deckers; the capstan, and the chain-pump; sprit-sails, studding-sails, top-gallant sails, and top-sails: cables were increased by number of fathoms, and top hamper was greatly diminished.

King Charles I. in 1620 equipped a fleet of 73 ships, of from 200 to 1,000 tons burthen, carrying 5,309 mariners, and 9,867 landsmen; in 1633 he had 50 ships, of 23,595 tons, carrying 9,470 men, and 1,430 guns. The *Prince Royal*, 55, had a keel 115 feet long, 500 men, and was of 1,187 tons. Two frigates had each keels 40 feet long, 3 guns, 40 seamen, and were of 186 tons. The first three-decker, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, was built in 1637; her length of keel was 128 feet, breadth of beam 48 feet, length from stem to stern, 232 feet; her burthen was 1,637 tons, her armament was 98 guns.

When the Rebellion broke out, there were but 42 ships, of 22,411 tons burthen. The rating of the navy was now first introduced. In 1652 there were 102 ships of all rates; and in this year the pay of seamen was raised from 19s. to 24s. a month. In 1658 the fleet consisted of 154 sail, measuring 57,643 tons, with crews amounting to 21,910 men, and carrying 4,390 guns. First-rates were manned with a crew of 500 to 600: second-rates with 300 to 350 men; and third-rates bore 220 to 260 men; £400,000 were the amount of the navy estimates of the Commonwealth. Those were glorious days: the French were repulsed at Newfoundland; the Dey humbled at Algiers; and the Dutch defeated by Blake, Monk, Pen, and Lawson. Medals and chains were given to the chief officers after a signal victory.



Loyal and true, the navy fought for their country, and not the usurper. To a man they declared for the restoration of the rightful king. Nor were they forgotten by the "Merrie Monarch." He laid the foundation of Sheerness Dock, by building a fort in the lonely marsh by the Medway. The officers had been previously men of rank and fortune, and the navigation had been conducted by the masters, who, at one period, received more than a lieutenant's pay. Charles would have seamen as well as officers. He set a noble precedent by sending his own son to sea, in order to be qualified for a future command; his brother, the Duke of York, he appointed Lord High Admiral; and appointed the distinct order of "Lettermen," or privateers. His frequent cruises in the channel, his visits to dockyards, his hearty interest in the service, rendered the navy popular. He allowed great opportunities of freight, and gave places about his court to distinguished captains. Between 1660 and 1670 the charge of the navy amounted to £500,000 a-year. In 1675 there were 151 ships of all kinds, and of 70,587 tons burthen. The Dutch word *yacht* first appears in a List of 1660. In 1667 there were 148 ships, of 69,000 tons, carrying 5,350 guns, and 30,260 men. At the close of his reign, there were 179 vessels in the fleet. In 1677 a first-rate was of 1,600 tons; one of 100 guns carried 780 men; a second-rate, or 90-gun-ship, had 660 men; and a third-rate, mounting 70 guns, bore 470 men. After the defeat of Opdam, in 1664, the King marked his estimation of the services of the fleet by giving a general promotion, and by a visit in person to the victorious ships at the Nore.

King James II., himself a sailor, carried on the good work, and restored it from decay, and made it formidable. Sir Anthony Deane improved ship-architecture after French models. In 1686 the King increased the pay, and gave table-money to his officers, in order to prevent improper collusion between them and the purser. In 1684 there were 94 "Commanders," who had been employed either in or since the Dutch war; 208 lieutenants, who had been in actual service in 1672, or promoted since that year; and 387 "Volunteers, admitted since the establishment on that behalf in 1676;" of these 33 were advanced to be lieutenants, and 6 to be commanders. The Navy List of 1688 includes 173 ships, &c. of 101,892 tons, with a force of 42,000 men and 6,930 guns. King James has the repute of being the inventor of sea signals, though somewhat of the kind was observed at the siege of Cadiz, 1591. A curious Navy List of 1686, once belonging to him, rubricated, and tricked with gold lines, is in the British Museum. A yet more quaint specimen, like a modern young lady's dance-tablets, made in 1692, is formed of thick boards of parchment glued together.

In 1691 Plymouth Yard was founded, and the docks completed two years after. At the Revolution the fleet was in the finest condition, with sea-stores for eight months complete. The shipwrights and artizans in the yards had previously been borne on some ship's books, and lived on board. After the battle of La Hogue £3,000 was divided by the Queen among the sailors, and medals awarded to the officers. In the next year table-money was abolished, but the sea-pay of flag-officers, commanders, lieutenants, masters, and surgeons, was doubled: in 1700 it was reduced one-third; half-pay, however, was established for a limited number of superior officers. In 1691, Lord Torrington, as Admiral of the Fleet, received £4 a-day; William Dacres, as Vice-Admiral of England, 30s.; Lord Berkeley, Rear-Admiral of England, 20s.; and Lord Edward Russell, Admiral of the Blue, £3 per diem. The "White" is not mentioned.

In 1692, the following was the rate of pay a-day :—

	1st-rate.	2nd-rate.	3rd-rate.	4th-rate.	5th-rate.	6th-rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capt.	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 5 0
Lieut.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6

After the Union in 1707 the use of the Red flag was discontinued, and the Union-jack adopted in its stead; after the battle of Trafalgar it was resumed. The navy was increased by William by 99 ships, of 57,128 tonnage. Since the Revolution the office of Lord High Admiral, first created by Richard II. in Dec. 1385, has been put in commission, except in 1707-8, when it was held by Prince George of Denmark, and in 1827, by the late noble-hearted sailor-king, while Duke of Clarence.

In 1708 the Queen possessed 291 ships of all sizes; in 1713 but 278; in 1714, of ships of the line, carrying from 50 to 110 guns, 131, of 130,173 tons; and ships of 40 guns and under, 116, of 37,046 tons. In 1710 the Admiral of the Fleet received £2,190 a year, a Lord of the Admiralty £1000, an Admiral in employ £1,277 10s., a Vice-Admiral £912 10s., and a Rear-Admiral £638 15s. Beer was served out to the ship's company; and Admiral Vernon, who invariably wore a Grogam cloak, having first given spirits and water, was, in honour of the new beverage, surnamed by the crew "Old Grog." The value of the Sovereign, 100, was in hull, masts, yards, and tops, £31,200; rigging and blocks, (so named in Queen Elizabeth's reign for pulleys,) £1,040; in anchors, cables, sails, boatswain's and carpenter's stores, £29,806; rations, at 20s. a man by the month, cost £4,890; wages, at 30s. a man by the month, £7,335: total, £80,635.

A new establishment of guns was ordered by King George I., a demi-cannon being exchanged for the 32-pounder. In 1720 a first-rate was of 1,800 tons. In 1721 there were 124 ships of the line, and of lesser vessels 105; in 1727 there were 109 vessels of 40 guns and under. In 1714 the Parliamentary vote was £245,700; in 1760, £432,629; and in 1783, £525,331.

In 1742 the Royal Navy was composed of 302 vessels; in 1756, of 296; in 1762, of 432; in 1778, of 450; in 1786, of 452; in 1792, of 475; in 1805, of 949; in 1820, of 465, in 1839, of 392: while France had 146, Russia 83, United States 60, Holland 30, Turkey 33, and Egypt 20 ships. In 1852 there were 545.

By an order in Council, Feb., 1817, the present establishment of rates and classes was fixed; in 1745 it had been attempted in vain. In that year a first-rate was of 2,000 tons, a measurement now exceeded by many of our frigates. In 1680, the *Britannia*, 90 in peace, and 100 in war and at home, of 1,739 tons, was 144 feet long, 47-4 in breadth of beam, with a depth of 19-7½, and drawing 22 feet of water, carrying 560 men in peace, 670 abroad, and 780 at home or in war. In 1795 the *Ville de Paris* was of 2,350 tons, a fourth-rate on two decks, then forming part of the line of battle; in 1808 the *Caledonia* was of 2,616, and in 1839 the *Victoria* of 3,100 tons.

Pembroke dock-yard was established by King George III.; it was removed to Milford in 1814. In 1776 carronades were first cast at the iron-works of Carron, in Stirlingshire. The galtraps, battle-axes, spears and darts of the twelfth century had given way to bows and arrows and arquebuss in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and now they, too, have disappeared, pikes alone surviving. It was not till 1668 that a military uniform was adopted. King Edward III. gave his crew a dress of ray or striped cloth. King James,

by warrant, April 6, 1609, gave his masters in the navy "livery coats of fine red cloth." In March, 1748, the naval uniform of blue and white was first established, and confirmed by Gazette, July 13, 1757. The Gauls on the shores of the Bay of Biscay clad their sailors in blue, and Pompey the younger changed his nobles' purple for that colour when he claimed the mastery of the sea. Some admirals, at one of their clubs, having determined that a uniform dress was useful and necessary for commissioned officers, as agreeable to the practice of other nations, sent a deputation to the Duke of Bedford, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Forbes, being shewn into a room full of patterns, selected one with blue and red, as the national colours: "No, Admiral," said his Grace, "that will not do: the King saw the Duchess riding in a habit of blue and white in the park the other day, and was so pleased with it, that he has recommended it for the navy." King William for a while gave red facings; but again the sailor wears his wonted colours.

Surely may England claim the sovereignty of the seas, when, in the war before the peace of Amiens, she lost but nine ships of the line, and of French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish, took fifty-eight and destroyed sixteen, adding fifty to her Navy List; and in the war between 1803 and 1810 captured 134 and destroyed 37, without the loss of a single ship of the line. The circumstance reminds us of an anecdote we have heard: a lady in visiting the Louvre some thirty years ago was very politely attended by an unknown Frenchman, who insisted on directing her eyes to a certain picture, as one of peculiar merit. Three times the lady thanked her voluntary show-man for his courtesy; a fourth time he returned to the charge, and in the hearing of the gallant seaman at her side, begged her to observe the painting. It was that of the capture of an English frigate (by *L'Ambruscade*?)—"Thank you, Sir," was her reply; "I presume you are so desirous of impressing the fact on my memory from the rarity of such a circumstance."

#### IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—ALL THE ROPES AND RIGGING OF A SHIP.

*Bowsprit.*—Sprit-sail, sprit-sail furled, horse or tye whereon the sprit-sail yard rideth, sprit-sail lifts, sprit-sail braces and pendants, sprit-sail tackles or garnets for the yard-sprit sail clue lines, sprit-sail shoots.

*Foremast.*—Foretop, foretopmast, forestay, foretopmast-stay, shrouds, foretopmast shrouds, foretackles, foretopmast tackles, foresail bowlines, foretopsail bowlines, foresail bowline bridles; the foretopsail bowline bridles, foresail course and bonnet foretopsail furled, foresail lifts, foretopsail lift, foresail martenets, foretopsail martenets, foreyard parrel, foretopsail yard parrell, foresail trusse, foretopsail truss, shoots of the foresail, foresail tacks, foretopsail shoots and cluelines, fore sail braces, foretopsail braces and pendants, horse for the topsail bowlines, foreputtocks of foremast, forechain wales and forechains, shank painters for the anchors, clue-garnets of the foresail, foresail halyards, foretopsail halyards, foremast back-stays, foretopmast back-stays, fore shrouds ratled, foretopmast shrouds ratled.

*Main mast.*—Main top, main topmast, main stay, main topmast stay, main shrouds, main topmast-shrouds, main tackles, main topsail or topmast tackles, main mast backstays, main topmast back stays, main mainyard, main topsail yard, main halyards, main topsail halyards, main yard parrell, main topmast parrell, main bowlines, main topmast bowlines, mainsail course and bonnet, main topsail, main lifts, main topsail lifts, main mar-



tenets, main topsail martenets, main shoots, main topsail shoots, main trusses, main topsail trusses, main braces, main topsail braces and pendants, horse for the main topsail bowlines, clue garnets of mainsail, main puttocks\*, pendants of mizen lifts, mainchain wale, main chains and laniards, garnets of main stay, top armours about all her top, main mizen mast and topmast.

*Main<sup>b</sup> mizen mast and topmast.*—Main mizen top, topmast stay and hal-yards, main mizen stay, main mizen shrouds, topmast shrouds, main mizen yards, topsail yard, main mizen lift, shoot and topsail, main mizen bowlines, main mizen parrell, main mizen truss, main mizen tackles, main mizen furled, and topsail.

*Mizen bonadventure mast.*—Mizen bonadventure top, and topmast stay, mizen bonadventure stay with shrowds and tackles, mizen yard with truss and parrell and halyards, mizen lift, topsail lift, mizen bonadventure sails furled, their shoots.

*The proper ropes belonging to a ship.*—Boat-rope, gessé-rope<sup>c</sup>, boy-rope, cat-rope (was it the parent of the "Cat-o'-nine-tails?") fish-hook rope, top-rope, keel-rope, rudder-rope, port-rope, gag-rope, wind-rope for topmast, entering-rope, head-rope, bolt-rope, bucket-rope.

*Lines.*—Bowline, clue-line, martnet-line, crane-line, deep-sea-line, lead-line, hurpen-line, smiting-line, farling-line, knave-line, hand-line.

The largest cable was fourteen inches round and 100 fathoms long.

#### THE DATE OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I should be obliged for a little space to answer some of the remarks contained in the review of my paper on Waltham Abbey\* which appeared in your last number, as some parts of my case seem to have been misunderstood by the author.

My argument was briefly this. Harold built a church at Waltham which was consecrated in 1060. We have a rather minute history of the church extending from that date till 1205. During that period we have no mention of any rebuilding or completion of the church, though we have of the addition of monastic buildings in 1177. The existing Romanesque nave cannot be later than 1205. I infer therefore that it is part of the church consecrated in 1060, the more so as in some of its details it agrees with the description given of that church.

Your reviewer, as I understand him, answers that it was usual to consecrate a church as soon as the choir was finished and gradually to add the nave afterwards; that therefore the church built by Harold

and consecrated in 1060 was only the choir, and the nave was gradually added between 1060 and somewhere about 1120.

In arguing in this way the reviewer seems wholly to have forgotten the peculiar circumstances of the foundation of Waltham, though I certainly tried to set them forth as clearly as I knew how. First of all, he begins by telling us that it was the common rule in "monastic churches," to build the monks' choir first and consecrate it, and to add the nave gradually. In such churches, the choir, he says, was the chief matter, "the nave intended for the people was altogether a secondary and a subsequent affair," especially as "a monastery was often founded in a solitary place, where there was no parish and no congregation to assemble." Now all this is very true of a Cistercian monastery founded in some wilderness in the twelfth or thirteenth century: but it has very little to do with the foundation of Waltham in the eleventh. First of all, Waltham, as founded by Harold, was not a monastic church at all. It therefore is by no means safe to argue about it from the practice of monastic churches. Harold's preference of the secular to the regular

\* Printed in the last number of the Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society.

<sup>a</sup> Puttock is evidently a corruption of foot-hook, or foot-lock.

<sup>b</sup> From the Italian *mezana*, 'the middle,' from its position between the main and aftermost, or bonadventure mast.

<sup>c</sup> A rope like the leash used in hawking.

clergy is a fact very far from void of significance in estimating the man and his age. The reviewer forgets that Harold was not planting a colony of religious to look after their own souls by the banks of the Wye or the Honddu; he was building a temple for the great popular worship of his own time, for that Holy Rood of Waltham which gave England her national warcry. That worship required priests, and for that end he instituted the Dean and Chapter of Waltham. In a monastic foundation the church exists for the monks. In a secular college the canons exist for the church. A popular worship like that of Waltham required, of all others, a place for the people as soon as it could be had. Without the nave the ritual of such a worship would be very imperfect. The church too was doubtless then, as in later times, parochial as well as collegiate. To finish the nave of Waltham as soon as possible was the most natural course; while to delay its erection was equally natural in the totally different case of "a monastery founded in a solitary place."

It might also be worth inquiring whether the custom of consecrating the choir only can be traced back to the days of Harold's foundation, or whether it did not rather come in with the introduction of long choirs late in the twelfth century. Again, most of the instances of delayed naves cited by the reviewer are instances of rebuilding, not of original erection. Now in both these cases a delay in building the nave would be far less inconvenient than in that of Waltham. Let us take one of the cases cited by the reviewer which illustrates both these points. "The nave of Westminster Abbey," he tells us, "was not completed till the fifteenth century." Does the reviewer mean that Westminster Abbey went without a nave from the time of Eadward the Confessor till the fifteenth century? Or does he merely mean that the rebuilding of the Abbey, which began in the thirteenth century, did not reach the west end till the fifteenth? Of this last proposition there is no sort of doubt, but it is a very different thing from the other. You may rebuild much more slowly than you can build, because part of the old building still remains. And, when choirs grew larger, you might make a better shift to dispense with the nave. Again, mere size makes a great difference. No amount of wealth could have called Westminster as it now stands, still less Cologne, into existence within a few years. But I doubt whether smaller churches, even when monastic, were built thus gradually. There is a little difference between the east and west

ends of Llanthony, but hardly one of fifty or sixty years. I doubt if there is any at all at Ewenny. In Ireland, where small monastic churches are much commoner than with us, it struck me that they were very often of one date throughout. This is especially the case with the Friars' churches, and for an obvious reason. Preaching was a great object with the Friars, and a nave was therefore wanted from the beginning.

I infer from all this that the practice of postponing the nave was not universal, though it was freely done whenever convenience required it. When a church stood in such a position that a nave was of secondary importance, when it was begun upon such a gigantic scale that to finish it in one generation was hopeless, when the choir, as at Canterbury, was large enough to make a church of itself, lastly, when a church was merely rebuilt, so that the old building was still partly available—in all these cases the erection of the nave might be as gradual as the reviewer pleases. But none of these cases apply to Waltham. The design was not so great but that a man in Harold's position might, if he chose—and he had every motive so to choose—make it rise from the ground like Aladdin's palace. The foundation was of a nature which needed a nave from the very first; the plan of the building was one which would be very awkward without one. There the nave is, answering the description of the local historians, who make no mention of any completion or rebuilding. Can the inference be resisted?

One word more as to the contemporary case of Westminster. Had Eadward the Confessor's church—the church which lasted down at least to Henry III.'s reign—no nave? Was the church which was to be the chief glory of his reign, and whose consecration was the last act of his life, merely a little Norman choir? The workers of the Bayeux Tapestry clearly thought otherwise. There we see the body of Eadward being carried to a perfect church, just such an one as we should expect, long nave, short choir, and central tower. Here again was a manifest reason for building a nave at once. The church was one to be used for great national solemnities, for the election and coronation of kings. After the lapse of a year William was crowned there, and doubtless it was there also that Harold was elected and crowned only a few days after its consecration. We can hardly fancy such a business going on in the narrow limits of a little Norman choir. I think we may safely argue that Eadward built a perfect



church at Westminster; why then should not Harold at Waltham?

I have spoken of both Westminster and Waltham as cases of building rather than of rebuilding, though in both cases previous buildings preceded them. The church of Thoni, to say nothing of whatever ruinous old structure Eadward may have found at Thorney, cannot be supposed to have had any influence on Harold's design. If its *tecta humilia* did not vanish altogether, they could at most have survived as a detached and subordinate chapel, like St. Rule at St. Andrew's, or St. Molua at Killaloe.

The reviewer says, "Granting that the affection of the people for the memory of Harold caused offerings to flow into the treasury of the monks with unusual rapidity, it is almost certain that an interval of fifty or sixty years would elapse before the nave was completed." In this he, I think, entirely forgets the circumstances of the case. First of all, he peoples Waltham with monks during the first fifty or sixty years of its existence, while nothing is more certain than that not a monk was there till 1177. Again, those fifty or sixty years were just the time when no architectural works could possibly be looked for at Waltham. The College was under the displeasure of the foreign kings, who plundered it very extensively. From whom, at such a time, were these offerings to "flow in" with such "unusual rapidity?" From the poor despoiled English? Pilgrimages to the grave of Harold, would, as I have shown in my paper, (p. 37,) have been at once stopped by the Norman government no less vigorously than pilgrimages to the grave of Walthof. To complete Harold's church in Harold's honour, would have been an act of treason which neither the first nor the second William would have endured for a moment. If the nave was not built by Harold, the only possible supposition is, that it was built by Queen Adeliza, or out of her benefaction. But if so, I cannot bring myself to believe that the writer *De Inventione Sancta Crucis* could have omitted all mention of a work so honourable either to his patroness, or to the society of which she made him a member. The reviewer says that, except where the Fabric Rolls are preserved, we have hardly any instances of any record of the construction of naves. May not this be because there are not many instances of such contemporary histories of the fabric as we have in the case of Waltham?

The reviewer attributes the slight differences in the several bays of the nave to its gradual erection. I had certainly not forgotten so obvious a solution. (See

p. 14.) But it seemed to me that my explanation was the more probable, because in the other case we should look for a steady advance in style, just as we see in Romsey Abbey and Bayonne Cathedral. But at Waltham there is nothing of the kind; the differences are purely capricious. And how does the reviewer get over the actual resemblance in detail (see p. 9, 21) between the existing nave and the description given of Harold's church? Those odd, rude flutings and chevrons, with their fillings up of brass, would have been very unlikely things for Queen Adeliza or her canons to imitate.

The reviewer says that "none of the existing work appears so early as the Norman Conquest, it is not of so early a character as the remains of the work of Edward the Confessor at Westminster." This reads to me like a slight, probably unconscious, vestige of the notion that a building built before 1066 must be in "the Anglo-Saxon style." Against this I have endeavoured to argue in p. 21. If documentary evidence shews Waltham to be older than 1066, the *à priori* assumption to the contrary must give way. It is not, after all, an architectural miracle, like the early date which some I believe still assign to Coutances. As for Eadward's work at Westminster, it should be remembered that the small fragment now remaining is not part of the church or of any other of the great and prominent buildings of the monastery. Eadward built his church "in a new style;" he brought over, we cannot doubt, Norman builders, who introduced the last Norman improvements. Harold doubtless did the same at Waltham. But it does not at all follow that this exotic splendour would be extended to every hole and corner either of the monastery at Westminster or of the canons' houses at Waltham. Could it be shewn that Eadward's church at Westminster was, beyond all comparison, earlier in style than Waltham, that would be indeed a serious difficulty, but I know of no evidence to that effect.

Finally, the reviewer says that I attach more importance than he does to "the historical romances written two centuries after the events related." I am quite unconscious of having even consulted any works answering that description. The book *De Inventione*, is by no means a romance; it is as trustworthy as any other narrative not disclaiming belief in miracles, that is, as the great mass of classical and mediæval history. Moreover, instead of being written two hundred years after the events related, it dates within one hundred after the earliest events related, while for a portion

of them it is absolutely contemporary. The author of the *Vita Haroldi*, I believe to be no better than a romancer—not necessarily a wilful liar—as to Harold's escape from Hastings. But I cannot (see p. 3) see that this at all impugns his credit as a purely local witness. And he, too, is not two hundred years later than the foundation of Thoni, much less than that of Harold, while for the change of foundation by Henry II. he also is a contemporary witness. As he remembered events which happened in 1177, he probably did not write long after 1205, which is a good deal short of two hundred years even after Thoni's foundation in the days of Cnut.

On the whole, it strikes me that your reviewer has too hastily taken for granted that a custom, which was certainly very common, was absolutely universal, and has

not weighed the strong *à priori* probability and the strong external evidence in favour of the belief that another course would be pursued at Waltham. His argument is throughout confused by the mistaken idea that Waltham, as founded by Harold, was a monastic church, which I am really surprised at after the pains I had throughout taken to point out the contrary.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*Lanrumney, Cardiff, August 15th, 1859.*

P.S. I find, on accidently looking through the *Archæological Journal*, that the same date which I have assigned to Waltham is also assigned by Mr. Wright, on much the same grounds as my own, in the first number, p. 35.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Bulletin Monumental dirigée par M. DE CAUMONT.* 3<sup>e</sup> Serie, tome 5, No. 6.—The present number of the *Bulletin* is more interesting than usual to English readers, and we are glad to take this opportunity to call attention to a work which deserves more attention in England than it receives. The first paper is by M. le Vicomte de Cussy, on two sculptured capitals in the Cathedral of Bayeux, recently discovered in the course of some repairs, and which are assigned, apparently with good reason, to the latter half of the eleventh century. The first represents Christ seated on the throne of glory, with a short beard and a cruciform nimbus, and with a naked infant in his left hand (doubtless intended for a soul), and on each side an angel worshipping. The question raised is, whose soul is intended to be so specially honoured: the author considers it to be that of the Blessed Virgin, according to a popular legend; others consider the principal figure to be God the Father, and the infant to be Christ, according to the usual literal rendering of the text, "Into Thy hands I commend My spirit." Several parallel instances are cited where the infant has the cruciform nimbus which is wanting in this example.

The second capital represents Christ, with a short beard and a cruciform nimbus, erect, with His arms extended and hands elevated, supposed to be in judgment, with St. Paul on His right hand and St. Peter on his left, thus giving the

place of honour to St. Paul. This has also given rise to much discussion, but very numerous instances occur of the same arrangement in early sculptures, as on several Roman sarcophagi, and in the great mosaic at the east end of the Church of St. Paul at Rome. It seems to shew that in ancient times these two apostles were considered as of equal rank, and that the supremacy of St. Peter is one of the *developments* of modern Rome.

The second paper relates to the various designs sent in for the restoration of the central tower of the Cathedral of Bayeux. These designs are divided into three classes:—1, a spire; 2, a dome; 3, a lantern. The popular voice was strongly in favour of the design sent in by M. G. Bouet, of Caen, which is for a dome preserving the outline to which we have so long been accustomed, but with Gothic details.

The jury who had to decide, however, gave the preference to the design of M. Adolphe de Dion, which is for a spire in the flamboyant style of the fifteenth century. The second medal was given to M. Pelfreane, whose design was also for a spire; the third to M. Bouet, and the fourth to Mr. Hawke, an English architect, whose design and careful drawings were much admired. The objection raised to the design of M. Bouet was the want of authority for a Gothic dome, but the cathedral of Sienna in Italy is an excellent authority for this arrangement, and with admirable effect.



The third paper is a translation of Mr. Parker's article in a recent number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* on the earliest Gothic Buildings and the Hospital at Angers.

The fourth paper is by the Abbé Crosnier, on Ravenna; this is highly interesting and important, but is not completed, and we hope to return to the subject when the whole has appeared. The number concludes, as usual, with short notices of the proceedings of the learned societies, and biographical sketches of members lately deceased.

*The Iliad of Homer, translated into Blank Verse.* By ICHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT, M.A., Translator of Dante; late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Books I. to VI. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—Whatever may be the reader's opinion as to the result of Mr. Wright's labours, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he is a scholar and a man of taste; to thus much indeed, every page of his work—so far as we have had an opportunity of examining it—bears ample testimony. Pope's *Iliad* is undoubtedly, as he says, a paraphrase, while the present work, on the other hand, has the merit of being a comparatively close translation, executed with refined taste and carefulness throughout. Still, however, whether it is that we ourselves are unconsciously prejudiced in favour of rhyme, or that, in the lapse of more years than we care to think of, we have learned to confound the notion of Homer with the notion of Pope, we are strongly inclined to think that Pope's vigorous rhymes would impart to an unlettered mind a more accurate impression of the peculiar spirit which animates the original than the present translator's blank verse; in other words, would repeatedly speak to his feelings and elicit his sympathies, where Mr. Wright's version, to our thinking, would certainly fall dead upon his ear.

The learned translator has adopted blank verse, he says, as "presenting the nearest practicable approach to the metre of Homer." Now if he had boldly thrown aside the shackles of usage, taken a hint from the French tragedians, and, instead of writing in decasyllabic lines, employed Alexandrines or dodecasyllabics, he would, we cannot help thinking, have made a *still nearer* approach to the metre of the original, have been enabled to give an even closer translation, and at the same time have avoided a certain amount of tameness, which his shorter lines—short, we mean, in comparison with the corre-

sponding lines of the original,—unrecommended by rhyme, have entailed upon his work.

It is only just, however, to repeat that he has evidently weighed each word and passage with great carefulness, and that wherever he has failed to convey the exact meaning or spirit of the original, it is less the fault of his taste and scholarship than of his plan. Line 127 in Book II., we would remark,—

"And bids me steer my galleys home to Argos," has evidently a syllable too little or too much.

*A Glossarial Index to the Printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century.* By HERBERT COLERIDGE. (London: Trübner and Co.)—With the view of giving our readers the best information in our power as to the object of this laborious and carefully executed work, we select from the Preface the following passages:—

The present publication may be considered as the foundation-stone of the Historical and Literary portion of the Philological Society's proposed English Dictionary. Its appearance in a separate form has been necessitated by the nature of the scheme on which that work is being constructed. . . . The words and authorities, the raw material of the [intended] Dictionary, are being brought together by a number of independent collectors, for whom it is consequently necessary to provide some common standard of comparison, whereby each may ascertain what he is to extract, and what to reject, from the author, or work, he has undertaken. *This standard for works of earlier date than 1526 is furnished by the following pages, which contain an alphabetical inventory of every word found in the printed English literature of the thirteenth century.* As, however, a mere Index Verborum would but inadequately fulfil its object, a certain amount of explanatory and etymological matter has been added, which it is hoped may render the work more generally interesting and useful than could otherwise have been the case. It is only proper to add that English literature, as distinguished from semi-Saxon, is assumed to commence about the middle of the thirteenth century. As to the etymological matter, nothing further, as a general rule, has been attempted than to indicate the nearest cognate, or cognates, of the particular word.

The Preface is followed by a "List of Books and Editions referred to," and it is surprising how few they are, not more, probably, than some thirty in number. Our early English, we feel persuaded, for the greater part, still lies buried in manuscript in our public and private libraries.

In a hurried run through the work, we noted some few of the articles, which, to our thinking, would have admitted of a little additional information; and without impeachment of presumption, so far as our limits will permit, we transfer a portion of our notes to the present page.

*Arson*, a "saddle," is not from the French *ars*—*arc*, or "bow," but from the French *arzon* or *arzown*, a "saddle-bow." *Avourdupois*, (the early meaning of which is not mentioned), instead of being, as now, the weight (in contradistinction to *Troy*) for coarse commodities, was a name apparently for weights used by the *merciers* or dealers in small wares, in their sales by retail: in contradistinction to the large weights of the King's Beam, used by the *Grossaris* in their wholesale dealings. *Bis* is given as meaning "purple;" to our thinking it means "brown," and hence our present word "bistre." *Burel* was not sackcloth, but a coarse brown cloth made in Normandy, and much worn by the poorer classes in the middle ages. It is said to have been so called from being *two ells* in breadth. Hence, no doubt, the term "*borel man*," or "*burel man*," in Chaucer, which evidently means an humble layman, but the origin of which has given a "world of trouble" to Francis Junius. *Contek*, "strife," can hardly be reckoned among the English words, it is pure Norman. The word "*flann*," as meaning a "pancake," is still used, we believe, in some parts of Great Britain. The word *hurdice* perhaps hardly meant a "hurdle," but what is now known in London as a "hoard," its original name in a corrupted form. *Triacle*, the original form of the present *treacle*, is derived from the Greek *theriaca*, a Mithridate, or specific against the poison of venomous animals.

Except, however, in one or two instances, these are matters of little weight, and we must candidly say that, on the whole, we augur well for the Philological Society's future operations, if we may form a judgment from the present first contribution to its literature.

*British Novelists and their Styles: being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction.* By DAVID MASSON, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London, &c. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—There is a happy faculty in some men of detecting and supplying what society needs. A considerable portion of our progress in science and in art, and of our commercial prosperity, arises from the active manifestations of this faculty. Not

to speak of the multiplicity of lesser daily comforts for which we are indebted to it, it has given us in recent times the Locomotive and the Electric Telegraph, and it is making the printing-presses of the kingdom great in the production of books of entertainment for the reading world. According to Mr. Masson's computation the annual average yield of new novels amounts to about two hundred volumes; but if we multiply this amount by the number of copies ordinarily printed of each novel, and then consider the number of readers amongst whom each volume may be supposed to circulate, we shall get at an immense supply of literature of this class, which indicates and satisfies an equally immense demand.

But, amongst this vast multitude of novel-readers there will be many curious to know the reasons of their own decided preference of one work to another, or to understand with something of a critical precision what the powers are by which their favourites are distinguished, and it is this great and growing want that Mr. Masson has seen and supplied a remedy for in the volume now before us. He sets before us, with a bewitching ease and clearness which nothing but a perfect mastery of his subject could have rendered possible, a large body of both deep and sound discriminative criticism, on all the most memorable of our British Novelists: from times before Pamela preached virtue on inadequate and unsatisfactory grounds by her own example, downwards to the Thackeray and Dickens of our more fortunate days. With a commentary of this kind to guide him, or with the critical bias which this book will give, the novel-reader's occupation will become more profitable and more interesting—his intelligence will be aroused and active, while his feelings and his fancy are agreeably engaged, and he will be really pursuing a useful and improving study, where he only sought relief from idleness, or weariness, or care.

Apart from the instruction it communicates, Mr. Masson's volume will be found to be itself as entertaining as almost any novel. By his clear and vivid representations we seem to be, as it were, introduced to the departed novelists in person, and to see and hear them as they lived. We become acquainted with Richardson and Fielding, and Defoe and Swift, and listen to the outpourings of the rich humour and antiquarian lore of Scott. We exchange passing glances with the worn and wearied Smollett, the hectic irritable Sterne, the intrepid Godwin, and with many other novelists of some repute formerly, but un-



remembered now. By happy touches of individuality Mr. Masson recalls these by-gone worthies to give life and interest to his pages.

There are passages in Mr. Masson's volume, such as his finished picture of the Capital of Scotland in the glory of its old romance and intellectual pride, and his affecting sketch among the graves on the hill-side of Norwood, to which the reader will return again and again for the delight of looking upon paintings by a master's hand. But there are also passages of less striking beauty, in which the author's true aim is admirably well promoted. The critical intelligence which it would seem to be his object to diffuse is singularly well exemplified, and by example taught, in his comparison of Richardson and Fielding, the great rivals of their time, and in his comprehensive counter-summaries of the special gifts of Thackeray and Dickens, the great rivals of the present day. These, we apprehend, are the portions of his work on which Mr. Masson has employed most thought and care, and they are assuredly those from which his readers may derive most real instruction and most insight in the critical art. An assiduous study of them will do much towards substituting sense and truth for the absurdities which one so often hears uttered in dogmatic tone on the distinctive qualities, as contrasted with each other, of the Author of "Esmond," and the author of "Little Dorrit."

The public have reason to be grateful to Mr. Masson for his brilliant and instructive book.

*Life of George Washington.* By WASHINGTON IRVING. Vol. V. Conclusion, with General Index. (London: Henry G. Bohn).—It has fortunately happened that Mr. Washington Irving has had strength and leisure spared him to finish the most honourable of his works. In completing this enduring monument of Washington's unequalled greatness he has also constructed an imperishable memorial of his own genius. As long as freedom shall be held precious in the heirlooms of Americans, or as heroic virtue shall find reverence amongst men, the pages of these volumes will be turned to for the animated record of the battles through which one was conquered and the straits through which the other was maintained.

In this brief announcement of the concluding volume of Mr. Irving's work we must be contented to inform our readers that it records the main events of the last ten years of Washington's life, from his first installation as President of the United

States until his final departure from all earthly cares and woes and joys. Mr. Irving has narrated these events with the felicity and faithfulness which characterized his record of the chequered scenes and incidents and fortunes of the war. In his animated grace and ease of style—sometimes deepening into an affecting eloquence—he has described the sorrows and vexations, and the sunny gleams of compensating joy which occurred to his hero during these memorable years of his political and private life. He has spared no labour of research in the verification of his statements, and has missed no charm of speech in their expression.

A copious and correct index adds immensely to the convenience of the work as a book of reference.

*Selections, Grave and Gay.* By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Vol. XIII. Speculations Literary and Philosophic. (London and Edinburgh: James Hogg and Sons).—Mr. De Quincey's collection of Essays is as inexhaustible of treasures as the cap of Fortunatus—we have but to dip into it and something precious always comes to hand. To the contents of the volume now before us, this is just as applicable as to those of the richest and most varied of its predecessors in the series. Each of the several articles is in its own way excellent—full of strength or subtlety or beauty, according to the nature of the subject or the aspect under which the author contemplates it.

The volume comprises eight Essays, of which—as a new feature in the series—just four refer to that German literature with which Mr. De Quincey is known to be so well acquainted. Amongst the papers not included in this class there is a severe article on the poetical ethics and the personal morality of Alexander Pope; a fine historical paper on Charlemagne, in which the author deals, according to the old Tory notion of fair dealing, with the elder and the *great* Napoleon; and a just and generous critical estimate of the writings of Sir James Mackintosh. The Essays in German literature contain an eloquent and genial little dissertation on the noble-hearted Herder; a very beautiful and thoughtful exhibition of the philosophy of æsthetics, and Lessing's long and valuable labours on that subject; and a masterly exposure of the heartless and disgusting indecency of Goëthe's much-vaunted Wilhelm Meister. The whole of these papers are in all particulars worthy of Mr. De Quincey's pen,—if we knew of any higher praise we would gladly give it, for we are sure it would be well deserved.



## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

*July 27.* Knighted, John Thomas, esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Barbados.  
*July 28.* The Rev. John Tullock, to be Chaplain in Ordinary, Scotland.  
*July 30.* George Porter Athill, esq., to be Chief Justice at St. Lucia.  
*Aug. 2.* The Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., to be Inspector of Schools.  
 Viscount Everley to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.  
*Aug. 8.* Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, to be Member of Council for India.  
 Charles Lennox Wyke, esq., to be Ambassador at Nicaragua.  
 The Hon. W. G. C. Elliot to be Secretary of

Legation at Rio de Janeiro.  
*Aug. 12.* The Right Hon. W. Francis Cowper to be President of the Board of Trade.  
*Aug. 13.* The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to be a Baron, by the title of Baron Taunton of Taunton.  
*Aug. 16.* Chas. Lennox Wyke, esq., to be C.B.  
*Aug. 17.* Col. David Edward Wood, C.B., to be K.C.B.  
 Col. Henry W. Norman, to be C.B.  
*Aug. 19.* The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie to be Second Church Estate Commissioner.  
*Aug. 22.* Knighted, Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq., Governor of St. Helena.

## BIRTHS.

*May 30.* At Ahmedabad, East Indies, the wife of Major E. W. Agar, a son.  
*June 16.* At Poona, Bombay Presidency, the wife of R. T. Buckle, esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, a son.  
*July 6.* At Gartnagrenach-house, Argyshire, the wife of Major-Gen. Cuninghame, Indian Army, a dau.  
*July 8.* At Read-hall, the wife of Richard Fort, esq., a son.  
 At Guernsey, the wife of Major Lennox, Royal Artillery, a dau.  
*July 9.* At Elstow, Bedfordshire, the wife of Turner A. Macan, esq., a son.  
 At Brough-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Lawson, esq., a dau.  
*July 10.* At Walthamstow, the wife of Wm. Houghton, esq., twin sons.  
*July 15.* At Jersey, the wife of Edward Mount, esq., of Samares-manor, a son and heir.  
 At Rumwell-hall, near Taunton, Somerset, the wife of Capt. T. B. Tomlin, a son.  
*July 16.* At Sandgate, the wife of Major Houte, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.  
*July 17.* The wife of T. Churchill Langdon, esq., of Parrock's-lodge, near Chard, Somerset, a dau.  
*July 18.* At Biarritz, the wife of M. Wyvill, esq., jun., M.P., a dau.  
 At Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.  
*July 19.* At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of W. Brodie, esq., a son.  
 At White House, Isle of Arran, the wife of James Paterson, esq., a dau.  
*July 20.* At Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, the wife of George Edward Adams, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.  
 At 92, Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, the wife of George Edward Adams, barrister-at-law, a dau.  
 At Leiston, Suffolk, the wife of John D. Garrett, esq., a dau.  
*July 21.* At Norton-court, near Taunton, the wife of W. H. Hewett, esq., a dau.  
 At Stevenage, the wife of the Rev. Edward Cadogan, a dau.  
 At Riverdale-villa, Hampton Court, the wife of George Grant, esq., a son.  
 At Great Missenden Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Joshua Greaves, a son.  
*July 22.* At Nettlesworth-hall, Nottinghamsh., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fitzherbert, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, a son.  
*July 23.* At Gales, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Childe, a dau.  
 In Gloucester-creacent, Hyde-park, the wife of Col. Wiloughby, C.B., a dau.  
 At the house of her father, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Bushey, Herts., the wife of Wm. C. Capper, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a dau.  
 In Gloucester-place, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Charles Marshall Griffith, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.  
 At Benwell-Tower, Northumberland, the wife of William J. Cookson, a son.  
*July 24.* The Hon. Mrs. O. W. Lambart, East Lodge, Worthing, a dau.  
 At Syndale-house, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq., a dau.  
 At Hallynarty-house, co. Limerick, the wife of C. Wilmot Smith, esq., a son.  
*July 25.* The Hon. Mrs. Biber Erskine, Clifton, Staffordshire, a dau.  
 At Ellastone, the wife of the Rev. Sir C. R. Lighton, bart., twin daus.  
 At Brookfield, Teignmouth, the wife of J. Camden Goodridge, esq., a son and heir.  
 At Penn-hall, Wolverhampton, the wife of Henry Marten, esq.  
 At Chesham-st., the wife of W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.D., a dau.  
*July 26.* At Lowndes-sq., the Marchioness of Winchester, a dau.  
 At Chester-sq., the wife of Sir Frederick Wm. Heygate, bart., M.P., a son.  
 At the Bowers, Barkisland, near Halifax, Yorkshire, the wife of Francis R. Sowerby, esq., a son.  
 At Caer-wood, Chepstow, the wife of the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a son.  
 At Coddington-house, Hereford, the wife of H. E. Vale, esq., a son.  
*July 27.* The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, St. James's Palace, a dau.  
 In the Close, Lichfield, the wife of Charles Gresley, esq., chapter-clerk, a son.  
 At the Cathedral-close, Lichfield, the wife of C. Gresley, esq., a son.  
 The wife of Eben. Rae, esq., of Bostol-lodge, Abbey-wood, Kent, a dau.  
 At Glaisnock-house, Old Cumnock, N.B., the wife of Richard Bunnatine, esq., M.D., a son.  
 At Lauriston-castle, Kincardineshire, the wife of Alexr. Porteous, esq., a son.

- July 28. At Shoeburyness, the wife of Col. Gardner, B.A., a dau.
- At Rugby, the wife of Col. J. S. Paton, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Bengal Army, twin daus.
- At Sutton Grange, St. Helen's, Lancashire, the wife of William Pilkington, jun., esq., a son.
- July 29. At Cannington, the Hon. Mrs. H. Clifford, a dau.
- At Nuthurst Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Ommanney M'Carogher, M.A., Rector of Nuthurst, Sussex, a son.
- At Westow-house, near Bath, the wife of Alfred Bankart, esq., a dau.
- At Pallion-hall, near Sunderland, the wife of C. Maling Webster, esq., a son.
- July 30. The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a dau.
- At Portman-st., Portman-sq., Mrs. Joseph Briggs, of Borden-park, Tunbridge, a dau.
- At Paris, the wife of F. W. M. Bond, esq., M.P., a dau.
- At Quendon-hall, the wife of Henry Byng, esq., a dau.
- At Culverlands, Burghfield, near Reading, the wife of James Taylor, esq., of Todmorden-hall, Lancashire, a dau.
- At Ford-park, near Plymouth, the wife of James Wolferstan, esq., a son.
- July 31. At Winchester, the wife of H. E. Sullivan, esq., M.C.S., a son.
- At Whitburgh-house, Mrs. J. Chirnside, a son.
- At Canford, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.
- At Southsea, the wife of Col. Edward Somerset, C.B., a dau.
- At Allerton-hall, near Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Inglefield, R.N., a son.
- Aug. 1. At Eccleston-sq., Viscountess Ingestre, a dau.
- At Eaton Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Chataway, a son.
- At Milford-hall, Stafford, Mrs. Levett, a son.
- At Blythswood-house, Renfrewshire, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, a son.
- At Worth, Sandwich, the wife of Capt. Henry Boys, R.N., a dau.
- Aug. 2. At St. Margaret's-lodge, Isleworth, the wife of Edw. Archer Wilde, jun., esq., a dau.
- At Evington-place, Kent, the wife of Sir Courtenay Honeywood, bart., a dau.
- At the Moss, Ripley, Yorkshire, the wife of John Dury, esq., a son.
- Aug. 3. At White Friars, Chester, the wife of Dr. Thomas, twin daus.
- At Pallton-house, Lutterworth, the wife of Capt. Constable Curtis, late 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.
- At Canning-street, Liverpool, the wife of T. Stamford Raffles, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.
- Aug. 4. At Easter Warriston-house, Edinburgh, the wife of W. H. May, esq., of Hadlow-castle, Kent, a son.
- At Langton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. A. Shadwell, a dau.
- At the Chateau de Chichey, near Vendome, Bertha, the wife of the Right Hon. William Manell, M.P., a dau.
- Aug. 5. At Ripley, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, a son.
- At Clifton, the wife of Eyre Coote, esq., West-park, Hants, a son.
- At Britannia-sq., the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, a dau.
- At Marshfoot-house, Dagenham, Mrs. Charles Freeman, a son.
- At Denbies, Dorking, the wife of Geo. Cubitt, esq., a son and heir.
- Aug. 6. At Viscount Boynes, London, the Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, a dau.
- Aug. 7. At Rutland-gate, the wife of W. P. Adam, esq., M.P., of Blair-Adam, a son.
- At Oak-lodge, Guildford, the wife of Henry Dalbina Harrison, esq., a dau.
- At Congham-house, Norfolk, Mrs. Robert Elwes, a dau.
- At Shirehampton, near Bristol, the wife of Col. W. C. Hicks, a son.
- At Rough Down Villas, Boxmoor, Herts, the wife of Horace John Brooke, esq., late of Bourn-end-lodge, Boxmoor, a son.
- Aug. 8. At Wans, the wife of C. H. Wyndham, esq., a dau.
- At Crabwall-hall, the wife of John James Rowe, esq., a dau.
- At Muntham, near Horsham, the wife of Lieut. W. T. Chitty, 13th B.N.L., Assistant Military Auditor-General, Bombay, a son.
- The wife of Lowes Dickinson, esq., of Langham-chambers, a son.
- Aug. 9. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. George Richards, D.D., of Streatham, Surrey, a son.
- At Russell-pl., Fitzroy-sq., the wife of Adam D. Dundas, esq., R.N., a son.
- At Cambridge, the wife of Thomas Waraker, esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, a son.
- At Heath-house, near Wakefield, the wife of E. A. Leatham, esq., M.P., a son.
- Aug. 10. At Middleton, near Beverley, Mrs. Arthur Brooksbank, twin sons.
- Aug. 11. Lady Norreys, a dau.
- At the residence of Baron Hambro, Roehampton, the wife of Charles Hambro, esq., a dau.
- At Grove-house, Twickenham, Mrs. Frederick Gwatkin, a son.
- At Nutfield, Surrey, the wife of H. Edmund Gurney, esq., a dau.
- At Royal-circus, Edinburgh, the wife of T. L. F. Livingstone, a son.
- At Zurich, the wife of R. Cameron Galton, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 12. At Baynton-house, Westbury, Wilts, the wife of Robert Cochrane, esq., a dau.
- At Woolwich, the wife of S. H. Moore, esq., R.N., Secretary to Commodore the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., a dau.
- The wife of Wm. Linton Eskrigge, esq., Spring Mount, near Stockport, a son.
- At Cavendish-place, Brighton, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Pigott, a dau.
- Aug. 13. At Bangor, N. Wales, the wife of Alex. M'Ritchie, esq., of Garden Reach, Calcutta, a dau.
- At the College, Brixton-hill, Surrey, the wife of Dr. E. T. Wilson, a dau.
- At Peostle-house, Abbey-wood, the wife of Augustus Camillus Marzetti, esq., a dau.
- At Sunbury-house, Sunbury, the wife of Capt. Lendy, a dau.
- Aug. 14. At Belmore-house, Hants, the wife of Capt. John Fane C. Hamilton, R.N., a son.
- At Chilton-lodge, Surbiton, the wife of Major Pocock, a dau.
- At Circus, Bath, the wife of John Soden, esq., a son.
- At St. Paul's Parsonage, Silloth, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Francis Redford, F.R.A.S., a dau.
- Aug. 15. The wife of Richd. H. Evans, esq., of Watergate-house, Ellesmere, Salop, a son.
- The wife of Alexander Heylin, esq., of Pater-noster-row and Kensington, a dau.
- At the Haining, Selkirk, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a dau.
- At Highfield, Rockferry, Cheshire, Mrs. Chas. Melhuish, a son.
- At the Parsonage, Redhill, the wife of H. W. Holmes, esq., of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, a dau.
- Aug. 16. At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, a son.
- At Abbot's Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a son.
- At Curzon-house, South Audley-street, Lady Bargherah, a son.
- At Chamber-hall, near Bolton, the wife of Joseph Crook, esq., M.P., a son.
- At Diamond-hall, near Sedgfield, the wife of Mr. J. K. Beckwith, a son.

Aug. 17. At Wonston-cottage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. George M. Gibbs, a dau.

Aug. 18. At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. John H. B. Summer, a dau.

At Mount Mascall, Kent, the wife of Major John Lawrie, 19th Depot Battalion, a son.

Aug. 19. At the Manor-house, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D., a dau.

At Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, the Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a son.

In South Audley-st., Grosvenor-square, Mrs. George Goodley Wilkinson, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

May 19. At King William's-town, British Kaffraria, O. Wilmans, esq., late of the British German Legion, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Humphrey.

May 21. At Auckland, New Zealand, Lieut. Theodore Hollinworth, youngest son of Vice-Adm. Hollinworth, of Southsea, Hants, to Caroline, only dau. of John J. Montefiore, esq., of Auckland.

June 2. At Hawthorn, near Melbourne, Mor-daunt Smallpage, youngest son of the late Major Smallpage, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. G. Henry, esq., M.L.C., Findon.

July 4. At Halifax, N.S., M. Bowes Daly, esq., son of Sir Don-inick Daly, to Joanna, dau. of the Hon. Edward Kenny, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

July 12. At Yeovil, Thomas Godfrey Carey, esq., L.L.D., of Guernsey, son of Haviland Carey, esq., to Susan Elizabeth, dau. of John Slade, esq., of Yeovil, solicitor.

July 14. At Louth, Lincolnshire, the Rev. W. Spencer, B.A., assistant chaplain, Bengal establishment, to Kate, fourth dau. of Alex. T. Rogers, esq., of the Priory, Louth, Lincolnshire.

At Exeter, William Paul Swain, surgeon, Devonport, to Harriet Eliza Cleve, youngest dau. of the late John Ward, esq., of Mount Radford, Exeter.

At Wanstead, James Matthew G. Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, esq., of Dudley-grove, and great-grandson of the late James Wyatt, Surveyor-Gen. of H.M.'s Board of Works, to Eliza Pinta, second dau. of George Hearn, esq., of Snarebrook-house, Snarebrook, Essex.

At Lennoxville, Canada East, the Rev. J. H. Thompson, Professor of Theology, Bishop's College, to Mary Lavinia, youngest dau. of James Waldron, esq., of Hartswell, Wivelscotcombe, Somerset.

July 18. At Brighton, Wm. Cuffe Burton, eldest son of the late Wm. Burton, esq., formerly of Arey-house, Worcester-hire, and grandson of Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Burton, of Pollerton, co. Carlow.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Barnham Sharpe, Capt. Bedfordshire Light Infantry, eldest son of the late George Henry Sharpe, esq., of St. Vincent, to Sophie Janet Pitt, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. David Forbes, C.B.

July 19. At St. Andrew's, the Rev. J. Hardinge Cole, eldest son of Thomas C. Cole, esq., of Woodview, Innishannon, co. Cork, to Adelaide, dau. of the late George C. Frend, esq., of Rutha, co. Limerick, and Rosetta, co. Cork.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Robert, second son of Joseph Goff, esq., of Hale-park, Hants, to Una Cameron-Barclay, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Launton, C.B., K.H., Col. of 3rd Lt. Dragoons.

At Sowerby, Daniel Woodley Prowse, barrister-at-law, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Sarah Anne Edleston, only dau. of the late George Farrar, esq., of West Royd, Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire.

At Edinburgh, John Warrach, esq., Catherine-bank, to Mary, youngest dau. of Dr. Cumming, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools.

At Dalnaglar-lodge, Perthshire, Capt. Wm.

Henry Fellowes, son of the Rev. Henry Fellowes, Vicar of Sidbury, Devonshire, to Georgiana Jane, dau. of Henry James, esq., M.D., of Ireton Wood-house, Derbyshire.

At Bromley, Kent, Edw. Hott, esq., surgeon, to Hannah Julia, second dau. of the late Rev. John Fennell, Incumbent of Crostone, Yorkshire.

July 20. At the British Embassy, Brussels, Percy Augustus Elphinstone, esq., 18th Regt. H.M.'s Bombay Army, third son of Alexander Elphinstone, Capt. R.N., of Livonia, Devon, to Margaret Agnes, younger dau. of the late Archibald Bogle, esq., of Gillmore-hill, N.B.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the Rev. Rd. Ferguson, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Phebe Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Chance, esq., of Birmingham.

At Fishbourne, Capt. K. B. Crawford, R.N., to Annie Maria, only dau. of the late George Dowell, esq., R.N.

At Hartshorne, Capt. Edgar John Disney, of the 24th Regt., eldest son of Edgar Disney, esq., of the Hyde, Essex, to Lillias Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry William Buckley, Rector of Hartshorne, Derbyshire.

July 21. At Coggeshall, Essex, the Rev. Wm. Briscoe Tritton, Vicar of Cioford, Somerset, second son of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden, Surrey, to Eleanor Willet, eldest dau. of Osgood Hanbury, esq., of Holfield-grange, Essex, and widow of the Rev. W. Ayling, late of Tillington, Sussex.

At Windsor, the Rev. Wm. Crawford Bromehed, Assistant Chaplain in the Presidency of Bengal, youngest son of the Rev. A. Crawford Bromehed, of Newbold, near Chesterfield, to Charlotte Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Lawrence Ormerod, esq., of Bankside, Rossendale, Lancashire.

July 23. At Tamworth, Francis Hawkins, M.D., of Bolton-st., London, to Sarah Jane, only dau. of the late Geo. Haywood, esq., formerly of Park-hall, Derbyshire.

At Aller, Somerset, John, eldest son of Joseph Johnson Miles, esq., of Highbate, to Helen, third dau. of Charles Hyde, esq., of Aller.

At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Wm. L. Hunt, esq., to Anna Maria, widow of John de Mole, esq., barrister-at-law.

July 26. At Shirley, the Rev. Sidney Henry Lear, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, second son of the late Dean of Salisbury, to Henrietta Louisa, youngest dau. of James Wm. Farrer, esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire.

At Walmer, Wm. Melnethon, Lieut. R.N., youngest son of Thos. Sanctuary, esq., of Springfield, Sussex, to Mary Winchester, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry Harvey, R.N., of H.M.S. "Queen Charlotte," and grand-dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thos. Humphreys, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Joannette Napoli, only child of the late John Cotman, esq., of Riverhead, Kent.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Thomas Lee, esq., only son of the late Thos. Lee, esq., of the Elms, Hackney, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. Rushton, esq., of Mount-st.

At Christ Church, Paddington, Edward Brown Fitton, esq., second surviving son of Dr. Fitton,



of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to Harriett Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Geo. Gregory.

At Brinkworth, the Rev. Arthur Evans, Rector of Little Somerford, to Susan Anne, third dau. of the late G. Brock, esq., of Cossington, Somerset.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Pownoll Wm. Phipps, B.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, second son of the late Col. Pownoll Phipps, K.C., H.E.I.C.S., of Oaklands, Clonmel, Ireland, to Elizabeth Dampier, only dau. of Shuckburgh Risley, esq., of Meeklenburgh-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Lovett, of the 2nd Life Guards, to Miss Morick, niece of the Earl of Verulam.

At Southmolton, H. Smythe, esq., of Lanark-villas, Maida-vale, London, to Ann, dau. of Robt. Purse, esq., of Southmolton.

At Langar, Notts, George Loribond Bridges, Lieut. R.N., to Harriet Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Butler, Rector of Langar.

July 27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Ogilvy, esq., eldest son of Sir J. Ogilvy, bart., M.P., to Olivia B. Kinnaird, only dau. of Lord Kinnaird.

At Oakfield, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Edward H. Bradby, Assistant-Master of Harrow School, to Ellen Sarah, dau. of the late John Johnson, esq., of Ryde, I.W.

At Fulford, the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, of Crosby, Lincolnsh., to Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of Geo. Brown, esq., of Fulford.

At South Kirkby, Yorkshire, Wm. Shepherd, youngest son of R. Williamson, esq., of Ramsdell-hall, Cheshire, to Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of Joseph Ward, esq., of Hague-hall, Yorkshire.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Henry, second son of George May, esq., of Reading, to Ellen, dau. of the late Joseph Browne, esq., of Padworth, Berks.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, William Edward, eldest son of W. D. Jourdain, esq., of Albert-road, Regent's-park, and Kegworth, Leicestersh., to Maria Louise, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Meggy, esq.

At Ludford, Herefordshire, John Bennett, esq., late of the 21st and 90th Regts., only son of Edward Bennett, esq., of Bedstone-house, Shropshire, to Caroline Mary, second dau. of Joseph Tarratt, esq., of Ludford-park.

July 28. At Exeter, Wm. A. Summers, esq., surgeon, Collumpton, to Louisa Margaret, dau. of the late Joseph Dixon Thornley, esq., of Ballyshannon, Ireland.

At Malvern-wells, the Rev. Wm. Hector Lyon, M.A., Rector of Osborne, Incumbent of Castleton, Dorset, and Rural Dean, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Lyon, D.D., to Julia Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Montresor Standen, esq.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, David Crawford, esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Charles Shuttleworth, esq., of the Grange, Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

At St. James's, Clapham, George Salmon, of Crescent-place, Park-road, Clapham, and Great George-st., Westminster, Solicitor, to Susan, widow of Henry Simpson, esq., formerly of Harewood-sq., and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Fred. Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, eldest son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, to Maria Diana Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Mr. and Lady Charlotte Micklethwait, of Taverham-hall, Norfolk.

At Combe Down, Bath, the Rev. Robert James Allen, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Vice-Principal of the Training College, Saltery, Birmingham, to Georgina, youngest and only surviving dau., of the late Major George Newton Prole, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary's, Putney, Vincent Briscoe, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden, Surrey, to Helen Catherine, youngest dau. of Charles Kelson, esq., of the Lawn, Putney.

At Chilton, Bucks, Frederick Drummond,

eldest son of the late Robert Hibbert, esq., of Chalfont-lodge, Bucks, to Hester Louisa, younger dau. of the late Pienens Trotman, esq., of Siston-court, Gloucestershire, and Bucknell, Oxon.

At St. James's, Paddington, Robert Thomas Carew, esq., D.L., of Ballinamona-park, co. Waterford, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, esq., D.L., of Adlington-hall, Lancashire, and Carigbyrne, co. Wexford.

At Edinburgh, Abercromby Robert Dick, esq., to Agnes Margaret, third dau. of Humphrey Graham, esq., of Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh.

July 30. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Francis Stafford Pipe Wolferston, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Stanley Pipe Wolferston, esq., of Statfield, Staffordshire, to Sarah, fifth dau. of W. H. Bell, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Falmouth, Robert Constantine Pender, esq., of Budockvean, near Falmouth, to Amelia, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., resident at Lucknow.

At Gosforth, Erasmus Coryton, eldest son of J. C. Roberts, esq., of Trelow, near Torpoint, to Ann Florence, youngest dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Coxiodge-hall, Northumberland.

At Isleworth, Peter Seville, esq., of Wellfield house, Lees, Lancashire, to Ellen Agnes, third dau. of George Gray Barton, esq., of Heddon-house, Isleworth.

At St. Pancras New Church, Thomas Francis, eldest son of Thomas Blackwell, esq., of Harrow Weald, and Soho-sq., to Emily Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Stevens, esq., of the Old Jewry.

At High Cliff, Major Charles John Strange, B.A., youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, to Emma Brownmill, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cameron, K.H., of the Grenadier Guards, and of Nea-house, Christchurch, Hants.

Aug. 1. At St. James's, Paddington, E. J. Mortlock, esq., of Cambridge, son of the late Rev. H. Mortlock, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Chas. Hall, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and St. Petersburg-house, Bayswater.

Albert Smith, esq., of North-end Lodge, Waltham-green, to Mary, eldest dau. of R. Kealey, esq.

Aug. 2. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Henry William Bradford, esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, eldest son of the Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, Rector of Westmeon, Hants, to Adeline Christian, eldest dau. of the late Sutherland Hall Sutherland, esq., of Eaton-pl.

At Keswick, Philip Howard Frere, esq., of Dun-gate, Cambridgeshire, son of the late Mr. Serjeant Frere, of Downing College, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Gipps, canon residentiary of Carlisle, and Vicar of Keswick.

At Hitcham, Suffolk, Major R. Cary Bernard, late of the 41st Regt., to Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Rector of Hitcham.

At Newbold-upon-Avon, Alexander Cochran, esq., of Ashkirk, N.B., to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles M. Caldecott, esq., of Holbrook Grange, Warwickshire.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Mordaunt Martin Fitzgerald, esq., Bengal Artillery, son of the late Lt.-Col. John Fitzgerald, to Anna Fraser, dau. of the late Richard Fraser Lewis, esq., of Madras.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, William Rayne, third son of James Foot, esq., of Westbourne-terrace-road, Hyde-park, to Mary, only dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B.

Aug. 3. At Claverton-mannor, Somerset, William Stirling Halsey, of her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, second son of Henry William Richard Westgarth Halsey, esq., of Henley-park, Surrey, to Sophia Victoria, dau. of the Right Hon. James Wilson, M.P., of Claverton-mannor, near Bath, and Upper Belgrave-st., London.

At New St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Allen

Swinburn, R. J. F. Crowther, of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and eldest son of Major R. J. F. Crowther, B.M., to Emily, only dau. of Joseph Cater, esq., late of Lincolnshire.

At Buckminster, Edward George Baker, esq., of Langham, Rutland, youngest son of R. W. Baker, esq., of Cottesmore, to Miss Ann Marshall, only child of the late Arthur Marshall, esq., of the former place.

At Bray, Max Müller, esq., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to Georgina Adelaide, eldest dau. of Riversdale Grenfell, esq., of Ray-lodge, Maidenhead.

Aug 4. At Bunbury, Cheshire, Henry B. Lee, esq., of Rockferry, to Mary Louisa, third dau. of the late Pearce Llewellyn Butler, esq., of Castle Martin, Pembrokeshire.

At Plympton, the Rev. William P. Pye, Incumbent of Countess Weir, Exeter, to Althea Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Smythe, of Ridgeway, Plympton.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Alban Thomas Atwood, M.A., Vicar of Leave, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas South, esq., of Bury-house, Alverstone, Hants.

At Chester, the Rev. A. Lodge, Curate of Wavertree, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Pierce Wynne York, esq., Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire.

At Leek, Staffordshire, Hugh George, only son of Hugh Shaw, esq., of Pownall-hall, Cheshire, to Annie Helen, dau. of the late Capt. Thomas, and niece of Mrs. Grosvenor, of Leek.

At Norwood, John Beardmore Weather, esq., of Ladbroke-sq., Kensington-park, to Emma Gale, niece and adopted child of George Knight, esq., of Norwood-green, Middlesex.

At Dover, Horace Wm. Montagu, Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers, third son of the Rev. G. Montagu, Rector of South Pickenham, to Catharine Frances, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. England, Royal Artillery.

At St. Paul's, Fazeley, Henry Egerton, esq., of Lincoln's-inn and Hanover-terr., Regent's-park, to Annie, dau. of the Rev. Cyriac Thompson, Incumbent of Fazeley.

At Awliscombe, the Rev. Geo. Shaw Munn, Rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, to Ellen Julia, younger dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Walker, of Beckleigh, Devon.

Aug. 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Oswald, only son of John Crawford, esq., to Margaret Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Richard Ford, esq., of Heavitree.

At Woodcote, Oxon, the Rev. Alfred J. Cole-ridge, Curate of Great Haseley, Oxon, to Agnes Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip H. Nind, M.A., Vicar of Southstoke-cum-Woodcote.

Aug. 9. At Canford Magna, Richard Du Cane, esq., eldest son of the late Major Richard Du Cane, of the 20th Light Dragoons, to Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of the late Sir Josiah John Guest, bart., of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and Cranford-manoir, Dorsetshire.

At Coolock, John Knight, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart., of Tissington-hall, Derbyshire, to Arabella Penelope, third dau. of the late W. White, esq., of Shrubbs, co. Dublin.

At Dartmouth, Philip Wm. Flower, esq., of Tooting, Surrey, to Elizabeth Lee, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Jephson, of Camberwell, Surrey, and niece of Alexander Fotheringham, esq., of Gunfield, Dartmouth.

At Stapleton, Salop, Henry de Winton, esq., son of Parry de Winton, esq., of Maesdrwen, Breconshire, to Caroline Gertrude, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry and the Lady Emily Harding.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. George Mostyn, eldest son of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, to Mary Monk, second dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

At Farnham, Lieut.-Col. Duncan M. Bethune, 1st Battalion 8th Regt., son of the late Rev. Hector Bethune, Dingwall, Ross-shire, to Myrie

Jane, eldest dau. of James Knight, esq., Vernon-house, Farnham, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Thos. Offspring Blackall, Vicar of Kemsing-with-Seale, Kent, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Fenwick, esq., of Southill, Durham.

At Brighton, Percival, second son of Augustus Bosanquet, esq., of Osidge, Middlesex, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest dau. of Richard Bevan, esq., of Brighton.

At Winchelsea, Robert Valle Skinner, esq., of Winchelsea, youngest son of David Skinner, esq., of Headcorn, to Maria Louisa, third dau. of T. R. Legg, esq., of Maritean-house, Winchelsea.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. Geo. Augustus Hamilton Chichester, to Elizabeth Lucy Virginia, only dau. of T. H. Oliver, esq., of the Manor-house, Bath.

At Dalhousie-castle, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, bart., to the Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, second dau. of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

At Clifton, Henry Plumer Chamberlain, esq., late Capt. 3rd Buffs, son of the late Major Chamberlain, 84th Regt., to Florence Lydia, youngest dau. of Henry Corles Bingham, esq., of Wartonby-hall, Melton Woburn.

At Cheltenham, Charles Gervays Grylls, Commander R.N., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot, Cornwall, to Annie, third dau. of the late James Robinson, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir S. Villiers Surtees, Chief Justice of the Mauritius, to Barbara Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. William Bosworth, Charley-hall, Leicestershire.

At Watford, Charles Neeve, esq., of Farcham, youngest son of Charles Neeve, esq., of Carlton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, to Mary Helen, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Wells, of Guildford.

At Ipswich, the Rev. Arthur Hastings Kell, of Sutton Bonnington, Notts, son of the late Hyde Kell, esq., of Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth Anne Alice, eldest dau. of C. Watson, esq., Berners-house, Ipswich.

Aug. 10. At Kingston, Lieut. R. Hastings Harrington, R.N., H.M.S. "Agamemnon," son of the late Capt. Harrington, R.N., to Lucy Sarradine, second dau. of the late Rev. James Fitz Maurice, M.A., of Hawarden, Flintshire, and St. Pancras, London.

At Ea-by, Archibald Alexander Douglas, Major Royal Marine Light Infantry, second son of Col. Claude Douglas, her Majesty's Indian Army, Bengal Presidency, to Sarah Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Machel Jaques, esq., of Easby-abbey, and Silton-hall, Yorkshire.

At Patcham, near Brighton, the Rev. Edward Crofton, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, grandson of the late Sir Hugh Crofton, bart., of Mohill, Ireland, to Sarah, second dau. of William Tanner, esq., deputy-lieut. for Sussex.

At Brighton, Fairless, second son of Joseph Barber, esq., solicitor, Brighthelm, to Maria Louisa, elder dau. of Henry Anderson Musgrave, esq., and niece of Lewis Olenton, esq., Blackheath.

At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Edward Levi Ames, esq., third son of George Henry Ames, esq., of Cote-house, Gloucestershire, to Emily, second dau. of Edward Lawford, esq.

At Park-terrace, Stirling, N.B., Alexander Wilson, jun., esq., Bannockburn, to Helen Pearson, youngest dau. of William Galbraith, esq., of Black-house.

Aug. 11. At Gosfield, the Rev. Lester Lester, second son of John Bingley Garland, esq., of Stone, and Leeson-house, D. rset., to Julia Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. Stephen Wilkinson Dowell, of Gosfield, Essex.

George Frederick Buller, esq., youngest son of Sir Antony Buller, of Pound, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Forster, esq., of Jardonfield, co. Berwick.

At Streatham, the Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Kingsmill, M.A., of Streatham-hill, S., Surrey,



Chaplain of the Government Model Prison, Pentonville.

At Stroud, the Rev. Edward Woodhouse, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Fanny Biddell, youngest dau. of John Biddell, esq., Stratford-abbey, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Clifford, son of the late William Campbell Middlemist, R.N., Maryanne Cecilia, second dau. of R. L. Middlemist, esq., Great Coram-st., Russell-square.

At Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. William Mellor Fletcher, eldest son of the late Rev. William Fletcher of Harwell, Berks, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late H. Chamberlin, esq., of Narborough-hall, Norfolk.

At Addington, Surrey, Hugh, eldest son of the late Alexander Cowie, esq., M.A. to Septima, dau. of T. Warristers, esq., of Heathfield, Addington.

At Hurworth, William Waldy, esq., of Gray's Inn, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Robert Green, esq., of Longnewton, and niece of Thomas Green, esq., of Hurworth.

Aug. 12. At Broadwater, Sussex, Jonah Smith Wells, esq., of Carpendus, Watford, Herts., to Jane, second surviving dau. of G. H. Wilson, esq., of Harvest-lodge, Lorrha, Ireland.

At Godalming, Edmond Walcott, esq., only son of W. H. L. Walcott, esq., of Clifton-park, Gloucestershire, to Ellen, second dau. of the late J. H. Frankland, esq., of Eshing-park, Godalming.

At Hove, Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Pattle, C.B., formerly commanding the Bengal 3rd Cavalry, to Jane Anne, widow of the late Capt. Theodore Hickson, of the 50th Foot, and eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. R. P. Brook, Ex-Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment.

Aug. 13. At Brighton, James D. Dick, son of Sir Charles Dick, bart., to Josephine, younger dau. of B. Smithers, esq.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Charles Plummer, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Stephen Plummer, esq., of Canterbury, to Marion, younger dau. of J. Franklin Rose, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, George Money, son of the late T. B. Swinboe, esq., of Calcutta, to D. M. Maud, second dau. of the Rev. T. W. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

At St. John's, Bethnal-green, W. M. Bankene, son of W. W. J. Bankene, esq., of Norwood, to Rosetta E. S. Fox, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Fox, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Aug. 16. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. John Peter Hardy, M.A., only son of the late John Peter Hardy, esq., of Green-park, Bath, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Hardy, esq., of Warwick-sq., Pimlico.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Wm. Henry Cleaver, Student of Christ Church, to Caroline Ann, fifth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Wheeler Hume, Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Harry Shoubridge, esq., Richmond, Surrey, to Martha Anne, eldest dau. of John Baron Howes, esq., of Irthingborough, Northamptonshire.

At Leamington, Hamilton Smithett, Lieut. H.M.'s Royal Bengal Horse Artillery, son of Capt. Luke Smithett, R.N., to Mary Anna, dau. of Sam. Frampton Stallard, esq., of Leamington.

At Pylle, Somerset, Maurice Rodgers, esq., of Ringwell-house, Ditcheat, to Caroline Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. W. Gale, Rector of Pylle.

At Bristol, Col. Wm. Robert Nedham, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Wm. Nedham, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Comm. John Popham Baker, R.N.

Aug. 17. At Friern Barnett, William Knight, esq., 90th Light Infantry, younger son of the late Wm. Knight, esq., of Farnham, Surrey, to Cornelia Mary, elder dau. of George Bury, esq., of Whetstone, Middlesex.

At Pulborough, Henry Byham, esq., of the War Department, to Martha, dau. of the late

Richard Byham, esq., Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

At Manchester, Richard, eldest son of William Woodward, esq., Whalley Range, to Mary Caroline, eldest dau. of Johann Engel, esq., Wiesbaden, Nassau.

At Ipswich, Thomas Wm. Salmon, esq., of Diss, eldest son of the late Rev. T. W. Salmon, Incumbent of Hopton, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Josselyn, esq., of Ipswich.

Aug. 18. At St. James's, Westminster, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, bart., to Alicia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Ripley, esq., formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry.

At Twining, Gloucestershire, Henry Filder Harris, second surviving son of Samuel Harris, esq., Forbury, Reading, to Mary, widow of C. Todd, esq.

At St. Paneras, Thomas Bampffield Utternare, esq., of Langport, Somerset, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Daniel Terry, esq., and step-dau. of Charles Richardson, LL.D.

At Walford, Herefordshire, James Kaye, esq., second son of Wm. Kaye, esq., of Tetworth-hall, Huntingdonshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Levest Edward Thoroton, Rector of Rowley, Yorkshire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, John Cassidy, esq., Capt. 68th Light Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late Col. Cassidy, 31st Regt., to Margaret, eldest dau. of John David Hay Hill, esq., of Gressenhall-hall, Norfolk.

At Greenwich, George Humphreys, esq., M.A., to Marie Louise, dau. of the late Major J. P. Sweny, King's Dragoon Guards, and niece of Capt. Sweny, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

At St. John's, Highgate, Capt. Davenport McGill, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of the Hon. Peter McGill, to Rosa, second dau. of Thomas Bissgood, esq.

At Chelsea, Gardener D. Engleheart, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and barrister-at-law, to Emily Lewis, third dau. of the late Major Willows, of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aug. 20. At Eitern, near Southampton, Wm. Henry Moberly, esq., of Southampton, to Mary Armoth, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Knox, esq., surgeon, R.N.

Aug. 23. The Rev. Robert Henry Eustace, Vicar of Great Stimpford, to Emly Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. P. Bridges, Rector of Danbury, Essex.

At Petersham, Surrey, Thomas Duncan, esq., M.D., of Richmond, to Fanny Elizabeth, only dau. of the late A. Morpeth, esq., of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.

At Union Chapel, Islington, Mr. R. Mullens, of Charlton-villa, Grange-rd., Canonbury, and of the Poultry, to Rebekah, eldest dau. of Mr. J. Peachey, Goswell-street.

At Trinity Chapel, Roehampton, the Rev. Chas. Edward Douglass, of Brighton, Sussex, to Harriette, third dau. of J. Shephard, esq., of Mount Clare, Roehampton, Surrey.

At Lee, Kent, Henry Nicolls, esq., of Southborough, Kent, son of the late Rev. Benjamin Elliot Nicholls, of Walthamstow, to Agnes, youngest dau. of G. Poynder, esq., of Lee, Kent.

At Froyle, Hants, Wildman, youngest son of the late Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq., of Bedford-lane, Clapham, to Caroline Elizabeth, younger dau. of Henry Wheeler, esq., of Millcourt, Alton, Hampshire.

At St. John's, Derby, J. Tunstall Haverfield, esq., B.M.L.J., to Louisa, dau. of J. Ronaldson Handyside, esq., M.D., St. Peter-burgh.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Lewes, only son of the late Rev. E. G. Parker, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and formerly of Bahia, to Caroline Ann, youngest dau. of John Randall, esq., of Upper Bedford-pl., and of the Inner Temple.

At the Abbey Church, Sherborne, by the Rev. E. Harston, Vicar, James Parker, esq., publisher, Oxford and London, to Sarah Caroline, eldest dau. of F. J. G. Bergman, esq., Sherborne.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.B.

*July 31.* At his residence in Eaton-square, aged 76, the Right Hon. Gilbert Elliot, second Earl of Minto.

The deceased Gilbert Elliott Murray Kynynmond, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund and Baron of Minto, county Roxburgh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, also a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was eldest son of Gilbert, first earl, by his wife Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and was born November 16, 1782. His lordship married, August 28, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Brydone, by whom (who died in 1852), the late peer leaves surviving issue Lady Dunfermline, Viscount Melgund (now Earl), Lady John Russell, the Hon. Henry George, Captain the Hon. Charles, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, the Hon. George, Lady Charlotte Portal, and the Hon. Gilbert, in the Rifle Brigade. The late peer succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, June 21st, 1814. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, at which seat of learning the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Glenelg, and other eminent Whig politicians were educated, and were his contemporaries. Previous to his accession to the earldom he had a seat in the House of Commons, having been elected member for Ashburton in 1809. On the completion of the late Earl Grey's government he was made a Privy Councillor, and in August, 1832, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, where he continued until the autumn of 1834. In September, 1835, he accepted office in Viscount Melbourne's second administration, as First Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Auckland, appointed Governor-General of India, and presided over the naval affairs of the nation until the break-up of the ministry in September, 1841. On Lord John Russell succeeding to the helm of public affairs in July, 1846, the Earl of Minto entered the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal. It was during the autumn of 1847 that the noble earl went on a special mission to Switzerland, the Courts of Florence, Turin, Rome, and Naples; and also to inform the home government on the unsettled state of Italy. While on his mission the revolution of February 1848 broke out in Paris, and the objects of his mission to Naples were not attained, owing

to the convulsions which followed the revolution in France. He returned from Italy in 1848 to resume his duties in the Cabinet, and as Lord Privy Seal remained till the resignation of Lord John Russell as First Lord of the Treasury in February, 1852, since which period his lordship had but little interfered in political matters, beyond giving support to his political friends by his votes in the House of Lords. By the demise of his lordship the family honours and estates devolve on his eldest son, Viscount Melgund, born March 19, 1814, and married in 1844 to Emma Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of the late General Sir Thomas Hislop, G.C.B. The late Earl was a fellow of the Royal Society, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and deputy lieutenant of Roxburghshire. In 1834 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross (civil division) of the Order of the Bath.

## THE EARL OF CATHCART, G.C.B.

*July* —. At his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 75, the Right Hon. Charles Murray Cathcart, second earl, and eleventh baron Cathcart, K.C.B., K.S.W.

His lordship was born December 21, 1783, entered the army in May, 1799, and for the first sixteen years of his career he saw much active service, having served in the Helder expedition in 1799; in Naples and Sicily on the staff of General Sir James Craig during the campaigns of 1805-6; at the Walcheren expedition in 1809, taking part in the siege of Flushing; and subsequently, in 1812, having joined the army in the Peninsula, and taken part in the battles of Barossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria, during which he served as assistant quartermaster-general; and during the campaigns of 1815 in the Netherlands and France. He was present at Waterloo as one of the Royal Staff corps, acting as one of the assistant-quartermaster-generals, attached to the British forces. The gallant general was appointed, in 1837, commander of the forces in Scotland, and governor of Edinburgh castle; and in 1846 he was made governor and commander-in-chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. On his return home from North America, he was appointed to the command of the northern and midland district, where he served the customary period, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. Smith, who now holds the command.



For his services in the Peninsula he received the gold medal and two clasps, and in recognition of his services at Waterloo was made a Knight of the Order of St. Wilhelm of Holland, and of St. Wladimir of Russia. In 1838 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was made a Grand Cross of that Order only a few weeks since. By his death the colonelcy of the 1st (the King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, to which he was appointed in January, 1851, becomes vacant. His commissions in the army bore date as follows:—Ensign, May, 1799; lieutenant, August 10, 1799; captain, February 3, 1803; major, May 14, 1807; lieutenant-colonel, August 30, 1810; colonel, August 12, 1819; major-general, July 22, 1830; lieutenant-general, November 23, 1841; and general, June 20, 1854. The deceased, Charles Murray, Earl and Viscount Cathcart, and Baron Greenock in the peerage of the United Kingdom, also Baron Cathcart in Scotland, was eldest son of William, first earl, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Andrew Elliot, uncle of the first Earl of Minto. He was born Dec. 21, 1783, and was consequently in his 76th year. On the death of his father, General Earl Cathcart, in 1843, he succeeded to the family honours. The late peer married in France in September 1818, and in Portsea, in February 1819, Henrietta, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Mather, by whom, who survives him, he leaves two sons and three daughters. Lord Greenock (now Earl Cathcart) succeeds to the titles and estates, and was formerly in the 23rd foot, being now lieutenant-colonel of the North York Militia. He was born November 15, 1828, and married in 1850 Miss Crompton, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Crompton.

GENERAL SIR JOHN SLADE, BART.

Aug. 13. At Monty's Court, General Sir John Slade, Bart.

The death of this General removes the oldest living member of the army save one. Had he lived but a few months longer, he would have completed eighty years of military service, his commission, as cornet in the 10th Hussars, bearing date May 11, 1780, and with the exception of General John M'Kenzie, who wore the royal uniform as far back as the 1st of January, 1778, no officer of the army can point to the same term of service. Sir John Slade became a major-general in 1809, exactly fifty years ago, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsula in that and the preceding year, under

Sir John Moore. In the subsequent Peninsular campaigns, under the Duke of Wellington, he retained his command, covering the retreat to Torres Vedras, and sharing in many cavalry affairs, as well as in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Sabaque, Benevente, and Busaco, for which, along with Corunna, he had the gold war-medal with one clasp, and the silver medal with two clasps, besides being twice honoured with the thanks of Parliament for his services. He became Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1831, which appointment is rendered vacant by his death. The deceased General belonged to a Somersetshire family, was born in 1762, and was in his ninety-eighth year. The baronetcy, which was conferred upon him in 1831, is inherited by his eldest surviving son, Frederick William Slade, the well-known Queen's Counsel, who is twin brother of General Marcus Slade, the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. The next brother is Sir Adolphus Slade, R.N., who, as Muchavar Pasha, is the head of the Turkish navy. Of the male branches of Sir John's numerous family the greater portion are in the army, and nearly every one of them have earned distinction in their profession. By the death of Sir John Slade, the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, and a vacancy is caused in the fixed establishment of general officers by which Major-General Straubenzee becomes a general officer on the establishment. The new baronet was born at Salisbury in 1801. He was educated at Brasenose, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1824, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1830. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1851, and goes the Western Circuit. Sir F. Slade is a Conservative, and for a short time represented the borough of Cambridge in the House of Commons.—*Globe*.

LIEUT.-COL. EDM. CORNWALL LEGH, C.B.

THE ravages of climate and of war are never more severely felt than when they cut short the career of men who have not yet attained the full distinction which their high character and their previous services appeared to promise. To this class of meritorious, but unfortunate, officers unquestionably belonged the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Cornwall Legh, whose sudden and untimely death from apoplexy is announced in the last arrivals from the East. Colonel Legh died in command of the 97th Regiment, at Bandar, in Central India. His entire military

life since he entered the army, without purchase, as a cadet from the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, in July, 1839, had been spent in that gallant corps. He had served with it on the foreign stations of the Ionian Isles, Malta, the West Indies, and North America. He led it into action in some of the bloodiest actions in the Crimea, and especially in the attack of the ladder party on the Great Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, when of thirteen officers and 360 rank and file who went with him into the action, 201 of the men were killed and wounded, and of the officers he and one other alone escaped unhurt. Having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the army for his distinguished services in the field, he had the good fortune eventually to obtain the command of the regiment in which he had won his advancement. In this rank he was sent to India on the outbreak of the mutiny of 1857, and joined the Jaunpore field force, under Major-General Sir T. H. Franks. He commanded the 97th in the action and capture of the Fort Musrutpore on the 26th of January, 1858, and in the actions of Cheuda and Amereepore, on the 19th of February, 1858, as well as at the battle of Sultanpore, and the action of Fort Dhowrara on the 4th of March, 1858, on which day he joined the 4th division of Lord Clyde's army, took part in the last siege and final capture of Lucknow, and led his men to the assault of the Kaiserbagh. These services had been repeatedly acknowledged in public despatches and by the honours conferred on Colonel Legh by the Crown, when suddenly, on the 3rd of June, having scarcely completed the thirty-sixth year of his age, and being still engaged to the last in the active duties of his post, he broke down under the oppressive influence of the climate and expired in a few hours. Endeared to him by his own gallant spirit and by the devoted attachment he had on all occasions shewn to the men and officers of the 97th, not a man was absent when it became their melancholy duty to follow the remains of their beloved commander to the grave.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Cornwall Legh, C.B.L.H. (*Légion d'Honneur*), commanding her Majesty's regiment, died at Banda, in Central India, 3rd of June, 1859. He obtained his first commission, without purchase, when a gentleman cadet, from the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, as Ensign in her Majesty's 97th Regiment, July 5, 1839. Promoted to Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1839; Captain, June 7, 1850; Major, Sept. 9, 1850. Promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army for distinguished conduct in the field,

Nov. 2, 1855. Took substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel, July 28, 1857, and was appointed second Lieut.-Colonel of the 97th Regiment on the same day. He succeeded to the command of the 97th Regiment on the 14th of March, 1858. His services abroad have been as follows:—1841 to 1847, Ionian Isles; 1847 to 1848, Malta; 1848 to 1849, West Indies; 1850 to 1853, North America; 1854 to 1856, Greece and Crimea; 1857 to 1859, East Indies. He served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Lockyer, L.H.C.B., from December, 1854, to August, 1855, when the Major-General left the Crimea, being appointed to a command in Ceylon. Lieut.-Colonel Legh's active services in the field, were—1st, at the siege of Sebastopol, from Nov. 20, 1854, until its fall, and, subsequently, until the evacuation of the Crimea, in June, 1856. At the attack on the Great Redan, Sept. 8, 1855, he was second in command of the ladder party. After securely planting his ladders, he fought his way, ably assisted by his gallant comrades, until he found himself left with but four other officers, and three privates of different regiments in the salient angle of the Redan. Out of thirteen officers, and 360 rank and file of his own regiment, who went into action with him on that day, 201 rank and file were killed and wounded, five officers also were killed, and six wounded, he and one other officer only escaping untouched. On this occasion he brought his regiment out of action, and was mentioned in the highest terms in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief and of Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in the army for "distinguished conduct in the field." He received the cross of the French *Légion d'Honneur*, the Crimean war-medal and clasp, and the Turkish Medij medals. 2. In the suppression of the mutiny in India from 1854 to 1859. In 1857 he joined the Jaunpore field force under Major-General T. H. Franks, K.C.B., and commanded the regiment in the action and capture of the fort Musrubpore, Jan. 26, 1858. He was mentioned in General Franks' despatches as "having acquitted himself entirely to his satisfaction." Also, in the actions of Cheuda and Amereepore, on the 19th of Feb., 1858. 3. The Battle of Sultanpore, Feb. 23, 1858. The action of Fort Dhowrara, March 4, 1858, on the night of which day he joined the main army under Lord Clyde, forming part of the 4th division during the siege, and at the final capture of Lucknow, when he led his gallant regiment to the final assault and capture of the Kaiserbagh. On this



occasion he again brought his regiment out of action, and succeeded to the command of the 97th regiment, to the duties of which he continued earnestly to devote himself until the day of his death. He was twice highly complimented in despatches dated the 9th and 19th March, 1858, respectively, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour and dignity of C.B.; also the Indian war-medal and clasp. He expired at Banda on the 3rd June, of an attack of apoplexy, after a few hours' illness, brought on by the excessive and intense heat, deeply regretted both by his brother officers, and by the men, by whom he was universally beloved and respected.

Colonel Legh was the fourth son of the late George John Legh, Esq., of High Legh, and brother of Mr. Cornwall Legh, M.P. for the Northern Division of Cheshire. Proud as our country may well be of her gallant sons, she possessed not a nobler one than the lamented deceased, to whom, however, it was not permitted to return to his native country or the county that would have rejoiced to have welcomed him, with all the honour he had so justly merited.—*Chester Courant.*

HON. AND VERY REV. H. D. ERSKINE.

*July 27.* At Ripon, aged 72, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon.

Appointed Dean of Ripon in 1847, the deceased found himself in a sphere where the claims of Mechanics' Institutes were slowly becoming recognised by the upper classes, and already excited the lively sympathy of men in the middle ranks of society. His clear judgment at once perceived the capabilities of such an agency; and though he was then beyond the meridian of life, he resolved that it should have his best support. From that time until within the last four months the name of the Dean of Ripon has been familiar to the public as that of one of the most earnest advocates and promoters of Mechanics' Institutes. His speeches in their behalf are almost without number, and the readiness with which he complied with applications for his help at anniversary meetings, &c., proved alike his great amiability, and his sense of the importance of institutions for which he so often sacrificed personal comfort and ease. He was a never-failing friend of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. His example was of great value in breaking down class-prejudices, and in winning support from many who needed such an example to call forth and stimulate their sympathy with

this movement of the day. As may be supposed, the son of the great Lord Erskine could not but take a deep interest in the progress of liberal political principles, though he rarely manifested that interest in public. His was a truly genial and catholic disposition. He delighted to join Christians of other communions than his own in promoting works of general benevolence; and he actively fostered associations specially connected with the Church of which he was a dignitary. For some time Dr. Erskine's health had been failing; but within the last few weeks the failure has been rapid, though, we believe, unattended by pain.

MR. W. S. FITCH.

*July 17.* At Ipswich, aged 67, Mr. William Stephenson Fitch, for many years postmaster of that town.

Mr. Fitch was a man worthy of public notice. He possessed considerable general knowledge, an abundant wit, and great social qualities. These gifts and accomplishments were sufficiently strong and abundant in themselves to have marked him as a person of no ordinary capacity under any circumstances; but the late Mr. Fitch stands more fully before the public as an antiquary, and although his knowledge of the antiquities of Great Britain was large, his especial studies were devoted to the elucidation of the ancient history of his native Suffolk—a county, it may here be observed, which, although containing an abundance of materials worthy the attention of every archæologist, has never yet found an historian, except as respects particular localities. The laborious attention bestowed by the deceased in collecting every article which could elucidate and illustrate this his favourite subject, would, if stated, almost exceed belief. The latest hours of the night, for years, saw him in his pleasant occupations of deciphering and transcribing charters and monastic documents. The rays of the earliest morning sun again brought him to his task. The pauses and intervals of daily life found him similarly occupied. A good classical education at the Ipswich Grammar-school had given him a comprehensive knowledge of the Latin tongue, and an earnest study of the peculiarities of medieval documents, both in caligraphy and composition, had removed those difficulties which seem to most persons as especially envying such sources of information. No previous antiquary connected with this county had so full a knowledge of the monastic establishments of this district, or was more



fully capable of supplying materials for a complete Suffolk *Monasticon*; but he was also learned in the more obscure biographies of persons connected with the county, its bibliography, its Roman and Saxon history, and, in fact, with all matters and with all periods which make up the comprehensive history of an English province. Nor must we omit to mention an especial virtue belonging to the deceased. His collections and his *via voce* learning were always at the command of his personal friends and literary persons who followed similar studies with himself. There are but few men of this description who made application to him for assistance and met with a refusal, and there are few publications of the present day connected with antiquities to the pages of which he has not been an assistant and helper. His large correspondence will testify this, the writers being men in the highest ranks in the department of learning to which they had, in common with the departed, devoted their time and their talents.

The close attention paid by Mr. Fitch to the pleasures of collecting, besides the constant application of transcribing such documents as, though he could procure, he was unable to make his own, left him no time for authorship on an extended scale. Nevertheless, he put forth several literary tracts of considerable interest, which, being privately printed, have both from this circumstance and their own merit, become of much rarity. In the absence of dates to their title-pages we cannot say which was his first effort. The following are now lying before us:—

“*Anglorum Ferie Angleses Hollydays celebrated the 17th of Novemb. Last. 1595, Beginninge Happyly, the 38 yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth.* By George Peele Mr of Arte in Oxorde.”

This is a poem by Peele, the text of which was unknown until printed by Mr. Fitch. He possessed the manuscript. We believe the late Mr. Alexander Dyce asked Mr. Fitch to be permitted to print the poem in a second edition of Peele's works. Permission was freely granted.

“*Maitland's Narrative of the principal Acts of the Regency during the Minority; and other Papers relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland.*”

This is a very singular document, by the son of that Maitland who was Mary's Secretary. The document was written to justify his father. In a letter written by Randolpe, also included in the volume, the fate of Rizzio is mentioned ten days before it took place. It also insinuates that Henry Darnley imputed guilt to

Mary at the time. The printed tract contains in the preface several interesting extracts from a letter by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Fitch, on the subject of the manuscript. Mr. Fitch possessed a large collection of autograph papers and letters relating to Mary and Scottish affairs, illustrating the eventful period of her life and rule.

Mr. Fitch was the Editor of a very scarce Tract, entitled, “*The Woefull and Lamentable Wast and spoile done by a suddaine Fire in S. Edmonds-bury in Suffolke, on Monday the tenth of Aprill. 1608.* London: Printed for Henrie Gosson, and are to be solde in Paternoster rowe at the Signe of the Sunne 1608.”

This reprint was published by the late Mr. Pawsey, as one of a series of black-letter tracts connected with the county of Suffolk he intended to place before the public. It contains a fine facsimile of the curious wood block ornamenting the title-page of the original. The series was not continued, and this example alone exists to attest both the skill and taste of the lamented publisher.

In numismatics the late Mr. Fitch was a proficient, and a paper by him, on “*Ipswich and its early Mints,*” embracing all that is known on the subject, was published in 1848, in the pages of the *East Suffolk Archæological papers.*

In 1843 he printed a catalogue of a portion of his Suffolk collections, under the title of “*Suffolk Manorial Registers.*” The graphic illustrations of the county, consisting of drawings, engravings, and portraits, were afterwards arranged in upwards of thirty quarto volumes, and purchased by the West Suffolk Archæological Association. They are deposited at the Museum of the Society in Bury St. Edmund's. The other articles, with many additions, were sold in London, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. Mr. Fitch, however, at his death possessed considerable antiquarian and graphic treasures, which will now, most likely, be dispersed. Let us hope that the choicest and most valuable may find a resting-place in the county to which they more especially belong.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

#### JOHN BAVERSTOCK KNIGHT, ESQ.

May 14. At West Lodge, Fiddlehinton, aged 74, John Baverstock Knight, Esq.

Mr. Knight was born on the 3rd of May, 1785, at the Parsonage-house of Langton, near Blandford, and was the second son of James Forster Knight, Esq., and Sophia his wife. His early education was entirely the happy and well-fulfilled

work of his father and mother at home; but, at a suitable age, he was sent to a commercial school, under the superintendence of Mr. Longman, at Child Okeford. There he was much in the society of the amiable Archdeacon Hall, who had marked his gifted mind, and entertained for him a truly parental regard. On leaving school, he became an assistant to his father as land-surveyor and land-agent. But his love of painting, which had shewn itself from his early childhood, and was encouraged by his father, who was himself a man of science and no mean judge of art, became more and more the leading taste of his mind. In his professional excursions with his father, he carried on his art studies by sketches from nature (*optima lux*), and studies of skies, and the foliage and forms of all kinds of trees, with effects of light and colour, and thus won, in early life, that truth and sweetness which are shewn in so many of his water-colour sketches and paintings of landscape. On his father's death, the anxieties of a family, as well as the care of a widowed mother and the education of a younger brother, devolved upon him, as his elder brother had died in early life, and he fulfilled these duties with a faithfulness and love which must have afforded him great peace in later days. He soon afterwards married, but, notwithstanding the manifold calls on his time and attention, yet, by early rising and late repose, and by the devotion to the beautiful of what might otherwise have been idle half-hours, he found time for the prosecution of art. Mr. Knight was acquainted with many artists and men of learning, such as Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lunsy, Mrs. Garrick, and others. The Rev. Thomas Rackett, many years rector of Spettisbury, well known as an antiquary, and no mean artist and scholar, was an intimate friend of Mr. Knight, and sat many happy hours at his side to sketch pretty bits of Dorset landscape; and Mrs. Garrick, as well as Lord Arundel and Wardour, allowed him the use of original pictures to copy as studies of good styles. Mr. Knight's fancy and feeling were quicker than his hand, and therefore he had in his painting-room a vast number of pictures, and especially of pictures in oil, in an unfinished state. Even after his health had long given way, his hand retained its usual firmness, and he could still continue the sketching from nature which had been the habit of his whole life; but, as his disorder increased on him, his nerves could no longer bear the application which painting demands, and his thoughts turning more and more to those more serious

meditations which his state demanded, he relinquished for ever those pursuits which had been to a certain extent the pleasure of his lifetime. His remaining days were solaced by the kindness of two patrons, who, having been the friends of his earlier years, never withdrew their generous attention from his declining days,—we allude to James John Farquharson, Esq., and his Grace the present Duke of Bedford,—the remembrance of whose continued kindness cheered him to the last.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

ROBERT ARKWRIGHT, ESQ.

Aug. 6. At Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, Robert Arkwright, Esq., aged 76.

The late Mr. Arkwright was the eldest surviving son of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley, and grandson of the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the "Spinning Jenny," which discovery has enabled this country to occupy the highest position among the nations with regard to the cotton trade. The deceased gentleman married Frances, daughter of the late Stephen Kemble, Esq., by whom he had issue four sons and a daughter; namely, George Arkwright, Esq., who was at the time of his death M.P. for Leominster; Major Arkwright, who died suddenly about two years ago; Eustace Arkwright, Esq., an officer in a cavalry regiment, who died abroad some years ago, and the Rev. Godfrey Arkwright, Incumbent of Heath, and only surviving son of the deceased gentleman: his only surviving daughter is married to Sir Hew Dalrymple. A child about two years of age is the only son surviving the late Major Arkwright, and is the heir-at-law. The deceased was the senior magistrate of the Chesterfield petty sessional division, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and up to a few years back he took a very active part in the transaction of the county business. When Mr. Arkwright acted as a member of the Board of Guardians his services were always highly valuable. His presence of late years, however, has been but seldom on the magisterial bench. In 1850 he filled the office of High-Sheriff of Derbyshire with becoming dignity. He had inherited the mechanical skill and business tact of his predecessors in the family, and his everyday transactions were characterized by the strictest precision and accuracy. He was exceedingly methodical in all matters of business, however trivial, and everything of note passed under his own recognition. Being possessed of great wealth, he was most liberal



to those of his tenantry who required his aid or assistance, but he would always fully and thoroughly satisfy himself that his aid was required before he bestowed it. He was of a highly intelligent and independent turn of mind, his decisions were characterized by sound judgment and undeviating firmness of purpose, and his ideas were communicated in language plain and unmistakable. As a cultivator of land on the improved system few could excel him, as a landlord he was highly esteemed, and in this situation of life he carried out that rigid system of order and regularity in business, which was apparent in all his other transactions. He took great interest in the improvement of the Sutton estate, and spent annually nearly the whole of the rental towards that object. He was of large stature and powerful frame, and always took a great amount of exercise, believing that to be essential as well for the health of the body as of the mind. He continued to take great interest in all business matters until within a short period of his death.

The remains of the deceased were interred in the family mausoleum, in the church adjoining the Hall, a plain brick structure with arched roof; and it also contains the remains of Frances his wife, and of his sons William and George.

#### COSMO ORME, ESQ.

*Aug. 12.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, Cosmo Orme, Esq., of No. 15, Bryanston-square, formerly partner in the eminent publishing house of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

Mr. Orme was a native of North Britain, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Fairbairn, bookseller, of Edinburgh, who there carried on a small but flourishing business. Like many others of his countrymen, Mr. Orme was attracted to London, and became a clerk in the house of Longman and Rees, at, we believe, a salary of £25 a-year, with board and lodging. Here he continued at the desk, gradually and diligently working his way up to more valuable service and confidence. The late Mr. Thomas Hurst, who had established himself at No. 32, in the Row, and had got together a large country connexion about the year 1803, invited Mr. Orme to join him, a proposition he was willing to accede to, especially as his brother, Major Orme, had returned from India with a large fortune, and offered to advance several thousand pounds for the purpose. Mr. Longman, however, was not willing to part with his efficient clerk, and after some negotiations Mr.

Hurst agreed to cross from No. 32 to No. 39; and Mr. Orme's services were retained as partner in the firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme. It was fortunate for Mr. Orme that he did not leave Messrs. Longman, for it is not unlikely, from what subsequently transpired, that had he done so, he and Hurst would before many years have become involved in ruinous transactions under which, as it turned out, Hurst eventually succumbed. As partner in the house of Longman and Co. he remained till June, 1841, when he retired upon a handsome competence. Full of important matters as the life of an eminent publisher is, yet, except from occasional revelations of authors, but little of any public interest transpires respecting his decisions or concerns; and in private life Mr. Orme's career was so uneventful that nothing need be recorded respecting it. He was generally the party to see authors who came with proposals or productions, and after considering their communications, either to give them the too common negative or refer them to Mr. Longman or Mr. Rees for further conference with "the House." In this responsible and difficult position he conducted himself in so courteous and gentlemanly a manner as to afford as much satisfaction to applicants as circumstances would allow between sanguine expectations and business views.

For several years Mr. Orme had suffered much from gout, in addition to which his general health had gradually given way to the weight of years. He was moved from his town residence while it was undergoing repairs, to Tunbridge Wells; but the fatigue was too much for him, and he sank into an almost unconscious condition, from which he scarcely rallied up to the time of his death. He was buried in the family vault at Kensall-green cemetery, on the 19th inst., ending a prosperous career with the respect of all who knew him.

In Mr. Orme the Booksellers' Provident Institution has lost a warm friend. When Mr. George Greenland first proposed the formation of the society, Mr. Orme was amongst the earliest to second the proposition, and we find him taking the chair at the preliminary meeting held December 16, 1839, on which occasion he presented a donation of one hundred guineas, and stated that he had long been desirous of seeing such an institution. He afterwards gave two donations of twenty guineas each, and, when established, he became its first president. In his will he has left a legacy of £300 to the institution, and another of £700 to the Book-

sellers' Retreat, to which during his lifetime he had also been a very liberal benefactor, having given at various times nearly £300. As we have mentioned, Major Orme was instrumental in giving the deceased a start in life: it is gratifying to notice that this was not forgotten; for, in addition to legacies to near relations, including other nephews and nieces, he has constituted Mr. Malcolm Orme one of his three executors and residuary legatee. The deceased was never married.

MR. GEORGE MORRIS.

May 18. At Shrewsbury, aged 70, Mr. George Morris.

This gentleman was born in the same town on the 13th May, 1789. He received a good English education, and acquired by his own study and perseverance a competent knowledge of the Latin and French languages, and even some acquaintance with Greek. He was also an excellent draughtsman; but being especially fond of genealogy and heraldry, he devoted his leisure chiefly to the illustration of the history and antiquities of his native county in those departments; and has left behind him a large collection of emblazoned and other manuscripts, which have come into the possession of his only son.

Mr. Morris was in former years a frequent correspondent of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. To the *Collectanea Typographica et Genealogica* he communicated in 1838 the valuable series of letters relating to the time of the Civil War in Shropshire, (temp. Car. I.) addressed chiefly to Sir Francis Otley.

We may add, however, that his labours have been surpassed, in the same department, by his brother, Mr. Joseph Morris, also of Shrewsbury, who survives him, and to whom all who are interested in the genealogy and antiquities of Shropshire have had occasion to acknowledge their important obligations.

He was for many years an assistant to Mr. Eddowes, printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury, and proprietor of the "Salopian Journal." Afterwards, for thirty years, and until within the last two years of his life, he was a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Roche, Eyton, and Co.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 15. At Fort Fergus, co. Clare, the Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon O'Grady. A prescientiment that he would not live long had filled his mind for some time. He said to a friend a few weeks before his death:—"We are on the eve of the Second Advent. A very few years will usher it in. I used to think I would live to see it; but

no, I won't—I feel I won't. But I am ready; any moment the Lord sends for me I shall be delighted to go to Him. But you will have terrible times coming on the earth. The best man that ever wrote on prophecy, except Bishop Newton, was Faber. He was wonderfully clever—too clever to give a spiritual head to the old secular Roman Empire. I am convinced his heads there are right, and Louis Napoleon is the eighth that cometh of the seventh, and goeth into perdition. The young Lions of England will be engaged in a terrible struggle to oppose that evil confederacy, headed by the King of the North; or, in other words, by Alexander of Russia, and prophesied of by Ezekiel in his 38th chapter; but the Lord's people have nothing to fear; they are sealed in the forehead—they will be safe standing on the sea of glass, having the harps of God."

July 16. Aged 65, the Rev. John Pedder, M.A., Vicar of Garstang.

July 23. At the Vicarage, aged 74, the Rev. Alexander Gelling, Vicar of Kirk-Arbury (1816), Isle of Man.

July 24. At Drake's-place, aged 36, the Rev. W. W. Pulman, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Wellington, Somerset.

July 25. At Edinburgh, aged 27, the Rev. William H. Chalmers, M.A.

July 28. Aged 56, the Rev. W. Badnall, M.A., for thirty-two years the beloved and respected Incumbent of Trinity Church, Wavertree, Liverpool.

July 31. The Rev. John Haymes, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, Rector of Galby (1850), Leicestershire, and eldest surviving son of Robert Haymes, esq., late of Great Glenn, Leicestershire.

Aug. 1. Aged 73, the Rev. J. Shaw, B.D., for fifty-two years Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Shaw took the degree of third Senior Optime in 1807, and was the same year elected Fellow and soon after Tutor of his college. In 1849, being then Senior Fellow, he was elected to succeed to the Mastership of the college, on the elevation of Dr. Graham to the see of Chester, but resigned the post before his term of grace had expired. At a later period the valuable living of Kegworth was offered to him, but was also declined, and Mr. Shaw finally expired within the walls of the college after a residence of nearly fifty-six years.

Aug. 3. At St. Peter's-ter., Hammersmith, aged 86, the Rev. Wm. Cooper Taylor, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Aug. 4. At Leamington, the Rev. Charles Goring, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Chas. Goring, bart., of Highden, Sussex.

Aged 56, the Rev. William Conyngham Usher, V. of Renhold (1851), Bedfordshire.

Aug. 5. At Alverstoke, Hants, aged 37, the Rev. Joseph W. Barlow, Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford.

Aug. 6. At East Cliff, Dover, aged 65, the Rev. C. R. Muston, Incumbent of St. John's, Moulsham, Chelmsford, Essex.

Aug. 8. At Walmer, aged 67, the Rev. William James, B.A. 1814, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Ham (1827), Kent.

Aug. 9. At Langton, Wragby, aged 80, the Rev. John Penrose, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, V. of Langton (1802), and P.C. of North Hykeham (1838), Lincolnshire.

Aug. 10. At Redland, the Rev. Charles Fowell Watts, Vicar of Stoke Gifford, near Bristol.

At his residence, Brixton, near London, the Rev. A. Triggs.

Aug. 11. At Worthing, after a few days' illness, aged 69, the Rev. Cornwall Smalley, Inc. of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.

Aug. 12. At Weymouth, after a severe illness of more than three years, the Rev. Edmund Waller.

Aug. 13. At Priston Rectory, near Bath, aged 69, the Rev. John Hammond. He was nearly forty years Rector of that parish.

Aug. 13. At Market Overton, Rutland, aged 84, the Rev. John Humson Clerk, M.A., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

## DEATHS.

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 7. At Burnside, near Adelaide, South Australia, Emma Louise, wife of the Rev. J. Smart Jackson, late of Delhi.

April 9. At Stanley, Emma Jane, the wife of his Excellency Captain Thomas Edward La Moine, Royal Navy, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

April 18. At Rangva, Borneo, Lieut. J. de Havilland, 4th M.N.I., youngest son of the late Major de Havilland, 4th King's Own, and grandson of the late Sir P. de Havilland, chief magistrate of the Island of Ceylon.

April 24. At St. Kuala, Melbourne, aged 49, the Hon. J. Hunter Fatima, M.L.C.

April 25. At Hong Kong, Stewart Alexander Smith, esq., of the Warwick-road, Paddington.

April 26. At Soerabaya, Java, aged 41, George Rex Curtis, esq., many years a resident in the island.

April 29. On board the "Light of the Age," off Cape Horn, Wm. Caswell, esq., Com. R.N., late of Balakera, Hunter River, New South Wales.

May 1. At Grassdale, Sale, Gippsland, Australia, Anna Maria, wife of Floyd M. Peck, esq., surgeon.

May 9. At Calcutta, aged 21, William Arthur Bond, Lieut. and Adjutant in H.M.'s 99th Regt., fourth son of the late Charles Bond, esq., of Axminster.

May 19. At Buenos Ayres, George Kearsey Stratford Spurr, only son of the late Stratford Spurr, and of Mrs. Spurr, of Harewood-sq.

May 20. At Benares, Bengal, aged 25, Edward Cockburn Allen, Lieut. H.M.'s 60th Regt. Royal Rifles, son of the late Rev. Thos. Edward Allen, Chaplain E.I.C.S., and grandson of the late Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, bart., Col. Royal Artillery.

May 25. At Secunderdale, William Carr Hammond, esq., Lieut. of Madras Eng., son of Brigadier Hammond, Commandant of Madras Artillery.

May 27. Of cholera, at Poonah, India, Captain R. G. Crackenbury. At Belet, Bengal, aged 19, Tom Maguire, youngest son of Wm. Whitehead, esq., of Boltons, West Brompton.

May 29. At Delhi, aged 19, Lieut. Thos. Tudor Tucker, 58th Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the late Henry St. George Tucker, junr., esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Tudor Tucker, C.B.

May 29. At Surat, from the effects of coup-de-sol, received while in command of a field force sent against the rebels to Parkur Nurgur, aged 36, Brevet-Major J. E. T. Quale, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, Knight of the Legion of Honour.

May 31. At Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, Captain David Murray, jun., of Kirkcaldy.

At Lakhnow, aged 27, Lieut. Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

At Powlett-st., Melbourne, aged 20, Henry Jacob, second son of the late Robert Jacob, Commander R.N.

June 3. At Banda, in Central India, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Cornwall Leigh, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 97th Regt.

June 8. At the Nelligerry-hills, in his 60th year, Major H. J. Parkinson, lately commanding Hon Fort, near Bombay, eldest son of the late Thos. Parkinson, esq., of Brook-st.

At Missouri, Anne Farley, wife of the Hon. G. F. Edmonstone, Lieut.-Governor of North-western Provinces, India.

June 10. At Castle-Archdall, the residence of her son, Mervyn Archdall, esq., M.P. for co. Fermagh, Matilda, wife of Edw. Archdall, esq., of

Reverdisle, in the same co. In all of the late and now in the present William Hingray, esq., of Ballynashdown, co. Down.

June 11. At Northwood, near Adelaide, South Australia, Margaret, widow of Andrew Pollock, esq., of Perth.

June 11. At Spanish town, Jamaica, aged 47, Robert Barlow Hutchins, esq., late Civil Engineer for the Gov. of Malacca, and Chief Engineer of Roads and Bridges in the said island.

June 15. At Brussels, aged 70, John Melville, late of Upper Harley-sq.

June 20. At Halifax, near Dieppe, aged 45, William, youngest son of the late Wm. Rigby, esq., of Hawtield.

June 27. At sea, on board the "Alfred," aged 33, Francis Perky Drummond, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Elm-cottage, New Peckham, aged 49, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Charles Clark, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge.

July 12. At Peckin-place, Bayswater, suddenly, Margaret Lucy Wright, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Bagg Wright, of the Atlas, Tablet, and Home News journals.

July 13. At Brighton, aged 59, Ann, widow of the Rev. T. Myers, Vicar of Stanington, Northumberland.

At his residence, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, John Ezekiel, esq.

At his residence in London, aged 56, Rear-Admiral Henry Dundis Trotter. He was seized with a paralytic attack while at the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty. The gallant Arctic voyageur was at once removed to his residence, but expired shortly afterwards. He entered the service in 1816, and had served in the navy actively until he obtained his flag-rank. He was born in September, 1802.

July 14. At his residence, Bathwick-hill, near Bath, aged 82, John Bacon, esq., F.R.S.A., formerly of Sidcliffe, near St. Albans, eldest son of the late John Bacon, R.A., sculptor.

At Halifax, while en route for England, the Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, one of the most distinguished members of the American Bar, and who formerly held the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

At Camden-town, aged 61, Samuel Davie, esq., late of her Majesty's Customs, Whiteby.

At George's-sq., aged 60, the wife of Vice-Adm. Lock.

July 15. At Kingswood Parsonage, aged 33, Georgina Louisa, wife of the Rev. Dennis L. Cousins.

At Tattenhall-wood, Staffordshire, the residence of his grandfather (Henry Hill, esq.), aged 63, Arthur Julian Henry, eldest child of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhome; 22nd, at Oxley Manor, aged 1 year and 8 months, Frederic W. Harry, third son of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhome; 24th, also at Oxley Manor, aged 2 years and 11 months, Ernest M. Stanley, second son of the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhome, of diphtheria.

July 16. At Heigham, aged 73, G. Dashwood, esq.

At Mount Talbot, Ireland, aged 40, John Talbot, esq., D.L., second son of the late Rev. John Crosbie, of Ardert Abbey, co. Kerry.

At Laurel-cottage, Lion-hill, aged 72, L. Bawsey, esq., of North Cheriton.

July 17. At St. James's-sq., Bath, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Wm. Swinton, and dau. of the late Sir R. Blair, K.C.B.

July 18. John Stewart Inverarity, esq., youngest son of the late James Inverarity, esq., of Rosemount, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Brook-st., Bath, aged 75, Charles Henry Bassett, esq., only son of the late John Bassett, esq., of Wokingham, Berks.

At Beaufort west, of acute heart attack, aged 16, Spencer Melville, son of the Rev. S. O. Glenie, Ceylon.

At Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., Mary Ann,



wife of Major Hawkes, and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Corradale, esq., of Fenchurch-st., London, and Manor-park, Streatham, Surrey.

At his residence, Camden-road-villas, aged 72, Charles Downes, esq., of Warwick-st., Charing-cross.

July 19. The Baroness de Speth, of the household of the Duchess of Kent.

Aged 53, Col. Andrew Brown, late of the 79th Highlanders and 1st Royals.

At Worksop, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Cecilia Slagg, sister to William Harvey, esq., Mayor of Salford.

At Mon Plaisir, St. Aubin's, Jersey, aged 65, Margaret, widow of Capt. Thos. Chatterton, H.M.'s 3rd Foot, or Buffs.

Charles Harward, esq., of Hayne-house, Plym-tree, Devon.

July 20. At Norfolk-st., Park-lane, aged 71, Daniel Smith, esq., late of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Piccadilly, Agnes, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Jas. Allan, C.B., Col. 50th Queen's Own Regt.

At Walton-house, Upper Holloway, aged 80, John Baker, esq.

At Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, aged 51, Wm. Stafford, esq., surgeon.

July 21. Robert Crosby, esq., of St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park.

At Haselour-hall, Staffordsh., aged 82, Thomas Neville, esq.

At the Hangingshaw, Selkirk, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Johnstone, of Alva. Mrs. Johnstone was dau. of Lord Grantley, and sister to the Hon. Mr. Norton, one of the police magistrates of London.

At Toft-hill, Dunchurch, Warwicksh., aged 72, Judith Martha, relict of John Bulling, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Chambers, Rector of South Kilworth, Leicestershire.

In the Precincts, Canterbury, Mary Ann Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bennett, formerly a Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

At Salisbury, aged 71, Martha Whitechurch, wife of J. C. Wheeler, esq.

At Sloane-st., Chelsea, aged 63, J. Scott, esq.

At Brighton, Wm. Kay, esq., of Leatherhead, late of China.

At Aldeburgh, Caroline, relict of John Lee Farr, esq., late of North Cove-hall.

At Hyde-place, Ardwick, Manchester, aged 84, Laurence Buchan, esq., of Balchrystie, Fifesh.

At Letwell, Mary Elizabeth Lloyd, dau. of the late W. C. Lloyd, esq., of Woolow.

At Willesborough, near Ashford, aged 84, Ann, wife of John Back, esq., of Hayes-common, Kent.

Mr. Henry Knight, solicitor, of Bucklersbury, City, and of Edmonton, Middlesex.

Aged 41, Thomas Parker Hart, of Howsham-hall, near Harlow, Essex.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 41, Richard Ronald Reid, of Charing-cross.

July 22. At Norfolk-crescent, aged 57, Ann Eliza, wife of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield Digby, Vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, and dau. of the late Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of the Down-house, near Blandford.

At Birdsall-house, aged 55, Matilda, relict of Alex. Boeville, esq., of Thorpe and Gunthwaite.

At Dover, aged 74, Richard Tattersall, esq., of Hyde-park-corner, who was for many years the proprietor of "The Corner," so well known to sporting men of all classes. Mr. Tattersall was held in high esteem by the large body of persons with whom his business brought him in contact, his dealings having always been of the most honourable character.

In Woburn-sq., aged 64, Margaret, relict of Edward Edwards, esq.

July 23. At his residence, Kippington, Seven-oaks, aged 84, Col. Thomas Austen. In 1845, when Lord Marsham, was one of the sitting members for West Kent, was elevated by the death of his father, the late Earl of Romney, to the peerage. Colonel Austen was returned without opposition to the vacant seat in the House of Commons;

but on presenting himself again as a candidate in the Conservative interest at the general election in 1847, he was in a minority of 44 below the late Mr. Law Hodges. The deceased leaves no issue, and is succeeded in the family estate by his nephew, John Francis Austen, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. John Austen, Rector of Chevening.

In York-pl., Portman-sq., aged 75, Miss Harriet Darlington Keat, second dau. of the late B. Keat, esq., of Downland, Hants.

At the Cottage, Ottery St. Mary, aged 26, Charlotte Caroline, wife of J. Woolcombe Silfiant, esq.

At his residence, Hedgingley, near Leeds, W. Sedman, esq., late of Derby.

At the Baths of Lucca, Italy, Mrs. Haig, of Bemersyde.

At Upper Seagry, aged 85, B. Bayliffe, relict of Henry Bayliffe, esq.

At Balderton, aged 58, Thomas Spragging Godfrey, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Nottinghamshire.

In Brixton-pl., Sophia, widow of the Rev. Thos. Jackson, of Stockwell.

In Grove-ter., St. John's-wood, aged 73, Jane, dau. of the late James Duff, of Madeira.

July 24. At his residence, Lewes-crescent, Kemptown, aged 83, Thomas West, esq., banker, Brighton.

At Reading, aged 87, Alexander McDonald, esq., late Capt. 43th Regt.

At Oaklease, Almondsbury, Bristol, aged 39, Salwey Browne, esq., late Capt. 68th Regt.

At Deighton's Hotel, Harrogate, aged 38, Hen. William de la Poer Beresford Peirse, esq., of Bedale-hall, Yorks.

At his residence, Chalcott-villas, Camden-town, aged 86, Thomas Horsfield, M. et Ph. D., F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the Museum, India-house.

At Huntingdon, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 45, Wotton Isaacson, esq., surgeon.

At the residence of his father-in-law, J. Gray, esq., Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, aged 35, George Dennis Yates, of Wilton-place, Knights-bridge.

July 25. At his residence, Albert-st., Regent's-park, Col. Macqhall, formerly Governor-Gen. Leeward Islands, W.I.

Elizabeth, second dau. of David Mathewson, esq., of Nether Balloch.

At his residence, East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 74, Thos. Prout, esq., formerly of 229, Strand.

At Forest-lodge, near Lympington, aged 33, Edwin White, esq.

At Waterloo-crescent, Dover, aged 84, Susan, last surviving dau. of the late Phillip Davies, esq., of Serjeant's-inn.

At Mersham, at the Rectory-house, the residence of his brother, the Rev. Geo. Norwood, aged 69, Edward Norwood, esq., M.D. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Norwood, Rector of Irvington, and for many years was in extensive practice as surgeon at Hertford, and latterly at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Bath, aged 51, Sarah, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Barwick Sams, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Coresham, aged 79, Mrs. Roadway.

At his residence, Upton-house, Watford, Herts, aged 58, William Henry Clapham, esq., of Great Portland-st., London, solicitor.

In Bloomsbury-sq., the residence of his son-in-law, aged 63, David Jonassohn, of Usworth-hall, co. Durham.

At Salwarpe, Worcestershire, aged 67, Martin Bicketts, esq.

At St. Leonard's-pl., Slough, aged 82, Thomas Shackel, late of Oakwells, Bray, Berks.

July 26. At his residence, Hamburg, aged 64, Robert Vic'or Swaine, esq.

At Queen's-rd., Regent's-park, aged 84, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Colonel George Wilton, H.E.I.C.S.

At Brompton, aged 55, Frances Bridget, widow of John Justin Cooper, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court in the Island of Mauritius.

At Hernehill, near Faversham, Cassandra, wife

of the Rev. C. R. Handley, and second dau. of the late Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Hatfield, Woodhall, Herts.

At Elm-house, Hampstead, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Upham, esq., of Bath.

At Oxford, aged 90, Sarah, widow of Andrew Edward Biddle, esq.

July 27. Michael Walmsley, esq., of Ramsgate, youngest son of the late Richard Walmsley, esq., of Sholley-hall, Lancashire.

At his residence, Brighton, Benjamin Vallance, esq. He was one of the earliest House Surgeons of the Sussex County Hospital.

At South-ter., Penzance, aged 98, Capt. Wm. Andrew.

At Sundridge, Kent, aged 71, Robert Whitmore, esq.

At Moffat, aged 76, Helen Stirling, widow of the Rev. A. Makellar, D.D., Edinburgh, and dau. of the late Wm. Stirling, esq., of Keir.

July 28. At Banstock, aged 70, Major William Gun, formerly 56th Regt.

At Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, aged 77, Col. Philip Brewer, H.E.I.C.S.

At Stapleford-park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestersh., aged 62, Robert Sherard, sixth Earl of Harborough. He was only son of the fifth Earl, by Eleanor, dau. of the Hon. J. Mounckton; he was born in 1797, and succeeded to the titles and his estates in 1807, and on his attaining his majority in 1818, it is said he succeeded to a rental of £22,000 per annum, and ready money amounting to nearly £20,000. He married in 1843 Mary Eliza, dau. of Capt. E. D. Temple, by whom he has no issue, and the title becomes extinct. The Irish barony of Sherard, however, is now enjoyed by his cousin, Philip Castell Sherard, of Glatton, near Sutton.

At Grosvenor-pl., Bath, aged 81, C. Lyford, esq. Mary, wife of John Edward Johnson, esq., of Bridewell Hospital, Blackfriars.

July 28. Laura Beaumont, wife of Thos. Mills, esq., M.P., of Tolmers, Hertford.

At his residence, Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, James Francis Frith, esq.

At Breckamore, near Ripon, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Marmaduke Hodgson, esq.

At his residence, Charles-st., Berkeley-square, aged 77, Major James Rowan, late of the 1st (Royal) Regt.

Aged 67, Francis Willis, esq., M.D., of Shillingthorpe-house, Lincolnshire.

Holford Jones, esq., of Dovedale-villa, East Wickham, Kent, late of the Home Service of the East India Company.

At Clifden, Ireland, Commander Patrick Campbell, R.N., youngest son of the late Archibald Campbell, esq., of Milford, Argyleshire.

At her residence, Great Surrey-st., Blackfriars, aged 82, Ann, widow of Wm. Simpkin, esq., formerly of Stationers'-hall-court.

Aged 72, Wm. Fanning, esq., of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

Of congestion of the lungs, aged 9, Wm. Tidd, second son of John E. Woodroffe, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn and Hampstead-heath.

At Cranville-sq., Clerkenwell, aged 61, Thos. Watson, esq., for many years resident at New York.

July 30. At Oakland-house, Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 74, John Turner, esq., formerly Capt. in the 7th Foot and in the West York Militia.

At Exmouth, Devonshire, Mary Anne, youngest surviving dau. of the late Henry John Shepherd, esq., of Beverley.

At the Grove, near Sevenoaks, aged 68, Catherine Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen.

At Marketgate, Arbroath, aged 49, Geo. Livingston, esq., writer.

At Edinburgh, Col. James Fleming, of Kinloch-lairn, Appin, late of her Majesty's 22nd Regt.

At Greenwich, after a short illness, aged 40, Edward Hughes, esq., F.R.A.S., many years

Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital.

At Chester-cottage, Maryon-road, Charlton, Wm. Stevenson, esq., late surgeon H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Oeyth, Essex, aged 51, Frederick Wm. Henry, son of the late Major James Vallance, of her Majesty's 73rd Regt. of Foot.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 33, Wm. Caldwell Roscoe, esq., of Carnarvon.

At Coleshill-st., Eaton-sq., Barbara Jane, relict of Thomas A'hamuty, esq.

At the residence of her uncle, Dr. Littlehales, Winchester, Frances Anne Jemima, eldest dau. of the late J. W. T. Fagge, esq., of Westbere, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Fagge, bart., of Mystold, Kent.

July 31. At Wolverhampton, aged 74, N. R. Clarke, esq., serjeant-at-law, judge of the County Courts of Wolverhampton, Oldbury, and Walsall, and recorder of Lincoln, Newark, Northampton, and Walsall. The deceased was called to the bar so far back as 1811, and has been for many years Recorder of Walsall, and two or three other boroughs. In private and public life he was very much respected. In early life he was connected with Birmingham, his father, also a Serjeant-at-law, having long resided at Hand-worth. In the parish church there is a handsome monument to the memory of the latter.

At Emsworth-house, Emsworth, aged 83, Lydia, relict of Joseph Boimaison, esq., of Portsea.

At Quenborough Vicarage, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Seneca Wm. Winter, aged 70, Thos. Pochin, esq., formerly of the Leicestershire Militia.

At Lyons, after six years' suffering, the Chevalier François de Coucy, Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, and officer in the service of H.M. the King of Sardinia.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 86, Margaret, widow of Major-Gen. John Agmondisham Essey.

Aged 27, Ellen Jane, last surviving dau. of Chas. F. Molini, of King William-st., West Strand.

Suddenly, aged 43, Emily, wife of William K. Greenhill, esq., of Northampton-park, Islington.

At the Powe, Keswick, Cumberland, Andrew Richard Clarke, esq.

Suddenly, at Newport, Isle of Wight, George Wiggins, esq., of Lansdown-place, Brighton.

At Devonshire-pl., aged 1 year and 8 months, Frederic Wollaston, third son of H. Wollaston Blake, esq.

*Lately.* A despatch has been received at Paris from Brescia, announcing the death of the Duke of Abrantes (son of the famous Junot), who was wounded at the battle of Solferino. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The Duke was chief of the staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

Germany has lost one of her most famed and eminent female scholars. Frau Dr. Heidenreich, née von Siebold, died at Darmstadt a fortnight ago. She was born in 1792, studied the science of midwifery at the Universities of Göttingen and Giessen, and took her Doctor's degree in 1817. After that she took up her permanent abode at Darmstadt, indefatigable in the exercise, and universally honoured as one of the first living authorities of her special branch of science.

*Death of a Dwarf.*—Edwin Calvert, a dwarf of some celebrity at Skipton, has died from the effects of drink. He was seventeen years of age, thirty-six inches in height (three inches less than Tom Thumb), and weighed only 24½ lbs. He was a sharp, quick, intelligent youth, and used to visit the most aristocratic families in the neighbourhood. He was a clever performer on the violin. He could dance some of the most fashionable modern and ancient dances. He went a great mimic of birds and animals. Arrange-ments were being made for him to be presented to the Queen. A court dress was being made, and in less than a month he was going to London, and then on the Continent, for exhibition. A few months ago



General Tom Thumb passed through Skipton, and he sent for little Edwin. Tom Thumb took off his own boots, and little Edwin jumped into them; he could throw them off, as they were too large for him. The sensation has been so great on the death of this wonderful youth, that hundreds of people went to the house of the boy's uncle to see the corpse.

*Aug. 1.* At his residence, Grove-end-road, Mr. Bayle St. John, author of "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family," "Purple Tints of Paris," "Life of Montaigne," &c.

Aged 75, William Jones, esq., of Stafford. Of consumption, aged 15, Isabel Marian, third dau. of the Rev. W. Gilbard, M.A., of Stoke.

At her residence, Peckham, aged 54, Margaret, widow of George Tipper, esq., of Eoinburgh. At Fenham-hall, Northumberland, aged 74, Emma Donna, widow of Col. Bell.

At Hadham-place, Herts, aged 75, James Smith, esq.

In Upper-Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 81, John R. Gamble, esq.

As Sindon, in Sussex, aged 73, G. Halsted, esq.

*Aug. 2.* Aged 48, Francis Besley, esq., Resident Medical Officer of the Royal Infirmary, Waterloo-road, London.

At Sherborne, Colthurst Bateman, esq., of Oakpark, co. Limerick, also of Bertholley, Monmouthshire, and late of Stanley-villa, Weston, near Bath.

At Bedingham Vicarage, aged 77, Eliza, relict of Mr W. Lewis Lohr.

Aged 80, Reginald Powden, esq., of Arthog, co. Merioneth, formerly of Cheadle, Cheshire, and Capt. in 3rd and 35th Infantry.

At Aubourn-hall, aged 56, Rachel, relict of Wm. Lamb, esq.

Aged 63, Fred. Alex. Finzi, esq. At Sandfells, Reigate, aged 19, Stephen Walter, second and last surviving son of Stephen Denny, late of Leigh-place, Surrey.

Aged 81, John Hoyie, esq., Ducie-house, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.

At his residence, Charlotte-st., Caledonian-road, Islington, aged 33, Mr James Hen. Johnson Waugh, of H.M.'s Court of Probate.

At his residence, New-road, St. George's East, aged 62, Mr. Edw. John Bath.

Aged 45, Mr. Alex. M. Heath, of the Bank of England.

*Aug. 3.* At his residence, Stoney Royd, near Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 31, Francis W. Rawson, esq., eldest son of the late Stansfield Rawson, esq., of Wasdale-hall, Cumberland.

Aged 68, Thomas Swanwick, esq., M.D., of Macclesfield. He was a magistrate both of the co. of Chester and the borough of Macclesfield.

In Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., Mr. Michael Sawyer, proprietor of the Mansfield Club, and late manager of the Tavistock Hotel.

At Worcester, Eliza, relict of J. H. Jervis, esq., formerly of Moseley, Worcestershire.

At West Derby, Liverpool, aged 31, Eliza, wife of G. L. Fosbery, esq.

At Upper Norwood, Mary, wife of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Francis Stanhope, bart., of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.

At Dover, aged 47, John Shawe Phillips, esq., of Culham-house, Oxford.

At Caldwell, Ayrshire, the seat of her son-in-law, Colonel Mure, after a few hours' illness, Elizabeth, widow of Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., of Blairquhan. Her ladyship, who was second dau. of Sir John Hay, bart., married in 1825 Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., who died in December, 1857.

At Liskeard, Cornwall, aged 70, John Jones, esq. He filled the office of magistrate of that borough for more than 20 years, with the judgment, integrity, and honour for which through life he was so remarkable.

*Aug. 4.* At his residence in London, aged 34, the Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M.P. Mr. Clive was born in the year 1824. He married in 1852

Lady Mary, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bradford; and sat in Parliament for Ludlow from 1852 till 1854, when he was returned for South Salop, of which county he has been one of the representatives ever since. He was appointed a Captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1848, and on the death of his father was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 46, Honor Branscombe, wife of Henry Davy, esq., solicitor.

At Newton Abbot, aged 84, Margaret Louisa, widow of the Rev. Thomas Chilton Lambton Young, formerly Rector of Dodbrooke, Devon.

At her father's, Baron's-hall, Fakenham, Eliza, wife of John Ludgater, esq., and eldest dau. of Edmund Kent, esq.

Allison Allen, wife of J. Castendieck, esq., of Lewisham, Kent, and Saham.

Aged 85, Benjamin Linthorne, esq., of High-hall, near Wimbome, Dorset.

At Hurston, aged 21, Georgina Ellis, wife of Henry Cole, esq.

At his residence, Swancombe, near Dartford, Kent, aged 57, William Edward Russell, esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 30, George May, esq., C.E., second son of the late Henry May, esq., of the Bank of England, Bristol.

At Wollaton Rectory, aged 13, Adolphus Henry, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Willoughby.

*Aug. 5.* In Cambridge-st., Piclico, aged 69, Jane Maria, widow of Lawrence Kortright, esq.

At his residence, the Royals, Thomas, last surviving son of the late Joseph Hassell, esq., banker, Whitechurch.

At Chippenham, of diphtheria, aged 12, Edith, dau. of James Hunt, esq., of Mirzapore, and grand-dau. of James Lys Seager, esq., of South Lambeth.

Aged 76, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Paine, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

At Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, aged 57, Mr. John Drew Salmon, F.L.S., of the Strand.

At Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 72, Mary Ann, widow of Evan Edwards, esq.

*Aug. 6.* Aged 62, Richard Birt Holmes, esq., of St. Winnols, near Devonport.

At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. Thos. William Andrews, Royal London Militia, and late 26th Regt.

Aged 16, Rosalie Anne, second dau. of James Raymond, esq., Hildersham-hall, Cambs.

At his residence, Southernhay, Exeter, aged 77, Samuel Walkey, esq.

At Southsea, Hants, George Hurst, esq., Lieut. R.N., one of the Naval Knights of Windsor.

At Wilsford-hall, near Grantham, aged 65, Charles Parkinson, esq.

*Aug. 7.* At Sancerre Vicarage, Penzance, aged 26, Henry Martyn Collyns, esq., M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford.

In Bryanston-square, aged 88, the Hon. John Kennedy, second son of the 11th Earl of Cassilis.

At his residence, near Clonmel, co. Tipperary, aged 90, the Right Hon. Richard Pennefather, ex-Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland. During his long life he was an honour to the bar, the bench, and his country. In private life he was as much beloved as he was respected by the public at large.

At Woodsome-hall, near Huddersfield, Jane, wife of the Rev. Cutfield Wardrop, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Carter Green, of North Grimston.

In Portman-st., London, the Dowager Lady Blackett, relict of Sir W. Blackett, bart., of Matfen, Northumberland.

At Worcester, aged 57, Catherine Anne, last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Graham Foster Pigott, Abington Pigotts, Cambridgesh., late M.P. for Kinross.

At Bath, aged 47, George Drake Wainwright, esq., late of H.E.I.C.S., and for many years a resident at Mauritius.

At North-ter., Wandsworth, aged 15, Jane,

da. of James Walker, esq., Terrington, near Lynn.

At Wadden, Croydon, aged 34, Joseph Lanfear, esq., jun.

Aged 48, Capt. John Jones, of the late Land Transport Corps.

At Brownston-pk., Edinburgh, Chas. Cobbold, esq., late of Rose-hill, Ipswich.

At Eastfield, Musselburgh, David Forrester, esq., of Newington Academy.

At Kingstown, the Hon. Patrick Fincket, one of the Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy. He was the fourth son of the late Lord Fincket. He was born in 1729, and was called to the bar in 1824. As a lawyer he never held a high position at the bar, his legal knowledge and other attainments being regarded as merely respectable. In private life he was much respected and esteemed. The vacant judgeship in the Bankruptcy Court is worth £2,000 a-year.

Aug. 8. At Lambidge-pl., aged 68, Anne, widow of the Rev. Wm. Williams, formerly Rector of Bishopstow, Wills.

At Cerrigillywydia, near Denbigh, aged 64, Mrs. Williams Edwards.

At Lower Norwood, Surrey, aged 15, Eliza Anne, da. of Commander E. Burstal, R.N.

At Higham, aged 83, David Ballingall, esq.

At Dover, aged 89, Elizabeth Hutchinson, widow of Wm. Hutchinson, Com. R.N.

At Piddletrenthide, Dorset, aged 68, Thomas Bridge, esq.

At Cirencester, aged 85, Anne, da. of the late Robert Croome, esq., of the same place.

At Upper Southwick-st., Hyde-park, Alicia, widow of Langford Kennedy, esq.

Aug. 9. Suddenly, at her residence, Hamilton-house, Southampton, aged 73, Maria Frances, widow of Charles Wyndham, esq., late of Donhead-hall, Wilts., and dau. of the late Sir William Heathcote, bart., of Hursley-park, Hants.

At Fylingdales, near Whitchy, aged 61, Thomas Barry, esq., second surviving son of the late John Barry, esq., of Whitchy.

Aged 71, John Riby, esq., of Boythorpe; also, on the 15th, aged 45, Robt. Goodwill, of Foxholes, a faithful servant and groom to Mr. Riby for upwards of thirty years.

At Poole, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Hooper.

At the Hall, Clapham-common, Mary, relict of William Nicholson, esq.

Aug. 10. In Devonshire-st., Portland-place, aged 79, Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart. He was born at Milford-house, near Salisbury, in 1781, and succeeded his father, the first baronet, in 1810. On leaving the University of Cambridge he was appointed chief supercargo for the East India Company, and was president of the select committee at Canton, and commissioner of embassy to Peking in 1816. In 1828 he was elected member for the borough of St. Michael's, which was extinguished by the Reform Bill. For St. Michael's he sat two years. In 1830 he was returned for Heytesbury. In 1832, after the passing of that measure, he was elected member for South Hants, which he unsuccessfully contended for in 1835 and 1837; and in March, 1838, he was returned for Portsmouth, and sat for that borough fourteen years, namely, till July, 1852, since which time he has not had a seat in Parliament. Sir George was the author of a translation of the penal code of China, and has written several works which are held to be authorities on the subject of our relations with that country. Sir George was never married, and with his death the baronetcy becomes extinct.

At her residence, Glen Heworth, near York, aged 64, Barbara, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Marmaduke Lawson, of Boroughbridge-hall.

At Pentonville, at an advanced age, Mr. Rowland Nash, of the Strand, formerly assistant clerk and solicitor, Bishop's Registry, Diocese of Lincoln.

At Great Malvern, aged 54, Thos. C. Croome, esq., of Calneorss, Gloucestershire.

At Holmhill, Dumfriesshire, aged 96, Miss Clark Douglas.

At Waterford-road, Fulham, Harriet, second da. of the late Capt. Jas. Timbrell, E. I. Naval Service.

Aug. 11. Aged 85, Wm. Cooper, esq., of Sharow, near Ripon.

At Charlwood-st., Fimlins, aged 64, Richard Heathfield, esq.

In Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, aged 38, Leonard Wigg, esq., of the East India Company 43 years. Dora, wife of Frederic E. March, esq.

At Southbury, Suffolk, Elizabeth, wife of George Williams Andrews, esq.

At the residence of John Arthur Worthington, esq., Altrincham, aged 77, Miss Checkley.

At his residence, Cannonbury-park, south, aged 40, Mr. Jas. Escham.

At Montrose-house, Great Malvern, Worcester-shire, Isabel Elizabeth, youngest da. of Sir E. Syngé, bart., and only da. of Anne, Lady Syngé. At Hackney, aged 85, Jane, widow of Lieut. W. Avery, R.N., of Stone Damerel, Devonport.

Aug. 12. At Johnson's-place, Exmouth, aged 71, C. Wheaton, esq.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Josiah Wilson, esq., Louisa, second da. of the late Jas. Collins, esq., of Stamford-hill.

At Worthing, aged 77, Humphry Bowles, esq.

At Peasemore, Berks, aged 62, E. Tuill, esq.

Mary Ann, wife of John Wood, esq., surgeon, of Montague-st., Russell-sq.

Aged 75, Thos. Downward, esq., of Bahafern-park, Denbighshire.

At Great Linford, Bucks, aged 81, Ann, da. of the late Benjamin Cape, esq.

Aug. 13. At Heavitree, aged 28, Frances Mary, wife of W. P. W. Norsworthy, esq., and only da. of the late Geo. Milford, esq., of Exeter.

At Taunton, aged 77, Capt. Wm. Kelly, R.N.

At Southwood, near Bamsgate, aged 72, Sarah, widow of Capt. Boxer, R.N.

At Clifton, aged 42, C. Gardiner Guthrie, esq.

At Bath-cottage, New Hampton, aged 71, Chas. Hustler, sen., late of Broadway, Westminster.

At the Parsonage, Hampstead, aged 28, Frances Ann, eldest da. of the Rev. Thos. Ainger.

Aged 79, Thomas Wright, esq., of Newburgh-house, Brighton.

Aug. 14. At West Bromwich, Staffordshire, after a few hours' illness, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Jas. Spry, incumbent of that parish.

At Wooth-grange, near Bridport, aged 66, C. Lyon, esq., late of Binchester-house, Durham, second son of the Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Heston-house, Durham, and grandson of Thos. Lyon, of Glamis-castle, 8th Earl of Strathmore.

Aged 55, Mary, wife of John Wightman, esq., of York, and only child of the late Wm. Arnett, esq., of Fairland-house, Herefordshire.

In Hertford-st., May-fair, Charlotte, second surviving da. of the late Rev. Thos. Coombe, D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury.

At his residence, at Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 68, Samuel Dunn, esq.

At the residence of his brother, Comm. Inglefield, R.N., Caversham, Reading, on his 25th birthday, Major Inglefield, of disease of the lungs, contracted while on active service in the late Indian campaign.

At his residence, Verney-place, Exeter, aged 42, David Mackintosh, esq., architect.

At Carriek-on-Shannon, aged 36, Capt. Chas. Theophilus Clement, of H.M.'s Ceylon Rifle Regt.

In Harewood-square, aged 63, Anne, widow of Shadworth Hodgson, esq., of Boston, Lincolnsh.

At Furbrook, Hants, Frances Rebecca Thomson, of Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, relict of J. D. Thomson, esq., late of Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, and of Sunoy-bank, Brecknockshire.

In Cunningham-pl., Mary, widow of Samuel Richardson, esq., Dulwich.

At Keynsham-pl., Cheltenham, aged 56, Geo. Schonswar, esq.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Sydney-place, Chas. James Lewis, esq., of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.  
 At her residence, Bath, aged 89, Anne, relict of James Mackenzie, esq., and last surviving dau. of Samuel Poocke, esq., formerly of Adbury-house, Hants.  
 At Harrowgate, aged 84, Mary, wife of Hugh Parker, esq., of Tickhill.  
 Aged 71, Angela, wife of Benjamin Hall, esq., of Buxted-lodge, Sussex.  
 At Cranbrook, Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Samuel Balderston, esq., of Canterbury.  
 In Grosvenor-st., Lady Suffield.  
 At his son's residence, Roehdale, aged 53, Geo. Adamson, esq., of Boston Spa.  
 At his residence, Gloucester-place, Greenwich, aged 69, Mr. Henry Baines, stationer, of Clement's-lane.  
 At Southbrook-house, near Southampton, aged 69, Esther, widow of Wm. Henry Eysbam, esq.  
 Aug. 16. At Mavisbush, Laswade, near Edinburgh, John Dinning, esq.  
 At Hingham, Norfolk, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. Christopher Hodgson, Commandant of the Bombay Artillery, and of Stellenberg, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
 Aug. 17. At Kingston-on-Thames, after a short illness, aged 18, Evelyn Clara, second surviving

dau. of Henry Stephen Ridley, of Vincent-sq., Westminster.  
 At Littlebury, Essex, aged 73, Robert Everitt, esq., late of Spalding, Lincolnshire.  
 At her residence, Green-bank, Chester, Hellin, widow of Wm. Pulford, D.D.  
 At the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, aged 49, Robert Reid, esq.  
 In Edward-st., Portman-sq., aged 67, Miss Wilson.  
 At his residence, Bodlondeb, Conway, aged 75, Henry Denison, esq., late of Liverpool.  
 Aug. 18. Eliza, wife of Henry Belman, esq., of Bungay.  
 At her residence, Oxford-terrace, Holloway, aged 67, Susannah, relict of Nathaniel Davis, of Hutton-house, Cheshunt, Hunts.  
 At her residence, the Terrace, Camberwell, Ann, dau. of the late Benjamin Penny, esq.  
 Aged 67, Wm. Yates, esq., of Church-ct., Clement's-lane, Lombard-st.  
 At Scarbro', aged 60, Eliza, wife of Mr. Wm. Brown, and only dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Hopps, of Red-house, near York.  
 Aug. 19. At Bayswater, Emma, fourth dau. of the late Charles Appleby Hopkins, of Newington, Surrey.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July 23 .	1014	176	169	175	42	1605	855	748	1603
" 30 .	895	151	165	162	40	1419	881	922	1803
August 6 .	812	156	172	154	43	1337	860	858	1718
" 13 .	754	139	202	164	37	1296	907	855	1762

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending August 13. }	49 9	30 3	25 5	35 9	46 3	38 8
	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 3	46 7	36 9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUGUST 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.* — Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, AUGUST 22.	
Mutton .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	4,820
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and lambs .....	27,250
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	270
Lamb .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pigs .....	300

COAL-MARKET, AUGUST 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*  
 TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 9*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 55*s.* 3*d.*



METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24 to August 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	61	69	57	30. 07	fair	9	58	63	53	29. 94	rain
25	61	72	61	30. 11	cloudy	10	58	63	58	29. 96	do. cloudy
26	59	78	66	30. 10	fair	11	61	69	60	29. 99	cloudy
27	67	80	68	30. 05	do. cloudy	12	62	76	62	29. 98	do.
28	60	79	68	30. 07	cldy. fair, cldy.	13	64	77	64	29. 93	fair, cloudy
29	70	74	65	30. 01	rain, cldy. rain.	14	63	70	61	29. 87	do. do.
30	65	73	66	29. 88	do. do.	15	60	66	56	29. 78	rain, cldy. fair
31	70	76	61	29. 67	do. do.	16	60	70	59	29. 99	do fair
A. 1	65	74	63	29. 85	cldy. slight. rn.	17	61	72	64	30. 12	do. cloudy
2	64	72	60	30. 05	fair, rain, cldy.	18	61	70	65	30. 05	do. do.
3	65	76	64	30. 94	cloudy, fair	19	62	79	64	30. 09	cloudy
4	68	72	60	30. 86	hvy. rain, fair	20	60	79	69	30. 06	do. fair, cldy.
5	63	73	57	30. 97	fair	21	61	70	59	30. 20	do. do.
6	63	70	62	30. 05	cldy. alt. sh.	22	60	75	65	30. 24	do. do.
7	70	75	66	29. 96	do.	23	62	78	66	30. 15	do do.
8	69	76	61	29. 85	rn. cly. hy. rn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £,1000.
25	95	95½	95½		221	31 pm.	6 dis.	
26	94½	95½	95½	223	222	31 pm.	6 dis.	
27	94½	95½	95½	221	220½		7 dis.	
28	95½	95½	95½	222	222	28 pm.		
29	95	95½	95½	223		31 pm.	3 dis.	
30	94½	95	95	223		28 pm.	7 dis.	
A. 1	94½	94½	95		220	27 pm.		
2	94½	95½	95	223	221	27 pm.	3 dis.	
3	94½	95½	95½		220	27 pm.		
4	94½	95½	95½	222½	219½	27 pm.		
5	95½	95½	95½	223	219½	30 pm.		
6	95½	95½	95½			27 pm.	3 dis.	
8	95½	95½	95½	223		26 pm.	8 dis.	
9	95½	95½	95½	223				
10	95½	95½	95½	222	221	25 pm.		
11	95½	95½	95½		219	24 pm.		
12	95½	95½	95½	223½		23 pm.	5 dis.	
13	95½	95½	95½			23 pm.		
15	95½	95½	95½	223½		23 pm.	12 dis.	
16	95½	95½	96	224	221	26 pm.	12 dis.	
17	95½	95½	95½			24 pm.	9 dis.	
18	95½	95½	96			26 pm.	11 dis.	
19	95½	96½	96½			23 pm.	8 dis.	
20	95½	96½	96½	223½	219	20 pm.	3 dis.	
22	95½	96½	96	224	217	23 pm.		
23	95½	96	96½	223	219	25 pm.	3 dis.	

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

#### QUEEN CATHERINE'S TOMB.

MR. URBAN,—A few days ago I attended the afternoon service at the Cathedral at Peterborough, and heard Dr. Saunders, the learned Dean, read the lessons for the day. The proper attention of the Verger to the strangers, and the arrangements for public worship, are much to be commended. Directly the Cathedral is entered every thing around you betokens the house of prayer; a stillness and a particular regard to cleanliness and order are observable. The eastern part of the choir is in good taste and simple style for the devotion of the members of the Church of England, and where they can celebrate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the beauty of holiness. The elaborately painted ceiling would have been more in harmony with divine worship had it been of pure white. Figures painted on walls or ceilings are suitable for the pictorial worship of a religious people who pay little regard to the second commandment. The service being ended, some of the people left the choir by the north aisle, and stepped upon the stone which covers the remains of Queen Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII. The words "Queen Catherine" on a small brass plate are nearly obliterated, for the tombstone is so placed that every one who enters the choir from the north aisle must step upon it. Acting, as Queen Catherine did, so important a part in English history, and directly and indirectly being the occasion of our possessing liberty of conscience and freedom from priestly rule and tyranny, her tomb should be had in respect and preserved from degradation. Instead of removing the tomb to Westminster Abbey, as was done with the remains of Mary Queen of Scots, from this Cathedral, the tomb should be placed in the extreme eastern part of the Cathedral, where the tombs of eminent persons are deposited, and such marble erection be raised to her memory, together with a suitable ornamentation and inscription, by a *public subscription*, as the Dean and Chapter may determine. The subject is a national one, and the removal of the tomb will redeem the Church from some degree of odium, which cannot but attach to it so long as the tomb is every day allowed to be publicly degraded. The Dean and

Chapter, as well as the inhabitants of Peterborough, may be supposed to take a more than local interest in the tomb of Queen Catherine, as the church of Peterborough, it is alleged, fared the better at the dissolution of Abbeys, and was turned into a CATHEDRAL, by reason of the remains of the Queen being therein deposited.

I am, &c.

F. G.

*Earsley Cottage.*

### THE ECHO AT CORBY.

MR. URBAN,—In your accurate and excellent account of the Archæological Meeting at Carlisle, and particularly of the very agreeable hospitalities at Corby, (p. 265, col. 2,) you missed the amusing point of the echo to Mr. Howard's hail across the river to the Hermit Cells of Wetheral, "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen." It was to this invitation the echo, (in the Irish fashion of "How d'ye do, Paddy Burke?") "Very well, I thank you!" replied, "I am awake and up," with the cadence "n-*ever* fallen."

I am, &c.

THE ECHO, *audi alteram partem.*

### HOW CAN PAINT BE GOT OFF OAK.

MR. URBAN,—Can you inform me what is the best mode of getting paint off some fine old oak carving? also what is the best method of staining new oak which is of a very light colour, to make it look old and dark, and whether the same process is applicable to deal? I am, &c., F.S.A.

*London, Sept. 15th, 1859.*

### DR. MAGINN'S MISCELLANIES.

MR. URBAN,—In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June, 1859, in the article "Maginn's Miscellanies," an anecdote is related in which a Dr. Barratt is mentioned. The name is incorrectly spelled, as reference in it is made to Dr. Barrett, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. I beg you will have the kindness to correct this mistake, and I hope you will consider me sufficient authority, as I have the honour to be his eldest surviving male relative.—I am, &c.,

E. BARRETT KEARNEY,

Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own.

*Queen's Depot, Kurrachee, Scinde,  
Aug. 15th, 1859.*

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES, WORKS OF ART, AND  
HISTORICAL SCOTTISH RELICS\*.

THIS very handsome volume is a permanent record of probably the most remarkable temporary museum of antiquities that ever was collected for a special occasion; all who had the good fortune to see it were astonished that such a collection could be formed at short notice, and so well arranged, catalogued, and described, and regretted that it was to be kept together for so short a time. The present volume, which has been three years in preparation, answers the purpose in some degree of giving permanent value to the effort then made. It is only justice to the committee of the Archæological Institute to say that there is probably no other set of men in the kingdom who could have so formed and so described such a collection. It required great personal influence and high character to induce the nobility and gentry to allow them to exhibit such rare and valuable curiosities, and great archæological science to classify, arrange, and describe them as is here done. We are forcibly reminded of the observation of the late Lord Northampton, when giving its name to this Society, that it was appropriate because its leading members were really *competent to teach* others, and the main object of the Society was to communicate knowledge, and to stir up people in different parts of the country to understand and appreciate, and therefore take an interest in, the treasures they possess. It was said by rivals and opponents that this was arrogance and conceit, but the volume before us is a proof of the contrary; and if the chief officers of the British Museum, the Directors past and present of the Society of Antiquaries, and the other persons whose names are associated with them, are not competent to teach archæology, where are we to look for teachers? Where can we find names that stand higher in their respective departments than Edward Hawkins for coins and medals, and other branches of archæological science; Albert Way for enamels and all works of ancient art; his worthy successor and follower, Augustus W. Franks,

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\* "Catalogue of Antiquities, Works of Art and Historical Scottish Relics exhibited in the Museum of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland during their Annual Meeting, held in Edinburgh, July, 1856. Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, K.G. Comprising Notices of the Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, collected on that occasion, &c. &c." (Edinburgh: Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co.)

the present Director S. A. : the lamented Fennie for the Anglo-Saxon period, whose admirable lecture in the museum at Edinburgh will long be remembered by all who heard it; Dr. Guest for the earthworks and roads of the ancient Britons, and of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes in Britain; Professor Willis and Mr. J. E. Parker for mediæval architecture; Mr. Hartshorn for castles; Charles Oman for painted glass; Mr. Westwood for illuminated MSS. and books; Mr. C. Newton for classical antiquities? Among living antiquaries it would be impossible to collect another set of men equally competent to teach all branches of archaeology, and we may well be thankful to them for being willing to give their services on these occasions, often at considerable personal inconvenience and expense. It is much to be regretted that the want of mind in the archaeological world has to a great extent neutralised the effect which might have been expected from their services, and has hindered the appearance of many such volumes as the present. We do not mean to undervalue the different local societies; far from it, as social institutions they are most valuable. It is delightful to see two or three hundred people assembled of all ranks, all in good humour with each other, disposed to make themselves agreeable, and put up cheerfully with little annoyances, willing and anxious to learn something about the ways and doings of their common ancestors. But it is unfortunate to see how often they are disappointed in the main object of their assembling together. At the close of the day the usual observation is, "We have had a pleasant sociable meeting, but we have learned nothing." The public on such occasions are as sheep without a shepherd, or, at best, have only blind leaders of the blind. This ought not to be the case; such opportunities should not be thrown away; the secretaries and committees of a local society are bound to provide competent teachers, who can communicate knowledge in an agreeable manner, and if their own body does not supply such teachers, they should apply to the Archaeological Institute, or other competent persons; there is no lack of public lecturers at the present time. But it often happens that an able lecturer has a very small audience; and on the other hand, in the archaeological meetings we often have a large audience and no competent lecturer. If this continues to be the case, the fashion will not last, people will not continue to go where they are continually disappointed.

But we have been wandering a little from the volume before us, though following our ideas suggested by it. We should have said in due form that it is most sumptuously and admirably got up, and does much credit to the liberality of Messrs. Constable and Co. The cause of the delay in the appearance of the volume is thus explained in the prefatory notice:—

"Various causes have conspired to retard the appearance of the present volume, and it may reasonably be expected that its publishers should account for the delay. The work has expanded far beyond the original intention of the editor, and for this its readers will be duly grateful; but much time has also been consumed in preparing the elaborate illustrations with which it is embellished. The publishers avail themselves of this opportunity to express their very grateful sense of the liberality and kindly courtesy of Mr. Albert Way, who has carefully superintended the printing of the Catalogue, and with, while conveying their sincere and merited thanks to other patrons of the work, forgets himself, to whom the volume owes existence."—p. vii.

This is followed by Mr. Way's learned and modest preface, from which we select a few passages:—

"It has not been thought advisable, in the present imperfect state of archaeological classification, to attempt any minute distribution under periods, which have not as yet



been satisfactorily established. For the purposes of convenience the multifarious relics noticed in the following pages have been arranged under the following general heads:—1. Antiquities, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, &c., not connected with Britain. 2. Antiquities of the earlier periods found in North Britain, comprising, with the exception only of such as are of Roman character, all that appear not properly to be classed with mediæval objects. 3. The like, found in England. 4. The like, found in Ireland. 5. Roman and Romano-British antiquities. It should here be remarked, that, for the sake of convenience, objects of heterogeneous material, such as stone, bronze, fictile urns, &c., have frequently been described together, in recording the objects sent by each contributor under the several classes in question, without attempting any more complete and artificial distribution, which would have caused tedious repetition of the exhibitors' names. 6. Mediæval Antiquities, commencing for the most part with those found in North Britain; Highland Relics, and Miscellaneous Objects of Later Periods; Original Documents, Manuscripts, &c.; Seals, Coins, and Medals, including the very valuable description of the large series of Stuart Medals, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Hawkins; Carvings in Ivory, Enamels, and Goldsmiths' Work; series of Clocks and Watches; Paintings, Drawings, Fictile Ware, and Casts; Embroideries and Tapestry, Costume, Ancient Furniture, &c. Lastly, there will be found Portraits and Miscellaneous Objects connected with the memory of the Stuarts; Relics and Portraits, more especially of Mary Queen of Scots, comprising many of the highest interest and authenticity, with Relics of the later members of that royal race, towards whose calamities Scottish hearts have ever kindled with loyal sympathies, which no lapse of time can extinguish."—(*Preface*, p. x.)

The remainder of the preface is on the subject of the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, of which a large number were exhibited in the museum, and several are engraved in this volume. This essay is written with the scrupulous care which distinguishes the writings of Mr. Way, and is extremely interesting, but would hardly be intelligible to our readers without the help of the engravings.

The Catalogue itself is extremely well arranged, and notwithstanding Mr. Way's modest disclaimer, it would be difficult to find a fellow to it, or one conveying so much information in an unpretending manner. The large number of illustrative engravings add greatly to the value of the descriptions. We must pass over the early antiquities, such as flint arrow-heads, stone weapons and tools, torques, necklaces, sepulchral urns, &c., and come at once to those of the mediæval period. Of these the vessels of brass and bronze seem to us the most interesting:—

"A tripod camp-kettle, of mixed metal, found near Clarilaw, Roxburghshire. Diameter at the mouth 5½ inches, height 8½. A tripod pot, and a dish of metal, described as bronze, found at a considerable depth, at Humebyres, near Stitchel, Berwickshire. Also an iron caltrap, found in 'The Campfield' of Sunlaws,



Brass Ewer, inscribed W E W E S . L A V E S , date about 1400.

in Roxburghshire. A dagger, found at Maxwellheugh; and a brass ewer or *gutturium*, supposed to have been discovered in Roxburghshire, and presented to the Kelso Museum by Mr. Douglas of that place. It is remarkable as bearing a bilingual inscription, in Flemish (?) and French, around the mouth, in characters of the fifteenth century, as follows: *prenez water, and prenez leste*—take the water; an invitation resembling that inscribed on a brass ewer here figured [see preceding page], found in Norfolk, *VENEZ LAYRE*. The ewer exhibited differed from this in form, being cylindrical, without feet; it is possibly of Cologne manufacture. Diameter at the mouth 6½ inches, height 6½ inches.”—(p. 65.)

“A two-handed tripod camp-kettle, of bronze, found among a quantity of human bones, in a bank at the east side of Culloden Muir, by a person searching for relics of the conflict in 1745. Height 5½ inches, diameter at the mouth 4 inches. It was stated that the feet were of the unusual length of 18 or 20 inches, two of them remaining entire when the vessel was found, but they were broken off by the finder. This account, however, is very questionable. Numerous vessels of mixed metal, both caldrons and tripod pots, in form not dissimilar to the coffee-pot of recent times, have



been found in North Britain, as also in Northumberland and in other localities, and they have frequently been described as Roman. Several specimens thus designated exist in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, and in other collections: they have been noticed by Dr. Wilson, who evidently felt considerable doubt as regards their Roman origin. Of two specimens here figured, one in perfect state exists in the Antiquaries' Museum, the other, of unusual and ungraceful fashion, is preserved at Dalmahoy-house. Compare also the caldrons and tripod pot figured in Dr. Bruce's 'Roman Wall,' pla. xvi., xvii., p. 434. Of caldrons or camp-kettles one example only appears to have

been noticed with any strong probability of its Roman origin. This is the bronze vessel found at Catterick, Yorkshire, with a considerable deposit of Roman coins, and now in the possession of Sir W. Lawson, Baronet. All the vessels of mixed metal to which these observations refer are cast, not formed of riveted plates.”—(pp. 66, 67.)

“A bronze ewer, in form of a lion, dug up at Polloc. The fore-legs are broken off.



It is mentioned in Dr. Wilson's 'Pre-historic Annals,' p. 556, with a notice of other examples in Great Britain and in Denmark. One of these ewers, resembling that exhibited, with the exception of the singular head of a stag protruding from the breast, is here figured. It was in the collection of the late Mr. C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and is now in the British Museum. Another lion-ewer was in the possession of the late Mr. E. Drummond Hay. Notices of numerous objects of this description are given in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. xvi. p. 280.”—(p. 67.)

We must now pass over "Arms and Armour," of which the readers of this Magazine

have probably had enough of late, and Miscellaneous Relics, Manuscripts, Seals, and make a halt at Coins:—

“An original coining iron or trussel, found in the ruins called King Malcolm's Castle, Dunfermline. The type is that of a great number of coins of Alexander III.,





Enamelled Ciborium, preserved at Kennet.



with whose reign (1249-1292) it commenced, and this trussel has been assigned to that period. The legend is *REX SCOTORVM*. With the exception of the defaced dies of the reign of Anne, in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, it is the only known relic of the ancient Scottish mint. In the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' vol. vii. p. 18, two dies of the reign of Edward III. are figured, the lower one, or standard, bearing the head of the sovereign, and formed with a tang or spike to be fixed in a block of wood. Another pair, for coining shillings of James I., about 1604, was found in Yorkshire, and is figured in 'Journ. Arch. Assoc.,' vol. ii. p. 352. A large number of defaced trussels of the reign of Edward I., II., and III., Henry VII. and Henry VIII., are preserved in the Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster. The mode of coining with the trussel and mallet is curiously illustrated by a sculptured capital at St. Georges de Bocherville, Normandy."—(pp. 96, 97.)



COINER AT WORK.—From the Capital of a Pillar at St. Georges de Bocherville, Normandy.

The medals of the Stuart family are an important feature. Of carvings in ivory and enamels fine specimens were exhibited, and are here described; one of the most remarkable of which is the ciborium of copper gilt, of which we annex the engraving:—

"A ciborium and cover, of copper-gilt, and most elaborately enamelled; one of the finest existing examples of the *champlevé* process, as practised by the enamellers in the twelfth century. Some doubt has been expressed whether the workmanship is to be attributed to the school of Limoges or that of the Rhine. In the details of its execution, in costume, and the general character of the art, this remarkable vessel bears considerable resemblance to the exquisite crosier in the Doucean Museum at Goodrich Court, inscribed, 'Frater Willelmus me fecit,' stated to have been found in the tomb of Ragenfroi, Bishop of Chartres in 941, but evidently a work of a century and a-half later. (Figured in Willemin's *Monumens Inédits*, tom. i. p. 20, and in 'Art Treasures of Manchester Exhibition;' described also in Sir S. Meyrick's Catalogue of the Doucean Museum, *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, February, 1835, p. 198.) The *ciborium* has been traditionally regarded as having belonged to Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, 1056—1092, and it is stated to have been presented by Mary Queen of Scots to her faithful adherent, Sir James Balfour of Burleigh, from whom it has descended to the present possessor, by the marriage of Alexander Bruce of Kennet, in 1714, with Mary Balfour, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Burleigh, and ultimately heiress of her brother Robert, fifth lord. Mr. Joseph Robertson, who has carefully investigated the Royal Inventories of the period, has sought in vain for any trace of this remarkable object among the possessions of the crown. It may, however, possibly have been described in the 'Inventair of the Queene Regentis movablis,' received by Servay de Condé, valet of chamber to the Queen in 1562, under the item of enamelled objects,—'Ane lawer with a cowp and cover of copper ennamailit'. On the bowl, or lower moiety of this vessel, which measures about 6½ inches in diameter, there are six subjects from Old Testament history, introduced as circular medallions, enclosed by stems or branches of foliage, of gilt metal, on which are inscriptions. These branches run

<sup>b</sup> "See 'Inventories of the Royal Wardrobe,' &c., p. 158, edited by T. Thomson. (Edinburgh, 1815)."



into one another, and from them spring richly enamelled scrolls and leaves, filling the spandrels. The enamelled ground of the medallion is apple-green, that of the other parts blue. On the cover are introduced likewise, in similar medallions, six subjects from the history of our Lord, corresponding with the antitypes in the Old Testament series. On the bowl,—1. Abraham circumcises his son Isaac; the patriarch appears with Sarah and an attendant; over the heads are the words, *SARRA · ISAAC · ABRAAM · + PRECESSIT · LAVACRYM · SACRA · CIRCUMCISIO · SACRYM*. 2. Abraham bearing a sword and a lamp; Isaac follows him bearing the wood. *+ LIGNA PVBE GESTAT CRYCIS VNDE TIPVM MANIFESTAT*. 3. The sacrifice of Isaac, who kneels on the altar; Abraham holds him by the hair, and raises his sword, the blade of which is held back by an angel; under him is seen a ram caught in the thicket. A hand appears above issuing from clouds. *ANGELVS · ABRAHAM · ISAAC · + TEMPTANS TEMPTATVS ISAAC ARIES QVE PARATVS*. 4. Samson goes forth from Gaza; on each side of a castle are seen two soldiers, in long hauberks of mail, with kite-shaped shields, and armed with spears; Samson is not in armour. *+ SAMSON DE GAZA CONCLVSVS AB HOSTIVS EXIT*. 5. David rescues a lamb out of the mouth of the bear: over his head is the name *DAVIT*. *+ VRSVS OVEM LEDIT DAVIT IVVAT HVNC QVOQVE CREDIT*. 6. Elijah taken up to heaven; he is represented standing in a square cart with two horses; around his head is a blue *simbus*. Elisha receives the prophet's cloak. *+ IGNEVS · HELIAM · CVREVS LEVAT AD THEORIAM*. *Theoria* in mediæval Latin signifies meditation or contemplation.

“On the cover,—1. The Baptism of our Lord; the water of Jordan, like a mountain, rises to His breast; the figures of Christ and of the Baptist are in lilac-coloured enamel, excepting the faces, which are in gilt metal. An angel stands at one side; the dove is seen above. *+ BAPTIZAT MILES REGEM NOVA GRATIA LEGEM*. 2. Our Lord bearing the cross: in front are two figures mocking Him; three females behind: the figure of Christ is in lilac enamel. *SIC ALAPIS CRYVS PIA DVCTIVS OSTIA IHESVS*. 3. The Crucifixion: the blessed Virgin and St. John stand near the cross. At the top is the name *IHEVS* *+ IN CRYCE MACTATVE PERIT ANGVIS OVIS REVOCATVE*. 4. The Resurrection: the angel is seated on the sepulchre; in front the soldiers lie prostrate; the three Marys approach on one side. *+ SVRGIT DE TVMULO PETRA XPC QVEM PETRA TEXIT*. 5. The harrowing of hell; our Lord bears the cross; Adam and Eve and a demon appear before him. *+ MORS HOMINEM STRAVIT D'S HANC LIGAT HVNC RELIVAVIT*. 6. The Ascension: the upper part of the *simbus* around our Lord's head is concealed by a cloud; on the right appear six apostles, on the left the Virgin Mary and the other six apostles. *+ QVO CAPVT ASCENDO MEA MEMBRA VENITE SEQVENDO*. These medallions have a blue ground. On the cover is a knop, like an apple, surrounded by four enamelled leaves of very elegant design. Inside the cover is a half-length figure of our Lord, with double cross; the face gilt metal. The enamels occurring on this remarkable example are of the following colours:—White, pale blue, lapis lazuli blue, copper-red, purple with yellow spots, apple-green, lilac, used for flesh tints, blue-green, orange-red, amber-yellow, and light yellow.—The lower part of a ciborium of very similar workmanship is preserved in the collection at Warwick Castle. It likewise exhibits six subjects from Old Testament history, accompanied by Latin verses, three of which are identical with those given above. The enamels are unfortunately nearly all destroyed, but have been as brilliant as those on the example here described. An engraving of it may be found in Shaw's ‘Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages,’ from an old drawing by Vertue; and in Mr. Franks' Memoir on Enamel, in ‘Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition.’ A very beautiful enamelled ciborium, thirteenth century, of similar form, is preserved in the collection at the Louvre. It bears the name of the artist, *Alpais*.”—(pp. 122—124.)

Goldsmiths' work is also admirably illustrated. Paintings, drawings, fictile manufactures, embroideries, tapestry, costume, and furniture, all have a share of attention: but we must proceed to the relics of Queen Mary, of which a very curious collection was exhibited, and is here described. Amongst the lot are her hand-bell and cup: their authenticity is thus vouched for:—

“The relics of Mary Queen of Scots, preserved among the heirlooms of the family of

“See De Laborde, *Notice des Emaux du Louvre*, p. 50; and the *Annales Archeologiques*, tom. xiv. p. 5, where it is figured.”



Silver-gilt Hand-bell Height 4½ inches.



Queen Mary's "Caudle Cup." Height 5 inches.

RELICS OF MARY STUART, IN POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY OF BRUCE OF KENNET.

Bruce of Kennet, traditionally regarded as having been given by Mary to her faithful partisan, Sir James Balfour, deputy-governor of Edinburgh Castle under the Earl of Bothwell. He espoused the heiress of Balfour of Burleigh; and these valuable possessions passed, as it is stated, to the family of Bruce, by a marriage with the heiress of the fifth Lord Burleigh. They consist of, 1. The large covered ciborium of copper, richly enamelled, the so-called 'Cup of Malcolm Canmore,' one of the most remarkable examples of the *champlevé* process in the twelfth century. It has been minutely described among enamels. (See p. 328, *ante*.) 2. Mary Stuart's hand-bell of silver-gilt [see preceding page], one of the objects of personal use, doubtless, which garnished the chamber of the captive Queen; it is perhaps the identical *clochette* described in inventories of valuable relics of former state, which she was permitted to retain until the termination of her life at Fotheringhay. It is certain that Mary was accustomed to make use of such a bell, which, in accordance with the fashion of the time, accompanied the *ecritoyre* and furniture of her table. The personal devices found on the bell afford no slight argument in favour of the supposition that it may have been her companion throughout her captivity. In the will made by Mary, when suffering from sickness at Sheffield, in February 1577, she bequeathed to her secretary Nau, by whose hand that document was written, the following objects:—'A Nau, mon grand diamant, ma grande escritoyre d'argent aux bords d'ores, et la clochette de mesme.' In the inventory of jewels and plate, taken, as it is believed, at Chartley, in August 1586, there occur, among 'Joyaulx, vaisselle d'argent, et autres besongnes, au cabinet,' the items, 'Un grand escriptoire d'argent ouvragé, doré par parcelles,' and 'Une clochette d'argent de sus la table de Sa Majesté.' Again, in the inventory of the jewels, plate, &c., in the custody of the servants of the late Queen of Scots, taken at Fotheringhay, February 20, 1586-87, there are found, in the keeping of Elizabeth Curle, 'a candlestick of silver-gilt; a little silver bell; two standishes of silver, the one playn, the other gilt in the edges.' The bell measures about 4 inches in height, the handle included; the diameter at the mouth measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.—(pp. 169, 170.)

"It is remarkable that the number, 43, is the moiety of that occurring with the inscription *IN HOC VINCE* in one of the devices on the external surface of the bell. Both of these mysterious numbers may have been intelligible only through some of the secret ciphers used by Mary Stuart in her correspondence<sup>d</sup>. The figures 43 are possibly allusive to Mary's coronation in 1543, and the figures 86, which accompany the motto around the sacred monogram, may be explained by the date of her death, February 8, 1586; since, according to the old style, the year 1587, in which it has been commonly stated that the execution of Mary occurred, did not commence until March 25. It may deserve consideration, in connexion with the explanation thus proposed, that both the *Impress* engraved on the bell appear to show appearances of later workmanship than the arms and crowned cipher; the device, therefore, with the appropriate motto *in hoc vince*, and the numerals possibly indicating a date, may have been added subsequently to her death.

"3. A covered tankard of agate, with silver mountings and handle, probably of Scottish workmanship, as they bear the plate-mark, an unicorn's head erased. The ornaments on the handle are a lion's head and a rose, both in relief. This interesting relic measures five inches in height. It has sometimes been designated Queen Mary's 'Caudle-cup.' (See woodcut, from a drawing by Mr. G. Scharf, jun.)—A few other objects, of minor interest, preserved at Kennet as associated with the memory of Mary; these consist of silver spoons, and a richly ornamented handle of blood-stone, mounted with gold and exquisitely enamelled, possibly of Italian workmanship. It apparently may have been intended as the handle of a fan of feathers, or some similar appliance which might suitably grace a royal hand. A circular fan of yellow ostrich feathers tipped with red appears in Mary's hand in the portrait attributed to her in the episcopal palace at Gloucester."—(pp. 172, 173.)

A description of the other Stuart relics and of the portraits completes this interesting volume<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> "It is well known that Mary's partisans, or persons with whom she maintained correspondence, were designated by numbers. The despatches seized upon Baillie at Dover, in April 1571, were addressed 40 and 30, conjectured to indicate the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Lumley.—*Turnbull*, 'Letters of Queen Mary,' p. 57."

<sup>e</sup> We have to express our cordial thanks to the Institute and to Messrs. Constable and Co. for the use of the woodcuts we have selected.

STATUTES OF SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE<sup>a</sup>.

THIS is really a noble volume, and one that does credit alike to the scholarship and public spirit of its learned Editor and the typographical capabilities of the Cambridge University Press. Indeed, in so handsome a form is it printed, on such excellent paper, and in so brilliant a type, that we are almost inclined to fear lest (though, no doubt, it will be extensively purchased by Johnian *alumni*, both past and present, by enthusiastic archæologists, and by discriminating antiquarians,) the Editor may fail to meet with such a sale for this, (the First Part only of his contemplated work,) as may cover the great outlay that he evidently must have incurred. As to his *Editorial labours*, they clearly have been to him a *labour of love*; and therefore, any thought of *profit* by the publication of the volume is a consideration, we have little doubt, that has never entered his mind. His College, it is to be hoped, will make it its own especial care that Mr. Mayor is no loser by such an act of public spirit as this.

The volume commences with Baker's "History of the Statutes," extracted from his MS. history of the College—Baker, the nonjuring friend and correspondent of Tom Hearne. From this History we learn that the first code of Statutes for the College was made in 1515 by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, one of the executors of the will of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the foundress. These Statutes (which, according to Baker, are the same in substance with those of Christ's College, a foundation by the same hand) are not given in the present volume. In 1524 they were superseded by a new code, principally borrowed from the Statutes of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; a copy of this second code is preserved in the treasury of St. John's, and they are printed in Mr. Mayor's work.

In 1530, the Bishop, ever thoughtful of the interests of St. John's, gave it a second revised copy, or, in other words, a third code of Statutes; founded, Mr. Mayor tells us, mainly on those given by Bishop Fox to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and by Wolsey to Cardinal College, the present Christ Church. This third code is given in full in the present volume. Sometime after the downfall of Fisher (by a judicial murder), through the agency of the King, to some extent no doubt, and in accordance with the reforming spirit of the times, the Statutes were again revised (1544); by Mr. Cheke, (afterwards Sir John Cheke), Baker supposes. The most material alterations, however, were those made in respect to Bishop Fisher's additions, from his own means, to the original foundation. Beyond the promulgation of these Statutes, we forbear to follow Baker's History; for those of Elizabeth we must await the publication of Mr. Mayor's next volume; which we trust he may receive every encouragement to produce.

To the statutes of 1544 we of necessity confine our notice, and though they seem to be conceived in a somewhat more liberal spirit than those of 1530, yet we must admit that they savour much more strongly of the ex-

<sup>a</sup> "Early Statutes of the College of Saint John the Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge. Now first edited, with Notes, by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of the College." (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)

piring monasticism of the times than of the liberty, almost degenerating into license, which prevails everywhere—in our Universities, even—at the present day. Ninety-nine hundredths of them (even if unrepealed) would at this moment be a complete dead letter at St. John's. A few notices, hastily selected, will at once shew that this is the fact, and will at the same time afford the reader some little insight into the usages that characterized the social life of learned societies in the sixteenth century.

Certain of the students (not only sizars, but pensioners as well) were to serve as waiters in hall; while another was to read the Bible at dinner-time. Whipping with the rod (*castigatio virgis*) is repeatedly mentioned as one of the punishments to be inflicted upon students not of adult age. Certain scholarships were founded, not only for the support of the chapel-clerk, but also of the clock-keeper and the bell-ringer. The Sacrist was to be a fellow of the College, and it was his duty to keep the books, cups, vessels, jewels, and other furniture of the chapel, and to see that upon feast-days the chapel and all the altars were appropriately decked. He was to see, too, that all doors and chests were duly kept closed, and the sacramental wine and wax tapers becomingly provided. The Subsacrist, or chapel-clerk, was to assist the Sacrist at morning-mass and in other parts of the services. A chief ccook and a scullion were also to be retained; a barber, who was each week to clip and shave the master, fellows, scholars, and students; and a laundress, in case a man could not be found suited to perform her duties. In the cause, however, of good morals, no one of the College was to take table or other linen to the laundress's house, but she was to present herself every Monday or Tuesday, at three in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking it away, at the College gate, or such other place as the Master should appoint; and to bring it back again at three o'clock in the afternoon of the Saturday following.

Fines inflicted for absence from the College lectures were to be divided among the lecturers. Whether in hall, chapel, or other places in the College, the fellows and scholars were rigidly prohibited from conversing in any other language than Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, or Greek; except in the case of strangers ignorant of those languages, taking the College accounts, or by special leave of the Master. No one, before the expiration of three years from his M.A. degree, was to go into the town (except to the public schools, colleges, &c.) oftener than twice a-week, unless he should shew sufficient cause within twenty-four hours to the Master or his deputy. Any one who should continue, after two warnings, to frequent a house or company of ill repute, was to be expelled; a similar penalty being inflicted for scaling the College walls or gates. No scholar, except by special leave or in case of great necessity, was to enter any house in the town, on pain of forfeiting one day's commons for each offence. The Master, fellows, and scholars were to be attired in long clerical dress, closed under the chin. The use of arms was strictly forbidden; except of bows and arrows, which were to be used for recreation only. Undergraduates were not to pass the gates without leave of a dean or of the head lecturer, except to sermons, ordinary lectures, sophisms, or other acts; nor to play in the fields or elsewhere, except in parties of three at the least. No fellow or scholar was to keep hounds, ferrets, hawks, or singing-birds, such as thrushes, nightingales, starlings, and blackbirds, within college or without. Fellows and scholars were forbidden to play at cards except in hall at Christmas, or when absent from the University. Dice were absolutely forbidden; and scholars were never to play at any game except for such



small stakes as might be authorized by the Master or President, and the majority of the senior fellows.

No one but the Master was to receive his commons out of hall, except by special leave, and none but the Master, President, steward, treasurers, and deans were to enter the butteries without leave; except the lecturers, when their duties called them there *puniendi gratia*<sup>b</sup>. Strangers were not to pass the night in college without special authorization. No woman, unless "very honest (*honestas*), and of inviolate good name," was to enter any room in the College, unless in case of sickness, or by special leave of the Master or President, as the case might be. When, in honour of God, "his glorious Mother," or some other Saint, a fire was made up in hall, the fellows, scholars, and servants might stay to amuse themselves with singing, and repeating tales and poetry. Singing, dancing, music, and other noisy pastimes were forbidden in chambers. Not more than two fellows were to be compelled to occupy the same chamber; and not more than four scholars. Fellows and scholars upwards of fourteen years of age were to sleep singly, or *not more* than two in a bed. In case of pestilence, the whole College might remove in a body from Cambridge to some other place.

In cases of delinquency on the part of a scholar, the Master or President, and a dean, with the consent of eight seniors, might sentence him to read the Bible at dinner-time, to dine alone in hall on bread and "*potus*" (small drink? alias "small beer"), or on bread and water, or to write and compose in the library or elsewhere "at an hour or hours when he would least wish to do so." The Master might, without the aid of any other members, punish certain trifling offences, such as conversing in English, being unbecomingly attired, or the act of a student sleeping within college out of his own chamber. The commons too of the scholars and students might be stopped by the Master, or President, and one of the deans.

Here, however, we are reminded by our allotted space that we must pause. We have given enough to shew with what sort of information this meritorious volume abounds; and every one who takes an interest in the social and literary history of this country during the sixteenth century, cannot do better than take the earliest opportunity of perusing its pages for himself. Those who have "forgotten their Latin," will find themselves materially assisted by the marginal notes.

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<sup>b</sup> Many of our readers, no doubt, will be able to call to mind the story of John Milton having been flogged, when an undergraduate, at the buttery-hatch of Christ's College.

### AN OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND ITS LATE OCCUPANTS.

A FINE old relic of by-gone times has just completed another stage of its existence. The visitor to Westminster Abbey, just before he enters at the Poets' Corner doorway, passes close to the walls of a sombre-looking and odd-shaped building on his left hand. The remains of its old buttresses and other original stonework mark its undoubted antiquity, which the clumsy matter-of-fact filling up of the windows tries in vain to conceal. Its battlements make it look somewhat of an outwork to a fortress, as though the great monkish citadel had felt weak in that quarter. It is a puzzle; the eye is forced to rest upon it, but cannot solve the enigma of its present appearance. It is the Chapter-house of the famous monastery it adjoins, built more than five centuries and a-half ago; and it is now just about to revert to its former occupiers, and to more legitimate uses than of late. It was for a long period the Commons House of Parliament, and for nearly the last three centuries has been used as a Record-office.

When in a perfect state it must have been one of the most magnificent chambers in the kingdom, worthy of the establishment it belonged to. There are still enough of fine specimens of sculpture, painting, and other decorative works remaining to testify that; but it has been sadly mutilated. A fine central column of shafts of clustered marble now supports a wooden floor, in the place of the beautifully proportioned vaulted roof, and many of its sculptured beauties have suffered greatly. Modern artists, too, have blundered in dealing with some of its features; else why, in the Crystal Palace, do two casts of fine medieval figures display dresses such as angels surely never wore, and be wrongly christened too? They came from the Chapter-house.

But to the Parliament. In early times both houses often deliberated together, the functions of the Commons being then very insignificant compared with later times, and almost restricted to simple expressions of assent or dissent to the measures they were recommended to pass; for the baronage itself was almost as representative as they. To be in the same chamber with a body of such higher privileges and powers as the barons were, was found inconvenient to both, and in the Westminster Parliaments of the reign of Edward III. the Lords met in the Royal Palace, and the Commons in the Chapter-house. Here they were settled, for in the year 1346 the building was called "their wonted place of meeting." But nearly a century previous, before the "Lower" house existed, the Parliament had met there;—no place could be more convenient. The grounds of the King and the Abbey adjoined, (they still dig up monkish skeletons in the roadway of Poets' Corner,) and the supposed agreement that the King should keep it in repair on account of using it for his "faithful Commons" is a very probable one. Other chapter-houses were occasionally occupied for the same purpose. Parliaments were then called at royal caprice, or for special purposes, and in localities suiting the King's convenience, or that of the chief business in hand. From early in the reign of Edward III. to that of Edward VI., our building was the meeting-place of the Commons at Westminster. Though the Parliaments of Henry VIII. were notoriously yielding and cringing, even as Parliaments then went, the importance of the representative portion and its effect on the polity of the country had pro-

gressed immensely since the Chapter-house of Westminster was first occupied by it. Its power over the purse-strings of the nation rendered this a matter of course. The freedom of debate on "supply" nights now-a-days is merely the old custom, when in return for every tallage demanded, any grievance might be brought forward, and in time remedied. And many a tallage was there demanded for the great French wars, which nearly all the English sovereigns then engaged in if he had not a civil one to wage.

The mural paintings in the Chapter-house must at one time have been very remarkable. A rhyming chronicler of the fifteenth century speaks of a richly decorated mansion, as "like a Parliament House y-painted about," (referring doubtless to this building); but the paintings had connection with its religious purpose rather than any other. The Reformation brought a heavy cloud over all the ecclesiastical structures in the country, often something worse. Westminster Abbey itself escaped pretty free; the Chapter-house was untouched, but was severed from its parent. Henry VIII. would have a Bishop of Westminster, and he had one, but only one. The Chapter-house appears to have been unused for religious purposes, for the royal hand was on it. The Commons continued to occupy it till Edward VI. gave them the chapel of St. Stephen's; but it was now to enter on a different course of existence.

It had been built for the deliberations of the grave and reverend fathers of the Church, and it had been used for those of the "collective wisdom" of the country; it was only a slight change that should consign to its safe keeping the records of those deliberations. Before the great changes of the Reformation were brought about, we can imagine how anxiously and warmly was discussed in that very chamber—by the two bodies which met there—the proposition of the great favourite of King Harry. His design for self-glorification, that of building colleges, to be christened after himself, and endowed out of the lands of the poorer monasteries, shewed that in principle it was only necessary to find or make out a case against all such foundations. The *sin* of dissolution must be slight, if so good a champion of the Church could commence the work. It was done; the general dissolution came. And in the course of time all the immense mass of papers and letters, the official and officious reports and scandalous tales that the dissolution gave rise to, and that came into the royal hands, was consigned to the safe keeping of the Chapter-house. Along with them also came the private and tell-tale papers of the great disgraced one himself; a significant revenge.

The building was made the storehouse of the royal treasuries. A strange collection of things valuable, curious, and useful had been kept in those treasuries. They were the secret prison-houses and store-houses of the sovereign, and of the great State officials. When Scotland was overrun by Edward I., he brought away all their national records he could lay hands on, and put them in his "treasury." Had he not wished to confer additional *prestige* on the coronation-chair, the renowned stone of Scone would have been deposited in the treasury, and thence have been sent to the Chapter-house. This was the fate of the famous Black or Holy-rod, which was a sacred standard; and the cross of St. Neot's, which was a shrine on which the Scotch nobles had so lightly sworn allegiance. Perhaps there is no accounting for those things, or no occasion to try to do so, but the effect of well-attested relics, false or real, is enormous, and always has been and will be. Could the iron crown of Hungary have been but lately presented to the people's eyes by a popular leader, the House of Hapsburg



would have shaken even more than it did. So conquerors have ever tried to remove such objects from the popular gaze, and in England they were placed in the royal treasury. Here, too, were deposited the royal crowns, plate, and jewels, the vestments for coronation, sacred cloths of various kinds, the sacred pointless sword of mercy "curtana," the dagger which wounded Edward I. at Acre, many charmed gems, a sceptre called the Rod of Moses, and the records. By far the greater part of the precious articles found their way to other custodies; all the records came to the Chapter-house, or should have come there.

The old modes of depositing documents in the ancient treasury were quite specimens of picture writing. The chests or coffers were painted with characters or marks that at once shewed to what the contents must relate. The figure of an ancient Briton in the costume of his country, one foot shod and the other bare, outside an old box, could leave no doubt that Welsh documents were kept there; of a hand-in-hand, that treaties of marriages were its contents; of a man with a Lochaber axe, that Scotland was represented; while three united herrings signified Yarmouth. Numerous such illustrative instances occur, shewing that the sense of sight and the popular ideas upon various subjects were always appealed to, and also what those ideas were. Quaint and singular in the eyes of us moderns were the boxes or other inclosures used for the valued contents of the treasury. They bore names, too, that sound odd in our ears; twig or cane baskets are called "hanapers of twyggys;" and these with "pouches," "forcers," sometimes iron-bound, "coffers," "coffins," and other varieties of chests, were used. All were well-made and strong.—"contracts and samples" in such things were unknown; many were richly ornamented, and some of the few that remain have quite a handsome look even now. And imagination might conjure up many a grand picture in speculating on the groups and anxious crowds that were once assembled for the display of some precious relic or jewel, or important historic evidence committed to their safe keeping. A fine oblong box, still existing, is traditionally known as "Robert Bruce's Coffin," which vulgar error would consider to be the last depository of the remains of the great Scottish hero; it was, however, only the chest in which were kept the documents relating to his far less fortunate successor's ransom. Another "remanet," perhaps a century earlier in date, is a stout oaken-box, rather more than a foot broad and nearly square, the faces and top of which are still ornamented with delicate rods of iron placed close together, and shaped in the graceful form of the early *fleur-de-lys*; a very handsome pattern for a jewel-case for the nineteenth century, bequeathed by the thirteenth,—unfortunately empty. In a very formal solemn manner all documents were received and given out of the treasury. Deeds almost as lengthy and precise as those they referred to were drawn up, if officer passed to officer even a part of his charge for a time. The king had then three treasuries at Westminster, one in the Abbey cloisters and the others in outlying parts of his palace, connected with the Exchequer. That branch of the executive was then the most important of all, and its officers were the greatest in the kingdom. So the keeping of the royal secrets and secret stores was committed to no mean hands.

From time to time the collection of documents grew in the old Parliament-house. But although their "digesting and sorting" was paid for in James I.'s time, the results of such labours seem to have been very small. The time had not come for an examination of the records of the dissolved monasteries, or of the *morale* of the Reformation, and those who professed to write

history did it as the old chroniclers had done, out of their own heads, which they had not taken much pains to fill. In earlier times England was a great continental power; so great that these little islands were considered rather as the limbs than the trunk of the body. Of course it then entered largely into the diplomacy of the period, and all the treaties in which it was interested were kept by the sovereign in his treasury. They were quite personal matters between the crowned heads who were parties to them. To the Chapter-house all these records came, and they still exist from the time of Henry I. till the State Paper Office took the later portion. There are many blanks in the collection; even the world-known Treaty of the Field of the Cloth of Gold does not exist; though a treaty with Francis I., which that king caused to be executed in the most perfect manner, and sealed with a specimen of goldsmith's work that is a wonder, has sometimes been spoken of in its place. It is simply seven years later. When people began to think that perhaps the contents of these ancient *fœdera* and similar documents, might be of value to others besides their actual custodians, it was decided to print them, and the historiographer of William III. and Queen Anne began the task. But he was most jealously fenced round lest the precious documents should sustain any injury, or be lost in the process of transcription. And in the vestibule of our old Parliament-house Thomas Rymer sat and worked for many a long year under such restrictions as these; restrictions not now imposed on the would-be author at the Museum or Public Record Office.

"On Wednesday 11 July 1694 Mr. Lowndes one of the clerks in the Treasury Chamber delivered to me John Lowe a Deputy Chamberlain in the Tally Court a writ out of Chancery directed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Chamberlains for delivering records to Tho<sup>s</sup>. Rymer Esq<sup>r</sup>., their Ma<sup>ties</sup> historiographer to be copied by him dated 1 June 1694, and told Mr. Rymer, Mr. Le Neve (my fellow Deputy Chamberlain) and me that the Lords would have that writ executed upon the restrictions following, viz— that M<sup>r</sup>. R. should carry no records out of the Treasury, but a place be separated by boards doors and locks from other parts of the Treasury in which place no records should be left, and that we were to deliver to M<sup>r</sup>. R. so many records only and no more at a time (and that by Indenture) than he could get copied in that separated place in a weeks time and to deliver him no more till these be returned—to which all agreed—and that the place to be at the entrance and going into the Chapter House in the Abbey before we come into the round building."

Although such precautions were taken in the matter of transcription, the documents themselves were not well looked after; many have entirely perished since they were printed by Rymer. The interests of the country would not now perhaps be very practically affected by the solution of all the historic doubts and difficulties that time and some things worse have given us to solve, but it was at least undignified for a great nation to affect indifference about them. It does not do so now, but it did once, and that not very long since.

The original "Magna Charta" of King John may be seen at the Museum all charred and crumpled by the fire at the Cotton Library in 1731. That library was then in Deans'-yard, Westminster, and if the fire nearly destroyed the great charter, it frightened some of the treasury officers so much that our Parliament-house was turned to account to its fullest extent soon afterwards. There had long been valuable documents accumulating round about the kitchens, and even in the cellars of the palace over the way; the "treasuries," too, were crowded; so all were turned over pell-mell to the great octagon, which was fitted up for them pretty much as it now appears. A few years afterwards some of the prebends of the



Abbey feared that the roof or walls of the Chapter-house would fall, and to repair them the fine graceful roof was removed.

Domesday Book, the Conqueror's survey of his conquest, came then. Much has been written of Domesday, but it contains a never-failing store, and more may in times to come be written about it than has been yet.

An article, or essay, might be written upon a line of an important telegram conveying some new, perhaps unexpected, fact. How the report of the armistice in the late war set every one thinking, and so many writing about its causes and results. Sudden as it was, the peace itself was more sudden still, and every one thought and wrote still more about that. Domesday Book is a series of stereotyped telegrams lighting up the great unknown history of England in the eleventh century. An argument of importance may be founded upon the extension of one contracted word in it. The facts it records are most important, and they are expressed in the most concise and clear terms. But its plain and circumstantial facts are often enlivened by the chance introduction of others of a most curious kind. One sentence in it corrects all other accounts of the Conqueror's family, and gives him a daughter named nowhere else. As a register it is invaluable, and at the same time it has many notices of interesting customs and manners. A mill named in Domesday was tithe free, so the book must have had no slight effect in producing the proverbial jollity of country millers. No historian of England omits to notice the Domesday Book, and many a one has plumed himself on the originality or extent of the deductions he has made from it. It is the real starting-place of all topographers and county historians, as the family pedigree is to the biographer. It is a more comprehensive return than any "blue book" ever "ordered to be printed," and there is no suspicion of its statements having been "garbled," or its accounts "cooked." The best etymology of its name, "The book of final appeal," is its best description. No other country in the world possesses such an account of itself. Imagine, if you can, what would be the state of our knowledge of ancient England if Domesday did not exist.

A fee of six pounds used once to be demanded for its production in a cause; a fee made intentionally prohibitory. And not the least marvellous thing about Domesday Book is its beautiful execution as a manuscript and its perfect condition. On its being opened the eye is caught by a mark of emphasis which is peculiar to it; the most important names having a red line run through them, as we now underline a word to draw attention to it. No hand is allowed to be placed on its pages.

In early times Domesday Book always accompanied the sovereign; it was essential to the execution of justice. From the time of Richard I. it was deposited in the royal treasury in an iron-bound chest secured with three distinct keys; it then passed over to the Treasury's treasury; a few weeks ago it was conveyed in a hack-cab to the first national Record Office. A fine old oaken iron-bound chest, which came from the same ancient Treasury, and in which it is very probable the Domesday Book was originally kept, has been brought with it, and would in its new quarters be its most fitting and secure place of deposit. It might form the subject of a terrible drama. Colman's "Iron Chest," that held the family valuables and the secret evidence of Mortimer's crime, was a trifle to it, and if the heroine of the "Mistletoe Bough" could have raised the lid (which she could not), her escape from it was hopeless.

No more complete epitome of the vast social differences of ancient and

modern times could be written than one founded upon a series of documents once kept entirely in our old Parliament-house. They are the proceedings of the Court of Wards, from among whose officers the author of the "Curiosities of Literature" took his type of hard-heartedness and avarice, which his position as auditor enabled him fully to act upon. Those proceedings display completely the gross hardships and grinding severities of the feudal system carried to the most extreme refinement that the sharp legal wits of the seventeenth century could devise. But the screw received a turn too much even then; and the feelings of the landed gentry were as much outraged and their pockets punished by the operations of the Court of Wards, as all principles of justice were offended by those of the Court of Star-chamber. When the noble roof of the Chapter-house was removed in 1741, a large chamber, the whole span of the building, was erected in its place, and all round its walls were ranged the Star-chamber documents, and the room was called by the name of the Court. But the ill name fairly earned by the Court of Star-chamber could not attach to it in its earliest years, for justice and equity were done by it. The mischief was that it presented a ready and most dangerous tool to unscrupulous hands, and they used it. There was another court then existing, whose proceedings, lately all in our Parliament-house, are full of curious and minute personal details. The Court of Requests was appealed to on all kinds of subjects where common law was not said to be involved, and for a century and a-half was largely used by the great middle class of the country from whom so many of our present aristocracy have sprung, and which gave to the world the Puritan Fathers and the early settlers of America, and the celebrities of the eighteenth century. Depend upon it, there is much interesting matter affecting England's worthies here locked up.

An important portion of the contents of the king's Treasury was the collection of papal bulls. To catholic England the author of those missives, "servant of the servants of God" though he styled himself, was indeed a powerful sovereign, as he was to all the then world; and he made his faithful children here feel his sway effectually. Many were the appeals to Rome upon the numerous disputes between clergy and friars of all sorts, and the right to tithes, or tolls, or plots of land so called in question, was settled by the papal authority alone.

The word "bull" so applied, is a curious fact in natural history, an instance of the way in which the value of a word may grow. Among the ancient Romans it was simply a child's toy, or ornament hung round the young patrician's neck, signifying a "bubble" of water, which it was thought to be like. When the metal seal was used by the early popes, its resemblance to the ancient toy was seen, and so it was christened; but it was not used exclusively by them, a few sovereign princes, and some orders of knighthood used the leaden and other "bullæ" also for seals. A solid golden "bulla" seal used by the father of the devoted wife of Edward the First, the beautiful Eleanor of Castile, is still among the valuables of the Treasury. But the word itself was Romish property, and at last was only used by the popes, and then applied to the significant and important documents they used. Like many other of the Treasury collections, the "bulls" have diminished very much in number. The style in which they are written is laden with sonorous sentences and involved periods. One of the more modern specimens lately kept in our Parliament-house, was the significant "bull" by which Clement the Seventh confirmed to our Henry the Eighth the title which is yet so prominently borne by our sovereigns—not exactly in the sense in which it was granted. There is no distinct

papal authority to shew that Leo the Tenth actually conferred the proud title, but its confirmation by his successor was blazoned forth with all the pomp that could be commanded, and a solid golden "bull" specially carved and worked, authenticated the important missive.

Several "wills" of our sovereigns were transferred from the Treasury to our Parliament-house. That of Henry the Eighth is the most curious in every respect. It commences with a finely-written preamble, somewhat inconsistent with the known life of that prince; the authenticity of the royal signature has been warmly contested for Reformation purposes, and one of its clauses shews that its draughtsman had instructions not to omit the possibility that his sovereign, though then fast sinking under mortal disease, might yet take to himself a *seventh* wife.

Look at the elaborately executed indenture between Henry the Seventh and the rich abbot of the neighbouring monastery. It is bound in the richest and softest Utrecht velvet, even now as rich and as soft as when it left the loom, and from it hang in odd disorder a number of rattling silver cases holding the seals of the parties to the deed. Open it and see what a blaze of colour the somewhat coarse style of illumination of the period displays. It recites and specifies in solemn detail the religious services to be performed for the repose of the soul of the gloomy king. Other heads of religious houses and corporate bodies joined in the deed to ensure its execution, and all covenanted to perform the sad tale of prayers and dirges "while this world shall endure." It did not endure half a century. To this document we owe that beautiful specimen of architecture, Henry the Seventh's chapel, but the King's son himself destroyed the means of carrying out his father's deed.

What matter for reflection is there not in inspecting these old stores of bigotry and ignorance, as we now judge them to be; of devotional sanctity, skill, and power, as they were then regarded!

It would require a skilled head long used to such abstruse matters fully to appreciate the large and very varied collection of ancient seals that our Parliament-house once held. But even an ordinary sight-seer could not fail to be struck with the beauty and perfect state of many, omitting all considerations of time and circumstance. These considerations will present themselves forcibly when one sees the set of grand and quaint seals attached by the monastic houses to their declaration of acknowledgment of Henry the Eighth's supremacy—a bowing of the head to the executioner. So, too, at seeing the spirited letter addressed by our nobles in parliament assembled, to Pope Boniface the Eighth, when he so impudently claimed the right of disposing of the crown of Scotland. Our Edward the First was not to be lightly dealt with, and his nobility were firmly attached to him, so they wrote an indignant answer to the Pope, and affirmed it with their seals. These seals are fine specimens of the old baronial seals, and in many instances are the only early ones of the family remaining. And there are some small personal seals that are wonders of lightness, skill, and perfect preservation. The officers of the royal household had not then always ready money at hand for the purchase of articles, so the Keepers of the Wardrobe gave their notes of hand, called "debentures," for the debts. And on these bills for goods supplied to the wife of Edward the Second in the form known as "appliqué," are impressed the seals of the officer, thinner in their back-ground than a wafer, most sharply and finely carved; each letter and edge as clear as if the seal was just lifted from it, bright as vermilion, and without a crack or flaw.



Only a very few of the occupants of our Parliament-house could be here specified; if we have named the principal of the generals or chief officers, be assured there was a host of baser kind encamped within the place,—long dreary and weary coils and folios of paper and parchment which legal necessity or the possibility of their being useful cause to be preserved. And a long and weary task has it been to attend to the arrangement and “digesting” of this assembly, in which much money and some ill-feelings have been spent, for dustiness and mustiness are proverbially irritating. Fifty years ago a grand setting in order of the contents of our Parliament-house took place, but still a large residuum existed, from which some very curious and valuable documents have been disintombed since then. Of these, we must just mention a long roll of letters from the unfortunate Edward II., when Prince of Wales, and another roll giving the first evidence of an embassy sent by King Edward I. to procure the good offices of an Emperor of Tartary previous to another crusade. This roll gives a regular itinerary inland, from Trebizond, through the city which gave name to the celebrated Euxine fortress, Sevastopol on the Phasis, to places whose names could not be understood or expressed, for they are spoken of as “certain towns” of the Tartars.

And now our old Parliament-house is again closed. It has long seen the end of the system of ecclesiastical polity for the administration of which it was built; it has seen grow up within a stone's throw of it, an almost omnipotent House of Representatives, founded on the rude assembly it so long sheltered; and lastly, within these few weeks it has seen all its really valuable and useful records and treasures removed to the building where they complete the collection of public muniments. Its doors are shut; the hole made in its ancient walls for the baser purposes it has served, is closed—let us hope for ever. But it is not quite empty; it is still a sort of store-house, waiting only for the time when the Abbey itself will claim its own again, and be able to devote and apply to reformed and improved uses this fine relic of its early grandeur and evidence of its ancient state.

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#### LIVES OF HENRY THE FIFTH<sup>a</sup>.

THERE is a certain good old Saxon proverb that says “Many littles make a mickle;” its truthfulness could hardly have been better illustrated than in the present volume. Viewed individually, the items of which it is composed are brief and unpretending, and, in two instances at least, would hardly perhaps have been worth committing, separately, to print. Taken collectively, on the other hand, they are of no inconsiderable value in an historical, as well as antiquarian, point of view. They do not present many hitherto unknown historical facts relative to our Fifth Henry, it is true; but they are valuable in shewing, from the very different aspects in which the alleged merits of that sovereign are regarded, that, so far from our being able to form an accurate estimate of his mind and character at the pre-

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<sup>a</sup> “Memorials of Henry the Fifth, King of England. 1. *Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno Auctore.* 2. *Versus Rhythmici in Laudem Regis Henrici Quinti.* 3. *Elmhams Liber Metricus de Henrico Quinto.* Edited by Charles Augustus Cole, of the Public Record Office. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.” (London: Longmans, 1858.)

sent day, these were questions upon which unanimity by no means prevailed among the learned within the first century and a quarter after his death.

The contemporary chroniclers of this country—mostly members of the priesthood, it must be borne in mind—have in general passed their highest encomiums upon this monarch, as the stalwart champion, in opposition to Lollardism, of the Romish faith; and further, as a chosen instrument, in the hands of Providence, for the signal punishment of our hereditary foes, the wicked and perfidious French. The uneducated classes, throughout the same period, chiefly remembered him, no doubt, through the traditions of their forefathers, as nothing more than the valiant captain who had fought the hated Frenchmen at vast odds, and had led their ancestors to a glorious victory. In the present volume, again, we find an accomplished writer, little more than a century after his death, making his complaint that the praises of King Henry were now waxing old; asserting that it had now become his duty to vindicate his memory from oblivion and silence, and accordingly setting him before his readers, almost wholly, in the novel light of a well-read scholar and a reasoning philosopher. In this peculiar point of view we find Shakspeare, too, (as noted in the passage from "Henry V.," remarked upon in the sequel,) putting him prominently forward; though in the same play his alleged merits as a theologian and a rhetorician are wholly eclipsed in the sequel by his prowess as a conqueror, and the little less than inspired leader of his countrymen to an unhopèd-for victory. It is solely from Shakspeare's pen, beyond a doubt, and from his glorious description of the scenes of Agincourt, that down to the present day ninety-nine men out of a hundred have learned to form their appreciation of Henry's actions and character.

To view the matter in a less fanciful light, however;—that Henry was possessed of personal courage is a thing that cannot be gainsaid, and that he was possessed of a rude eloquence is not unlikely; that he was a man of strong intellect is improbable; that he, remotely even, merited the name of a scholar or of a philosopher, seems doubtful, and his claims to be considered a great general rest upon but a somewhat slight foundation. What seems much more certain is, that he was an unreflecting enthusiast, whose fanaticism reduced him to the status of little better than a puppet in the hands of an unscrupulous priesthood; advisers who, in return for his sanction, and, indeed, encouragement, of their bloodthirsty persecution of the Lollards, prompted him to the prosecution, with fire and blood, of his really groundless claims to the crown of France. He in his conscience believed himself, no doubt, to be an instrument in the hands of the Almighty; and we are none the less inclined to think so, as this belief, dangerous as such a persuasion must ever be, can be the only justification for his rash, wanton, and aimless march, in the face of the French legions, through Normandy and Picardy. In so doing, he gratified a thirst for vengeance to some extent, it is true, and he had the poor satisfaction of laying waste with fire and sword sundry defenceless towns and villages: but had he been in full possession of his reasoning powers, he never could have hoped for ultimate success, or even for the safe arrival at Calais of a tithe of his diminutive force; and this, too, would appear, upon one occasion at least, to have flashed across his mind, as, according to some accounts, in the midst of his march he was by no means indisposed to make terms with the hitherto despised French for the safe retreat of his troops. The victory of Agincourt, in fine, owing as much, no doubt, to English courage as to the valour of despair, and still more to the bad generalship and divided counsels of the French, was a miraculous success



that no sane man could ever have calculated upon; a success, too, as wanton and unholy as it was marvellous, for while it converted peaceful homesteads into reeking shambles, and so momentarily gratified a misplaced ambition and a bloodthirsty caprice, it was wholly barren of beneficial results, and only served to intensify those national hatreds that had been inspired by our continuous warfares upon French soil in the days of our first Edwards.—To turn, however, to the *Lives* of this sovereign, which the munificence of government has recently disinterred from the dust of our national libraries, as additional material for the historian or historians who one day, it is to be hoped, will take in hand really to write the past history of this country.

The first of these works has for title, *Henrici Quinti, Illustrissimi Anglorum Regis, Historia*, and the dedication of it, to [George] Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, bears the signature, "Robertus Redmayne." Who this Robert Redmayne, or Redman, was, Mr. Cole informs us in his Preface, is now unknown: he suggests, however, (and not without fair reason, as a strong vein of Protestantism pervades the work,) that he may have been identical with the Robert Redman who printed the *Primer* in English, in the year 1537, which Cranmer notices in writing to Cromwell,—“I have oversene the Prymer which you sent me,” &c. (*State Papers*, Henry VIII., vol. i. p. 559.) It seems by no means improbable, too, as in the Dedication there are certain indications that he was of northern extraction, that the writer was of the same family as John Redman, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards the first Master of Trinity College in that University; a member of a Yorkshire family, and a staunch supporter of the Protestant cause; so much so, in fact, that, as Messrs. Cooper inform us (*Ath. Cantab.*, i. 542):—

“Upon his dying bed he expressed his belief that purgatory, the sacrifice of the mass, and transubstantiation, were groundless and ungodly; that man is not justified by good works, but by lively faith in Jesus Christ; that good works are not without their reward, yet do not merit the kingdom of heaven, which is the gift of God.”

There is only one known manuscript of this work, preserved in the Gale Collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The hand in which it is written appears to be that of the close of the sixteenth century, and we have abundant proof that it is not the original MS. in the fact that in one place there is to be found “a most unhappy hiatus,” which has torn away almost the very vitals of the narrative. For, at this point, in the very middle of the siege of Harfleur, we are transported to the field of Agincourt; the termination of the siege, and the eventful march through Picardy, being left wholly unnoticed. There is no break in the page, no leaf or leaves omitted; the scribe was evidently copying from a defective manuscript, but mechanically wrote on without the deficiency attracting his notice. We may safely conclude, therefore, not only that it was not the author's original manuscript, but that it never passed even beneath his eye. With the view of affording the reader a general insight into the character of Redmayne's work, we cannot do better, perhaps, than borrow a few extracts from the able analysis given in the Editor's preface:—

“In the first of these *Lives*, Henry is placed before us in hardly any other capacity than that of a scholar and philosopher; his deeds, whether in politics or in warfare, being treated as merely supplemental and ancillary to the enunciation of what we might term ‘wise saws and ancient instances,’ in Shakspearian phrase; in fact, as almost wholly subservient to the writer's evident purpose of setting him forth in those lights, and of shewing how a prince, naturally of virtuous tendencies, none the less commendable, perhaps, from their having been temporarily obscured or interrupted, had nobly profited by the lessons bequeathed by the lives and actions of the sages and heroes of

antiquity. . . . From a cursory examination of Redmayne's work, it is not difficult to perceive that, for his day, he was a singularly well-read and accomplished scholar; while at the same time indications may be observed in several pages of his work, that, like his noble patron, he was an ardent supporter of the then dawning Protestant cause. To his scholarship, his composition, soaring at times to elegance almost, his comparatively pure use of the Latin tongue, and his evident acquaintance with the poets and philosophers of antiquity, bear abundant testimony; and in proof of his religious convictions, even his veneration for the memory of Henry, who, according to contemporary writers, was an ardent persecutor of the forerunners of Protestantism, will not permit him to conceal his sympathy with the outspoken but eccentric Oldcastle, and his abhorrence of the tenets of the Church of Rome. Indeed it would almost appear, though the position perhaps could not be seriously maintained, that he had entered upon this compilation as a trial of his scholastic strength, and that he had proposed to himself, as his main object, to shew the possibility of a persecutor and a bigot being possessed of the most transcendent virtues and acquirements, and to ascertain how far a Protestant might with success claim a share in lavishing upon Henry those praises which had till then been wholly said or sung by historians, who recognised in him an enthusiastic and successful champion of the Roman faith. It is owing, probably, as much to the writer's Protestant predilections as to his evident veneration for the sages, heroes, and authors of antiquity, that he views the royal subject of his narrative less as a supporter of the Papal Church than as the learned scholar, the reasoning philosopher, and the wary politician."

It is seldom that we have seen brought together in so limited a space, (Burton's "Anatomy," of course, always excepted,)—whether altogether appropriately or not seems never to have suggested itself to the writer's consideration,—so large an amount of allusions to the writers, sages, heroes, and tyrants of antiquity. On this point, also, we place before our readers a portion of the Editor's remarks. They do not admit of being improved upon, and we can safely say that, in running over the narrative, we have verified them to the letter:—

"In addition to citing Plato, Cicero, and Varro as authorities, he quotes in his Dedication Caesar's laconic despatch to the Senate on the occasion of his victory over Pharnaces. After borrowing from Cicero the remark that 'to restrain anger and to be moderate in victory, *natura insolens est et superba*,' at the opening of his narrative he likens the conduct of Henry to that of Themistocles, a personage to whom, with all deference to the writer's enthusiasm, Henry was in every respect immeasurably inferior. When the life and manners of a sensualist are to be held up to reprobation, the almost mythic Sardanapalus is cited as an example. The expression, '*hinc lacrymæ*,' in p. 18, is evidently derived from the well-known '*hinc illæ lacrymæ*' of Horace; while Oldcastle's speech, in pp. 19—21, whether really based on fact, or wholly a work of the imagination, teems with references to the philosophers and writers of ancient times, to Socrates and Cicero, to Simonides, Euripides, Plutarch, and, most far-fetched of all, that most lacrymose of philosophers, Hegesias of Cyrene. The 'Axiochus' of Plato is adduced in proof that death has no real terrors; the quotation of the line, '*Stulte, quid est somnus gelidæ nisi mortis imago?*' shews that Sir John Oldcastle (or rather, perhaps, the person who imagined the speech for him,) could find a few moments in his hours of Stoicism to devote to the 'Amores' of Ovid; and the fragments of Epicharmus are drawn upon for a dictum in support of the position that a life well spent does not of necessity imply a long one. The words, too, in p. 20, in reference to sleep, '*Reparet vires, fessaque membra levet*,' are an adaptation from Ovid. Archbishop Chicheley, though perhaps he was too downright and too practical a man, when he had his grand object in view,—and that object the maintenance intact of the supremacy and the possessions of his Church,—to waste time and eloquence upon the dead-and-gone sages of antiquity, cannot forbear beginning his address (p. 25) with the '*Vetera eruditorum monumenta*,' which '*memoria mihi repenti multa occurrunt*,' though there he leaves them. The Duke of Exeter, again, occupies about one-fourth of his speech (pp. 28—30), with a picture of the Romans sallying from the Capitol against the Gauls; while in that of Bouratier, Archbishop of Bourges (pp. 32, 33), the instability of human fortune is instanced in the words, '*Nunc seges est ubi Troja fuit*,' a quotation from the 'Heroides' of Ovid, with the exception of the first word; the fall of empires being illustrated by the fate of once great Carthage, and of ruined Alba, the site of imperial Rome. A regal monster, gloating over scenes of slaughter and blood, is portrayed in the person



of Darius,—Hystaspes being probably the personage alluded to,—and his impalement of the Babylonians, his great and noteworthy crime against humanity. Why, however, the learned Archbishop should go so much out of his way, and so far back into antiquity, when Caligula, and Nero, and Domitian, and Commodus were nearer at hand, it is hard to say. '*Præliis promulgatis, leges silent,*' in p. 33, is evidently an expansion of Cicero's famous apophthegm, '*Inter arma leges silent.*'

Though the writer, in his "Dedication," makes somewhat large promises as to the new information in reference to our wars in France, "*historia earum rerum prius non explicata,*" which he is about to give, his new facts, it must be admitted, if any at all, are scanty and next to none. It is, as already remarked, for the peculiar light in which the character of Henry is viewed, that his sketch is mainly valuable; an aspect which, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, does not seem to be warranted by the accounts of contemporary chroniclers, but which marvellously tallies with the description given by Shakspeare (whatever may have been his authority) in the opening Scene of King Henry V. :—

"Hear him but reason in divinity,  
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish  
You would desire, the king were made a prelate:  
Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs,  
You'd say,—it hath been all-in-all his study:  
List his discourse of war, and you shall hear  
A fearful battle render'd you in musick:  
Turn him to any cause of policy,  
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,  
Familiar as his garter; that, when he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences;  
So that the art and practick part of life  
Must be the mistress to this theorick."

The following is a fair sample of the language which the writer on several occasions puts into Henry's mouth; his address, in reprobation of their crime, to the traitorous conspirators, the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop, and Thomas Grey. Our translation is as strictly literal as, consistently with fair English, we have been enabled to make it :—

"How detestable is the criminality of those who by their wickedness rend their country asunder, and aim to destroy it, the common sense implanted in us by nature, even if reason had no influence, would shew beyond a doubt. When you reasonably and mentally take a survey of all things, you will find nothing more sweet than one's country. Ulysses preferred his Ithaca, fixed like a little nest amid the sharpest crags, to immortality. To seek death for one's country is glorious, inasmuch as that embraces the affections of all. They are consecrated almost to immortality, who, for the preservation of their fellow-men, have undergone the greatest labours and fatigues. The fame of mankind, mindful of benefits, has placed Codrus, Fabricius, and infinite multitudes of other noble men, in the council of the gods. Never have we heard anything in praise and to the good name of those who attempted aught that was hostile to their country, or who betrayed their king to his enemies. No one was ever so abandoned by nature, as to plot against the life of him from whom he had received no injury. I embrace you all with singular love, and it is from that source that all my sorrows spring. Certain of our people are found, who, unmindful of their estate and condition, prefer rather to serve aliens and foes than to contribute to the advantage of denizens and their fellow-countrymen. A thing most repulsive to my character, whose ruling principle has ever been rather to seek to act the part of lenity and mildness than of severity,—the infliction of punishment upon the nobles of my realm.—I am compelled to it by the magnitude of the crime confessed; and to the end that, through impunity for wickedness granted unto you, other nobles and peers of the realm may not be emboldened, I command the officers to remove you hence, and so removed, to inflict upon you the punishment that is so justly your due."

After thus consigning the traitors to punishment, the King, "with sorrowing countenance," our author says, proceeds to address the other nobles:—

"It becomes me to make complaint that fortune is adverse, but not to lament. Miseries and misfortunes so press upon me as hardly to allow me to breathe. No alliance is there so faithful, no friendship so firm and stable, that lust of rule will not violate it and rend it asunder. How fearfully I dread lest there be unfaithfulness in many, and feignings suited to the moment, seeing that headlong ambition and lust of rule have corrupted men so noble, who once were my best of friends. What crime have I meditated so vast, that they should think of inflicting death and destruction upon me? What other ends have my counsels ever regarded, for what have I laboured, or on what else have my cares and thoughts been centred, than that I should leave my country, governed by the best of laws and institutions, and holding the sway over other nations? In the case of others I have full oft experienced, and now at last in my own case, how shifting and how voluble fortune is, how varying and how changeful the phases of life. What is there more sad, than to be betrayed by those to whom you have entrusted your life, your safety, and all your fortunes? If I have injured my country, if I have diminished aught of the well-being of the citizens and the comforts of the poor, and if I have not ever made it my sole object to bind more strongly the ties between man and man, and to contribute to the common good of the many, to no punishment do I refuse to submit, however bitter it may be. I trust that not in vain I have endeavoured to gain the exalted opinion of each of you; but aware, as I am, that there are so many guiles in the minds of men, and so many hidden recesses, that it is most difficult to know what are the feelings of each; seeing too that the brow, the eyes, and the countenance, are often full of deceit, I exhort and I admonish you not to forsake a cause once so gloriously adopted, and not to conceal your sentiments beneath the lineaments of your features, if perchance your feelings revolt altogether from that cause. It is base and most dishonourable to allow the French to insult us, and, despite ourselves, quietly to enjoy our property at their ease and pleasure. Everything is in readiness in the way of provision for a warfare of such magnitude; let us march against the enemy, with rapid steps let us make for France; once conquered, glorious and magnificent will be our trophies."

We will only remark that the reader will look in vain for any resemblance to all this in the parallel speeches as given by Shakspeare, act ii. sc. 2, of the play previously mentioned.

Before proceeding to notice the second article in the present volume, we must not omit to add that Sir John Oldcastle—as might be expected from Redmayne's Protestant tendencies—shares almost equally with King Henry the writer's encomiums; though it must be admitted that the speech which he puts in his mouth, when addressing Parliament in his own defence, bears strong internal evidence of being altogether a fiction, a sample, in fact, of the writer's own ingenuity and prowess in classic lore. He betrays, too, either inconsistency or ignorance in the depreciatory epithets which he so lavishly bestows (p. 23) upon the conspirator Roger Acton and his confederates; for, as the Editor has justly remarked, they were friends of, and probably "religious co-operators with, Oldcastle, the very man with whom, as a sufferer for his religious convictions, he had so strongly sympathized the moment before."

The second of these works, *Versus Rhythmici de Henrico Quinto*, is of a totally different stamp: it consists of 274 lines in Latin rhyme, descriptive of the person and character of Henry V. From internal evidence it is abundantly evident that the writer was an ecclesiastic, and a member of the royal household. As he speaks of himself in one instance as intoning mass—*vocem concito claram*—in the King's presence, he not improbably was one of the royal Chaplains, and in line 208 he would seem to imply that he was a monk of Westminster.

His lines, in which, as Mr. Cole observes, he somewhat unscrupulously violates the rules of prosody and syntax, are varied Leonines throughout,

Leonines that would have delighted the heart of Sir A. Croke,—the great authority, we believe, on this subject,—and of almost every known shape and form. Our limits preclude us from examining the Editor's curious analysis of these jingling rhymes, and it must therefore suffice to say that in his Preface he has pointed out some eight or nine varieties, among which we recognize the styles that are known among those curious in such learned trifling under the names of *versus caudati*, *cristati*, and *reciproce Leoninenses* or *dicaces*.

For a description of the purport of these singular rhymes we must once more recur to the Editor's Preface:—

"Curt," he says, "as is the worthy Benedictine's narrative, his purpose is an ambitious one, and, in his own enigmatical way, he sets out with a Table of intended Contents that would have been quite sufficient to prepare us for the reception of a biography of a hundred pages, instead of a sketch of barely twelve; a sketch, however, it is only fair to add, almost every line of which is pregnant with information on matter either of opinion or of fact. It is his intention, he tells us, to speak of the birthplace of the royal subject of his verse; his early disposition; his gradations through the ranks of earl, duke, and prince; his elevation to his father's throne; his personal appearance, as estimated by the writer himself—*ad mentem capta*; his manners, his morals, and his good deeds; the imperial munificence of his household; the perfidious designs of his enemies, and how by divine interposition they were thwarted; the points in which, by his good works, he imitated the examples of men celebrated in Holy Writ; and his various acts of bounty to the Abbey of Westminster; promises, all of them, which, singularly enough, in spite of the cramped nature of his style and the limited extent of his performance, he has very fairly fulfilled."

By way of specimen, we place before the reader a translation of the description of the King's person, as given by this "right loyal Benedictine:"—

"Here is given a full description of the royal person,—to the following effect. The contour of his head is spherical, a sign of great counsel and of a wise man. This is the greatest of blessings, a ruler's highest praise. The breadth of the king's forehead denotes that his mind is sound. Smooth, thick, and brown is his hair, his nose straight, his face becomingly oblong; his countenance is florid, and commands at once our love and our respect. Bright and large are his eyes, of an auburn tint [*subruse patentes*], dovelike when unmoved, but like those of a lion when in anger. His teeth are snow-white, and evenly set, and graceful is the shape of his small ears. His chin, too, is divided, his neck of a becoming thickness throughout; with a line running along it, the skin of it is white all over. His cheeks are not puffed out, but pleasing with their fairness, and of a rosy hue in part, while his lips are of vermilion tint. His limbs are well formed, and in bone and sinew knit together, without any unseemly signs. Long live such a king, to whom may the grace of the Spirit grant now the gift of peace and blessings in future. Amen."

The writer, with feelings not improbably mingled with some degree of pride, is very particular to make his readers acquainted with the fact that the King shuts himself up in the royal closet, or pew, (*cellula*.) during mass, that the royal retainers maintain a most laudable demeanour, with eyes fixed upon the altar during prayers, and that his Majesty is particular to pay him the compliment of "sitting out the service;" for such we agree with Mr. Cole in assuming to be the meaning of the otherwise obscure line (l. 92)—*Et caput et finis inter divina tenetur*. For the other curiosities with which this singular production abounds we must commend to our readers the book itself. The only known manuscript of the work is contained in a small quarto volume among the Cottonian Manuscripts (Cleopatra, B. I.); the hand being of the earlier half of the fifteenth century.

The third of these Lives has for its title *Liber Metricus de Henrico Quinto*. The writer of it, Thomas of Elmham, if, as he most probably was, a native of that place, was a Norfolk man. Till about the year 1414 he was a Benedic-



tine monk of the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury; at which period he had ceased to belong to that order, and, having joined the Cluniacs, had become Prior of the Conventual House of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. In 1416 he was appointed Vicar-General for the kingdoms of England and Scotland to Raymond, Abbot of Clugny; and ten years later he was further promoted to the office of Commissary-General in Spirituals and Temporals for all vacant benefices belonging to the Cluniac Order in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the same year he voluntarily resigned his post at Lenton. The date of his death is unknown, but there seems to be fair reason for thinking he was still alive about 1440.

Elmham was also the author of a prose Life of Henry V., published by Thomas Hearne in 1727, and which, as Mr. Cole remarks, though written in a verbose and inflated style, is of considerable historical value, and perhaps has not been sufficiently examined by the historians of modern times. According to Archdeacon Wilkins (Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britanno-Hibernica*, pp. xliii., v.) the better known work of Titus Livius Forojuliensis is little more than a compilation from Elmham's prose history, "with this merit, however, that the Thrasonic and turgidly poetic style of the original is changed for one of greater severity, and more befitting the historian."

Another work of Elmham's is the *Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis*, published in 1858, as a volume of the present series, under the supervision of the late Archdeacon Hardwick; one who, though young in years, united in his person all the highest qualifications of the true Christian and the ripe scholar, and whose melancholy fate, amid the crags and crevasses of a distant land, his own personal friends, and all those who interest themselves in the good and the learned, have so recently had to deplore.

For a compendious sketch of Elmham's probable purpose in writing the *Liber Metricus*, we cannot do better than have recourse, as usual, to the Editor's Prefatory notice:—

"The present Metrical, or rather Prose-poetical, history, as, in page 80, the writer seems inclined to call it, would appear to have been written by Elmham as an after-thought, and by way of supplement to his prose History; to which work, most indisputably, in p. 79, distinct allusion is made. In the same page, too, he would almost seem to imply that it is intended to be a compendium of a few of the more important facts that are contained in his former book. If such, however, is his meaning,—at which it is impossible, perhaps, to arrive with positive certainty,—it is one very much at variance with the actual character of the work; for there are numerous historical facts, some of them both curious and important, mentioned in this metrical version, which are nowhere alluded to in the prose history; while in the latter, a work of considerable bulk, there is of course very much to which no allusion is made in the later compilation. In spite of all the attempts made by the author in his Proœmium, pp. 79—81, to suggest plausible reasons for his writing this additional History—reasons which, from the obscurity of his language, cannot perhaps be so exactly appreciated as, if more clearly stated, they might have been—there seem to be some grounds for believing that the writer has not given the real motive for taking in hand the present work. In p. 81, where he says that the things narrated were either witnessed by the compiler himself, or were learnt by him from the faithful relation, both in words and writing, of others who had been present, he seems distantly to hint at the truth, and no more. That truth, there is fair ground for supposing, consists in this; that since writing his prose History, he had seen the history of the same reign, or, at all events, the first half of it, now known as the 'Chaplain's Account'<sup>b</sup>: even more, too, than this, it is not unlikely that the Chaplain himself (who had accompanied Henry throughout his first French expedition), may have placed the work in his hands, and even have given him some

<sup>b</sup> Edited by Mr. Williams, in 1850, for the English Historical Society, under the title of *Henrici Quinti Angliæ Regis Gesta*. The writer was one of Henry's Chaplains, who accompanied him to the field of Agincourt; and it seems not improbable that he may have been identical with the author of the *Versus Rhythmici*, already noticed.

verbal information as well. Be this, however, as it may, the resemblance of the *Liber Metricus* to the 'Chaplain's Account' is patent in almost every page; while, at the same time, the writer must have been indebted also to other sources of information, as new matter is occasionally to be found which the Chaplain has failed to insert. This Metrical History, there can be little doubt then, was intended by Elmham to be a supplement to his Prose one, and that, too, based upon the best authority within his reach."

Hearne, in his preface to "Elmham's Prose History," has remarked upon the singular obscurity of the writer's language throughout this work:—

"I find it abundantly evident," he says, "that in this poetical composition that method of writing in particular has been approved of which deprives the reader of light, and throws a darkness like that of night over the things it treats of."

The consequence is, that, as the Editor observes, the writer's meaning, throughout his prose Introduction, is very difficult to be divined, and, in some ten to twenty lines of the poetical part of the work, is impossible to be understood. Still, though in his so-called *metrical* lines he sets Syntax and Prosody more at defiance than a schoolboy does when making nonsense verses, his meaning may in general—when read side by side with the "Chaplain's Account" more particularly—with little difficulty be ascertained. Mr. Cole mentions no less than seven copies of the *Liber Metricus* as being accessible to the English reader, two in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and five in the British Museum. The text in the present volume is printed from the Cottonian MS., Julius, E. iv., collated with the Cottonian MS., Vespasian, D. xiii., and the Harleian MS., 861. The work ends with the fifth year of Henry's reign.

Our limits preclude our entering upon an examination of the numerous items of fresh matter which the writer has interwoven with evident extracts from the "Chaplain's Account;" and we must of necessity content ourselves with selecting one or two fragments of antiquarian information, precluded by the Editor's prefatory observations as to the general character of the work:—

"In the third of these Biographies," he says,—“Henry is painted in another, and, it must be admitted, far less amiable light. To all appearance he is influenced by no other than a feeling (amounting almost to unreasoning fanaticism) that he is a chosen instrument, in the hands of the Almighty, to scourge the French people for the perfidiousness of their rulers and their own manifold shortcomings and crimes; to support the existing ecclesiastical institutions against all innovators; and to increase and exalt the spiritual dominion of the Catholic Church: the consequence of which latter persuasion is, that he feels himself in duty bound to obviate the spread of all religious enquiry with fire and sword; and, more particularly, that early form of it denominated 'Lollardism,' which, suggested by Wycliffe, was, under the auspices of Sir John Oldcastle and other men of high birth, in the early part of the fifteenth century struggling into an active and energetic existence.”

The absolutely unsavoury terms in which the zealous monk speaks of Oldcastle, are remarkable for their vehemence; and, as Mr. Cole observes, he even looks upon the bold reformer as of sufficient importance to be identified with—

“the Great Dragon,” of the Twelfth Chapter of Revelations, ver. 4, “whose tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven.” “That satellite of hell, I mean, the Hesiarch or Arch-Lollard, John Oldcastle, whose stench is noted to have ascended most horribly to the nostrils of the Catholics, even like unto that of a dunghill.”

In another place, he insinuates that Oldcastle was indebted to demoniacal agency for his escape from the Tower; and from the writer of the inter-linear Gloss we learn, whoever he may have been, that when Oldcastle was struggling with his assailants, upon his final arrest at Poole, he was felled to the ground by a woman striking him on the leg with a stool; that, as he declared himself to be Elijah, so, like Elijah, he had his chariot,—a

wooden cart,—in which he was conveyed to London from Poole; and that, like Elijah, he passed away from earth by fire. Oldcastle is represented also, in the metrical narrative, as asserting at the stake that in three days he should rise again.

The mention (in l. 106) of *Lanacri luce* (an error probably for *luco*) as the spot in Ficket Fields where Oldcastle's adherents lay in wait for the purpose of attacking Henry, is curious, and is commented upon (Preface, pp. 51, 52) at considerable length, as being probably the earliest known instance of the mention of the "Long Acre" of the present day. The *gorges* of Lanacre, the spot of rendezvous, the Editor presumes to be identical either with the place known till lately as the "Queen's Bagnio" in Long Acre, or with the "Duke's Bath," situate in old Belton-street, now Endell-street, Long Acre; the latter, perhaps, the more probable of the two.

Again, in the Glossarial Note to line 12; mention is made of the *Fons Petrosus*, near "Tiburne," and the *Mons Nodosus*, near St. Giles's Fields, as the points between which, in accordance with an ancient prophecy, a large body of Lollards was defeated. In reference to this passage, Mr. Cole has the following remarks:—

"By the *Fons Petrosus* is probably meant the spring or pond anciently called 'Baynard's [Bayard's] Watering, (now Bayswater,) and belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, which supplied the London conduits. If we may judge from the name, *Mons Nodosus* may probably mean Notting Hill, (taking its name from the manor of 'Knotting barnes,' 'Knutting barnes,' sometimes written 'Notting,' or 'Nutting barnes,') if indeed that locality does not lie too far west for the scene of action. Another suggestion is, that Hampstead (*Hempstede*) Hill may perhaps be covertly alluded to under the name of *Mons Nodusus*, or 'Hill of the Noose.' Baynard's Watering, if it was connected with Tyburn Brook, as there seems fair reason to suppose it to have been, was supplied by a stream descending from Hampstead Hill."

In l. 679, descriptive of the crowds which viewed Henry's passage through the City on his return from Agincourt, a satirical hit is dealt at the horned head-dresses (*cukers*, we believe they were called) so much worn by the fashionable ladies of that day; the remembrance of which is still preserved in the monumental effigies of the period:—"Every window there is bright with adorned features; would that they were without their horns!"

These so-called metrical lines are thickly interspersed with Chronograms, a species of literary trifling much in vogue towards the close of the middle ages, the examination of which, in the present instance, has been given up by the Editor as all but hopeless; and indeed, even if attended with success, it would have been no better than a mere waste of time. Certain acrostics also, both at the beginning and the end of the metrical narrative, have been detected by him; which, were any supplementary evidence required, would almost conclusively prove that *Thomas Elmham, Monachus*, was the writer of the work. The interlinear Glosses of the Julius MS., which, their limited extent considered, are replete with curious matter, are printed as foot-notes in the present volume; and the Editor has manifested no little industry in detecting the Scriptural quotations and allusions with which, in general without acknowledgment, the language of the narrative and the Glosses is thickly sown. In pp. 80, 81, there are two or three of these quotations, if we mistake not, the sources of which he has omitted to point out.

We have said quite enough to shew that, in our opinion, this volume bears marks of careful preparation from beginning to end; and we have only to add that, though but thin and spare in comparison with some of its kindred tomes, it is by no means the least meritorious and the least useful of this invaluable series.



## DUDLEY'S "TREE OF COMMON WEALTH \*."

THIS is a very remarkable literary monument of a man so notorious in English history as Edmond Dudley, whose name has been handed down to posterity branded with eternal disgrace as one of the most willing instruments of the avarice and extortion of Henry the Seventh. He was a busy and unscrupulous lawyer, but probably no worse than many of his contemporaries; indeed, if we may credit the present performance, he was quite alive to the vices of the age in general, and to those of his late royal master in particular, and might have been the first and most earnest utterer of the distich—

Video meliora proboque,  
Deteriora sequor.

It is in the following remarkable passage that he admits the justice of the censures which his own and all subsequent ages have adopted with respect to the Seventh Henry. Speaking of those kings who "set all their felicitie in worldlie treasour, and therein to be insatiable, and not force (i. e. scruple) of the meanes howe it shalbe had," he refers to Henry III. as an example, asking, "What prince of this realme or any realme was more worldlie [this important word is unfortunately misprinted *worthe*] than Kinge Henrie the Third? Never none. He was soe insatiable that he lost thereby all the hartes of his subjectes, insomuch that all his realme rejoiced at his death:" after which follows this extremely candid piece of king's evidence, "Peradventure of that appetite hath there bene some [one] other of late time," but who, adds the courtier, "was in manner without faulte, savinge only that. But howe such a Kinge shall have the lovinge hartes of his subjects," it is acknowledged that "late experience may plainlie shewe it."

And again, in the following remarkable passage Edmond Dudley appears amply to admit the misconduct of which he was accused:—

"Yet peradventure oftentimes the Prince shall have counceours and servauntes that in his own causes will doe further then conscience requireth, or further then himself woulde should be done, oftentimes to win a speciall thanke of the Kinge, and sometyne for their own proper advauntage, and sometyne for revenging of their owne grudges or malice, that they doe the partie wronge. *Let these servauntes or counceours take heede, for the God of punishment dyeth not!*"

Thus did master Edmond Dudley condemn his past conduct, and manifest his desire to turn over a new leaf. As, in the late reign, he had risen with the tide of the royal treasure, so he was evidently not without hope that he might even yet sail down with its stream. He says nothing to the new king about spending his money too fast, but he warns him from breach of faith, from indulgence in dangerous sports, from idle words and slander—possibly the boisterous Henry shewed some inclination towards all these foibles—and from listening to cruel, covetous, and especially young coun-

\* "The Tree of Common Wealthe: a Treatise by Edmonds Dudlay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons, President of the Privy Council of Henry VII., and one of that King's Commissioners for receiving the Forfeitures of Penal Statutes. Written by him while a Prisoner in the Tower, in the years 1509 and 1510, and under sentence of death for High Treason. Now first printed for the Brotherhood of the Rosy Cross. Manchester." (Small 4to., pp. xx., 66.)

cillors. The passages containing this advice, whether conceived in all sincerity or in some hypocrisy, are curious and characteristic, and worthy of attentive consideration :—

"My dailie prayer shalbe during my short lief for that thinge whiche I doubte not your noble grace will remember a thousand tymes better then I can consider, and that is, that your grace will trulie kepe and observe all leagues and promyses made to outwarde princes and straungers made by you, or to your own subjectes promised, and all such leagues and promyses to be made by good advise and deliberacion; and, when they are made, firmelie to holde them, though they shoulde be to your losse, for of all worldlie losses, and speciallie in a prince, honour and credence is the moste. And, in the reverence of God, somewhat beware of daungerous sportes, for casualties that might fall, and the rather for that in your onlie person dependeth the whole wealth and honour of this your realme. And sure I am your grace will use, as ever you have used, to let as few idle wordes and speciallie of slaunder to passe your mouth as ye maie, nor to give your eares nor your eyne over often to fantasies, in the which standeth but vanities, nor to be light of credence, and yet of your greate wisdom in all weightie [misprinted *welthie*] causes to be councelled of good and wise men, and also to followe the counsell of good men, for they that dread not God seldome give good counsell, and seldome it profiteth a prince to give confidence to younge counsell, for experience is one of the chief partes of counsell. But let never Christian prince followe the counsell of cruell men, or covetous men, for the cruell counsellours ever provoke the ire of God, the covetous counsellors shall leese the hartes of the subjectes."

From these passages it is evident that Edmond Dudley was perfectly sensible of the charges upon which he was regarded as *particeps criminis*, and for which he eventually suffered; and moreover he was as ready as any one to condemn the policy of which he had been an active minister. We may presume that he had been so, not because he was especially covetous of money himself, but because he had found such was the disposition of his master, and such the royal road to promotion as a statesman. But now the aspect of the times was changed, and suggested other counsels :—

"To reforme where nede doth require; for whose soo doth, he is a counseller and a frende, above all worldlie frendes, and full happie is he that hath and wiselie can kepe such a frende, and consider him first, to the most worldlie joye and comforte of all the inhabitantes of this realme of Englande. I understand," he proceeds, "that my said Sovereigne Lorde, in plaine prooffe that he beginneth his most noble raigne with the remembrance of God, hath fullie determynd himself not onlie to reforme all such thinges as in tymes paste hath been misordered and abused within this his realm, but also, to his greatest merite, to restore his subjectes of diverse wronges and injuries; and, over that, as a childe obediente and willinge the comforte and relief of the soule of his father, entendeth to see the will of his father and Kinge to be trulie performed, to his marvelous greate meede and honour, which seldome hath been scene within this his realme."

Edmond Dudley had evidently not relinquished the prospect that he might still be restored to his lost position of the king's "counseller and frende." In that case, he might have been as ready to spend with the young Harry as he had been to hoard with old Harry. He wrote no doubt with strong expectations of pardon and of future favour, but he died singularly condemned out of his own mouth.

Though at the beginning of one of the preceding passages he speaks of his prospect of "short lief," and at the beginning of another of "the sorrowfull and bitter remembrance of death," we are by no means of opinion that he realised the certainty of, or even seriously apprehended, the fate that awaited him. As we have already remarked, we are rather inclined to think that he aspired to a restoration to the royal favour and employment. He had been tried and convicted, by a forced construction of the law, of high treason against the reigning monarch, on the 18th of July, 1509, and having been kept



in prison for thirteen months, was at length sacrificed as a victim to popular clamour. During that long interval, and it was then that this remarkable treatise was composed, its author must have acquired considerable confidence that his life would be spared. Lord Herbert says on this point:—

“Empson and Dudley lying now in prison, the importunate clamours of the people prevailing with the King in this year's progress [1510], he not only restored divers mulets, but for further satisfaction to the commonalty (by a special writ) commanded to have their heads struck off,—doing therein, as thought by many, more like a good King than a good Master.”

Henry thus at once fell into that course to which he was certainly inclined by his natural disposition, and against which Edmond Dudley had attempted to warn him, that of “following the counsell of cruell men.”

It will be admitted that the passages we have quoted are valuable, as supplying contemporary evidence to the character of the two Henries. There are others not less curious, in which the writer lays bare many of the prevalent vices and mal-practices of his age, in every class and order of society. Many illustrations of the habits, manners, and customs of Englishmen at the close of the fifteenth century may be gathered from his pages.

When the author tells us that the young King “entendeth to see the will of his Father and Kinge to be trulie performed, to his marvelous greate neede and honour, *which seldome hath been scene within this his realme,*” he lets us know that it was a current and admitted opinion that the will of a deceased King was not often “trulie performed,” and we may remember that such was subsequently the fate of the wills of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

But we have not yet described the character of the work. The plan of its composition is allegorical. It is a homily founded upon the similitude of a tree, its roots and its fruits; and the manner in which this idea is carried out, is shewn by the author himself in the following recapitulation, which is appended as a postscript:—

“Thus endeth this simple and rude treatise, called **THE TREE OF COMMON WEALTH**, made by a person most ignorant, and being in worldlie vexacion and trowble, also with the sorrowfull and bitter remembrance of death. In the begynning whereof it is somewhat touched of the true remembrance of God, which firste and above all things is to be done, as well with kinges and princes as with all other, and most specially with the great kinges and princes, for they have greatest cause, for that they have most of his giftes; And then a word or twoe have bene spoken of certaine necessaries and behovefull properties or condicions in a Kinge or Prince, to be had for his honour and suertie; And then, following it, hath bene shewed of this **TREE OF COMMON WEALTH**:—

“The which Tree must needes have *Five Rootes*, to beare him surelie upright, as hath bene rehersed: (that is to saie,) The First and principall Roote the Love of God, which in any wise maie not be forborne to this Tree of Common Wealth in any christian realme. And the fowre Rootes be Justice, Truth, Concord, and Peace.

“And correspondent to theis fyve rootes this tree shall plenteouslie beare *Fyve noble Fruites*. The most excellent and chief Fruite is the Honour of God, which springeth out of the roote of the true Love of God, without the which all th' other be but little worth in a christian realme. Th' other fowre Fruites be theis: the Fruite of Honorable Dignitie, only appropriated to the Kinge and to his disposicion [*i. e.* disposal], which groweth by the reason of the roote of Justice. The seconde is the Fruite of Good Example, right necessary for the Clergie, and that issueth out of the Roote of Peace. The thirde is Worldlie Prosperitie, ordayned principallie for the Chevalry, which springeth out of the roote of Truth. The fourth and the last of theis fowre Fruites is the Fruite of Profitable Tranquillitie, full necessarie for the Commynaltie, and groweth out of the roote of Concorde.

“It is also remembered that theis fowre last Fruites have fowre small *Paringes*, right behovefull to be pared and distributed to them that have neede thereof. First, the Paringe of the Fruite of Honorable Dignitie is Compassion or Pittie; the Paringe

of the Fruite of Good Example is th' increase of Vertue and Connyng; the Paringe of the Fruite of Worldlie Prosperitie is True Defense; the Paringe of the Fruite of Profitable Tranquillity is Tymely Exercyse.

"It hath bene also considered that theis fowre laste Frutes have fowre divers perilous Cores, which in anie wise may not be used with theis Frutes, but to be reserved for some other purpose. The perilous Core of the Fruite of Honorable Dignity is Unreasonable Elacion. The pestilenciall Core of the Fruite of Good Example is Subtill Glory or Glorificacion. The dangerous Core of the Fruite of Profitable Tranquillitie is Lewde Enterprice.

"It hath also bene somewhat shewed howe theis fowre last frutes must be used by discrecion, and howe every parte shall be contented with his owne proper fruite; And when and howe all theis fowre fruits must needes be used with the sawce of the dread of God; And howe the same kinde of sawce will serve for all theis fowre frutes: And howe that sawce is a licour or a jewce that issueth oute of the principall roote, which is the Love of God.

"It hath bene mentioned that all theis fowre perilous cores rehersed will right well agree with the firste fruite, which is the honour of God. And that the same firste fruite is soe worthie and soe noble of his nature that he will suffer noe perilous core, nor noe other evill thinge to be within him, but will rather converte all evell to good. This is the fruite of which all princes and other noblemen and unnoble, the riche and the poore, the younge and the olde, the sicke and the whole, may use at their libertie, without daunger, controllinge, or disturbance. And laste and fynallye it hath bene declared what rewardes, as well worldlie as heavenly, our soveraigne Lorde and every one of his subjectes, that is to saie, every person in his degree, shall have for doing their duties, to kepe up this noble Tree of Common Wealth, within this realme of England, in manner and forme above rehersed."

Upon the neglect of education by the higher orders the author speaks thus:—

"It is not honorable bloode, and greate possessions, or rich apparell, that maketh the man honorable, himself being of unhonorable condicions; and the more honorable in bloode that he is, the more noble in condicions he ought to be, and the more shame and dishonour it is to him to be the contrarie. And therefore ye noble men, for the better contynuance of your bloode in honour, set your children in youthe, and that betymes, to learninge, vertue, and conninge, and at the leaste bringe them up in honour and vertue: for verilie, I feare me, the noble men and gentlemen of Englande be the worst brought up, for the more parte, of any realme in christendome, and therefore the children of poore men and smaull folkes are promoted to the promocion and authoritie that the children of noble bloud should have if they were meete therefore."

But his advice to the Commonalty is still more remarkable, as depicting the state of society. He includes in the term—

"All the merchantes, craftsmen and artificers, laborers, franklins, grasiers, farmers, tyllers, and other generallie the people of this realme. Theise folkes maie not murmur nor grudge to live in labour and paine, and the most parte of their tyme with the sweat of their face. Let them not presume above theire owne degree, nor let anie of them personate<sup>b</sup> or counterfet the state of his better, nor let them in any wise exceede in theire apparell or dyet, but to use them as theire expences will surlicie serve them. Let theise folkes remember theire rentes and paymentes that they must make, and rather pinch their bellie than to sell their necessarie, and let them beware of pollers, pillers, and of Westminster hall, or else their purse wilbe thynne. To sessions and ussises make they not haste, except that neede enforce them. Let them sequester themselves from costlie courts, *least care be their carroll when their silver is spent*. Cloath not themselves in lyverie of lordes, yet better wearo the lyverie of their wyves. And good it were not to use any unlawfull game. The tavernes and alehouses are not to theise folkes much agreeable<sup>c</sup>. If theise use hawking and hunting, at length they will saie *fy* on their wynnings. And the chief of these folkes, as the substanciall merchantes, the welthie grasiers and farmours, let them not use nor covet over great lucour, and

<sup>b</sup> We venture to alter this word from "presume," which is repeated in the printed copy.

<sup>c</sup> *i.e.* suitable or becoming—however agreeable in our more modern sense.



be to those [*misprinted yo<sup>r</sup>*] unkinde that are lesser than they, but be they unto their underlinges loving and charitable, and destroy them not with their [*misprinted yo<sup>r</sup>*] accompt wares and prises excessive, from daie to daie given; and not over hastelie caste them in prison for breaking of a daie or twoe, or take a greate gaine for a long daie to be given, or to deliver your mony to the losse<sup>d</sup>, and you to have the profit and your mony also: and beware of usurie both plaine and colored, for to God both be indifferentlie knowne. Beware of deceiptes of buyinge and selling, and amend not your wares with subtiltie and craft, with oathes and lies sweetlie forged, for if your gaines be reasonable the better it will abide. Make not your ware to rise or to fall by your assemblie shortlie at a pointe<sup>e</sup>, for that is but a craft the poore people to polle; and consider howe your thrifte generallie encrease by lending your wares to great men for daies<sup>f</sup>, though your prices you knowe best yourselfe, but secretlie to your conscience as a scraping it is. And though you lefte the purchasing of landes, and sometimes buildinge and feasting, till your riches were greatlie grounded, it forced not much.

"Yee meane occupiers and begynners, make not you bargaines but soe as ye be able to paie, leaste Westminster, St. Katherine's<sup>g</sup>, or your boulted dores, be your reckoning place, and then your credence for ever is gone; and mynish not your stockes for your wives pleasure, though shee behigh yow to love you.

"All ye craftsmen and artificers, worke dilligentlie and truelie; let not slouth finde yow, neither earlie nor late. Disdaine not to learn of men that have coninge, strangers though they be. If your worke and your stuffe be substanciall and true, your customers will not faile yow. Your bellies and your backes are enemyes to your thrifte: but temperance will helpe all.

"Ye serving men and servauntes, be true and dilligent to your masters, excede not your wages in ganyng and expences. Be not loath to learne, least ye be long lewde. Thinke your master not to bad, least you change for the worste.

"All ye laborers, be not wearie of your sweate: it becometh you best. Let not idleness lead you into the daunger of indigence.

"And thus the roote of Concorde shalbe surelie rooted in the Commynaltie of this realme."

To the clergy he thus appeale, with regard to the Universities:—

"Looke well upon your twoe Universities, how famous they have bene, and in what condicon they be nowe. Where be your famous men that were wonte to reade Divinitie<sup>h</sup> in every cathedrall church, and in other greate monasteries? Where be the good and substanciall scollers<sup>i</sup> of Grammar that have ben kepte in this realme before this tyme, not onlie in every good towne and cittie, and in other places, but also in abbies and priories, in prelates' houses, and oftentimes in the houses of men of honour of the temporalitie?"

Afterwards he advises them to spare

"some parte of your silver to comforte and relieve your schollers, and espaciallie [*misprinted espie*] such as be willing and apt to learne, . . . though ye leave purchasing of landes and mynische your diet, for a better chauntry shall ye never found."

And again, as to the disposal of their patronage, he tells the prelates very plainly that the increase of learning (which he calls "conynge") was seriously impeded—

"when you dispose your benefices to such as are not clarkes, having little conynge and less vertue, but to such as will set their whole mynde and can be good and profitable stewards of houses and clarkes of your kitchens, and have well the conynge of

<sup>d</sup> *It is printed by the Editor, "yo<sup>r</sup> mony to be the losse," but the word "be" is omitted in Harl. MS. 2204.*

<sup>e</sup> This apparently means a combination to raise prices.

<sup>f</sup> i.e. selling goods upon credit.

<sup>g</sup> St. Katharine's (near the Tower of London) was a sanctuary for debtors, as was the precinct of Westminster Abbey. It is in that light that the writer alludes to it, not as a "court for the recovery of debts," as conjectured by the editor.

<sup>h</sup> This "reading divinitie" was in fact the only preaching then known.

<sup>i</sup> Teachers or professors; or perhaps the word should be "schools."

abrevement and castings of accompte, or to such as with good pollicy can survey your landes, and can well encrease your fynes and casualties, and will set themselves in your temporall courtes, and to such as can surelie and wiselie be your receivour of your rentes and revenues, and rather than faile will boldlie distraine a poor man's cattle, and drive them to pounce till they sterve for hunger. This is a mischievous buffet to th' encrease of conynges. And yet otherwhiles you have soe manie former promises to performe, and soe greate frendes to please, that your chief promociions goe that way. And I will not beleve but you promote some of theis rich drovers that lend you mony towardes your bulles for your love, for their bondes will breake."

By drovers we presume the writer means grasiars, who were then becoming a flourishing class of the community.

At other times the patronage of the prelates was characterised by nepotism :—

"Otherwhiles you send to the universities young schollers of tenne or twelve yeres of age, right nere of your blood, and they must highlie be promoted with an arch-deconry or prebend, ere he can say his mattens; he must goe in grained clothes, lyned with silke, or furred with the best," &c.

And it is further suggested that people would sometimes imagine that a prelate was promoted

"for likelihood of profit; they will judge that he hath his dignitie by paymentes of mony, or els for profitable service, more then for any conynges or vertue. They will also saie the same by their prelates if they so promote their young kinsfolke."

The Commonalty are exhorted

"to set their children which be younge betymes to some true labour or busynes, and that as soone as they have discrecion to doe any thinge. And let not their men [-children<sup>b</sup>] savour or delight in the perilous paring of idlenes, for if they once have a felicitie therein in their youth, it is a great mervaile if ever they fall to be good laborers or artificers; but will rather serve a gentleman, and that in the worst manner. And, for a true conclusion, for the more parte the men-children growe to be beggers, theeves, or both, and the women to be brothels, and at the last begge for their breade. Ye were better give them to the gallows then to bring them up in Idlenes.

"And ye honest Merchants and other welthie Commoners, be not ashamed to give to your children parte of their paringes. Let not the femynine pittie of your wives destroye your children; pompe not them at home in proud coates, and their shirtes to be warmed against their uprising; and suffer them not to lie in their beddes till tenne of the clocke, and then a warme breakfaste ere his haudes be washen, his nature is soe tender, he may neither learne ne labour. Mr. John he must be called, and his father's servauntes set their bodies to some busynes, and that betymes. Remember yourselves howe ye wonne your thriftes. Dandel them not too derlie, lest follie fasten on them; for oftentimes all that you have, though ye were longe in gettinge thereof, with much penurie and paine, shortlie they spende it with unthriftie manner. Experience will shewe more than all this.

"Ye nobles of the Chivalry, the paringes of the president to you it will doe noe harme, for I assure you idlenes breedeth vices, as well in gentells as in others: somewhat afore that was touched.

"But as for you, poore Commoners, caste the paring of your fruite to your children as ye love your lyves; if they will grudge at this diet, let good stripes be their second service."

The treatise has been edited from two manuscripts, one of which is in private hands, and the other in the Harleian collection. The latter, (though not discovered by the editor until the printing had proceeded half-way,) supplies some defects existing (from wear of the paper) in the former: but both copies are so nearly alike, and so correspondent in their inaccuracies and imperfections, that it would be very desirable to find a more perfect manuscript,—an event which need not be despaired of.

<sup>b</sup> This word is omitted, but should evidently be supplied, as in a few lines further on.

John Stowe the chronicler has left us the information that the original was in his hands, and that he presented a transcript, "fair written," to the Earl of Leicester, the author's grandson, about the year 1562.

The brotherhood of the Rosy Cross of Manchester have done well in presenting us with this *editio princeps*; but, should a more authentic manuscript occur, they will do still better to print a more readable edition, with the contractions extended, unmeaning capitals suppressed, and others, particularly to the name of God, furnished, the imperfections supplied, and the misreadings corrected. Of the last we have already pointed out several in our extracts: and (for the sake of the next edition) we will add some others that have occurred to us:—

In page 8, line 16, for "sufficiētie plentie," read sufficient.

P. 25, line 10, for "as," read as to.

P. 28, in the passage "and that is not *prodest* or *non decet*," for "not," read "non."

P. 35, line 5, for "your cōialtie," read you commonaltie.

Line 7, for "trulie exercise," read timelie exercise, as appears nine lines after.

P. 37, "our alter apparant Adam," these words are probably corrupted from "our aller parent Adam," i. e. Adam the parent of us all.

P. 47, line 10, for "in a man," read in a manner.

P. 48, line 2, for "spirite," read spirites; and in the same line, for "gracious," read ungracious, as in the last line of the same page.

In the same page occurs this sentence, with the bracketed suggestion of the editor:—

"This is a sorrowful lowe [? lowing of cattle] above all beastlie sorrowes."

The word "lowe" does not occur in the Harleian MS. We propose to read, This is a sorrow full of woe above all beastlie sorrowes.

P. 51, line 20, for "adversity," read diversity.

P. 52, lin. penult., for "prince," read price. (See line 14, p. 51.)

P. 52, line 4, "by grace," here means *by grees*, i. e. degrees or gradations.

The "payned sawce," which in p. 30 the editor suggests to mean "bread sauce, from the French *pain*;" and in p. 54, where it occurs, "Albeit this sawce be a little payned [? pained, hungered] at the first," we take to be simply from our English *pain*, i. e. seasoned with pain or trouble.

In p. 63, where the Almighty Judge is supposed to address a good king after death, and it is printed,—

"Wherefore come nowe to me and raigne with me my glorious knight and Xpen kinge, my deare son, my godhead, my singular beloved brother by the manhood, my verie fellowe in creacion of thy soule,"—

we should evidently read "son by my godhead," and "brother by my manhood."

These and other emendations which would probably occur, on an attentive perusal, to an editor less inclined to pay respect to the deformities of what is evidently a very faulty manuscript, will materially improve the next edition of "The Tree of Common Wealth."

We must not omit to state that the present edition has a careful biographical summary of Edmund Dudley's biography, written by Mr. Harland of Manchester, prefixed by way of introduction.



## ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE—CONTINUATION\*.

It is a heavy walk to plod over a field of this extent. A field, said we, but we speak of a large farm of many fields. For, first, there is the German field loosely ploughed up from 1814 to 1848. Then there are the French *champs* from 1831 to 1833, 1834, 1834-7, and 1837-41. Then we have the Turkey field, 1828-41. Then the India wide enclosure, 1826-42. And, finally, England's home parks from their being torn up by the Reform harrow in 1832 to 1834, 1837, 1839, 1841, all divided and subdivided by proper fences, into what in publication are called chapters; and as yet we are hardly half way through these volumes. We have not enumerated United States prairies, nor Canadian wilds, nor Algerine coasts, nor Greek ruins, nor Egyptian sands, nor other remote regions or nearer localities, over which the ken of the historian has swept with omnivisionary *coup d'œil*; for sure we are that the walk of a gentleman must be sufficiently prolonged, if not tiresome, when we have picked our way over a very limited portion of this immense perambulation.

Sir Archibald Alison is received by the public at large as one of the few great historical authors of the age, and as such is entitled to respectful treatment from the critic, and reviewer whether critic or not. But his principles are Tory, re-baptized Conservative, and hence he is exposed to all the severities of party animadversion,—

“All his faults observed,  
Set in a note-book, learnt, and conned by rote  
To cast into *his* teeth;—

though impartial readers must allow that the spirit of fairness and moderation, and the desire to do justice, prevail throughout, and rule alike his statements and deductions. It is easy to discover blemishes. One magazine may attack Macaulay; another may deteriorate Alison; and if a well-read scholar would be at the trouble of the research, even Hallam's “Middle Ages” might come off with only middling eclat! We do not argue that we should be blind to shortcomings and imperfections; but simply that we ought to point them out with candour, not with asperity as if they had slapped our faces, and endeavour to draw the balance between them and the better qualities of the work before us. By so doing, we think, we shall find Alison not unworthy of his position as a historian, valuable for the present and future times. This judgment is formed on the weighing of the *pros* and *cons*, and not casting favour into the one scale or prejudice into the other.

Thus, we cannot entirely admire his plan. To carry on our simile,—by taking us backward and forward from one field into another, where the same personages are employed, *hic et ubique*, we are led into admired confusion both as relates to circumstances and dates. Say a Ministry, French or English matters not, who in one place we observe engaged on internal operations, and in another, simultaneously though distant, in foreign affairs, here at peace, there at war, and perhaps somewhere else

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\* “History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L., &c. Vols. V. to VIII.” (Blackwoods.)

intriguing or countermining, it is extremely difficult to identify the actors or clearly comprehend the course of the action. As the scenes are separated and played on other stages, it seems as if the performers were multiplied and the performances of different kinds; till the whole is conglomerated into a rather indistinct mass, the formation and ends of which it requires some trouble to ascertain and recognise. Clearness is sacrificed to classification of themes.

Sir Archibald's patience in investigating, tracing through, and applying his facts, is exemplary; but it is not to be denied that his very industry and honesty of purpose betray him into prolixity, and frequently into tediousness. Nor are these slumberous components improved by the repetitions which accrue from the divisional practice to which our preceding remarks refer. Their best excuse is, that they are generally very short; and not amenable to the more damaging censure of a heavy style, to which objection many portions of these volumes are amenable.

Of lighter blots a somewhat annoying catalogue might be made out, such a catalogue as no errata of typographic blunders could obliterate, but mistakes in dates (the back-bone of all true histories), in names (hardly less important), and in the languages of modern affectation or classic quotation (of which there are far too many examples). As the publication wends its way through new editions, these ought to be carefully amended, and, therefore, we hold our pen and carp no more, except just to notice a little superfluous peep of vanity where the author allots four pages of the "History of Europe" to an extract from a (no doubt wonderfully eloquent) speech he delivered at Glasgow on the subject of New Zealand emigrants (vol. vi. pp. 400—404). Yet we almost laugh at the peroration that "the mighty day of four thousand years is drawing to its close; the sun of humanity has performed its destined course," and that "we stand on the verge of the great revolution of Time; the descendants of Japhet are about to dwell in the tents of Shem," &c., &c. The people of St. Mungo might well be astonished and shout whilst they listened to an oration like this.

But these, after all, are surface and removable specks; a judicious revision would remedy the most obvious of them; and the redundances requiring long inspiration and expiration might, by moderate compression, be condensed within the limits of reasonable breathings. And all the really good, and useful, and instructive would remain. The solidity and depth which pervade the work cannot be destroyed by manner or small defects; and the philosophical and comprehensive grasp of the author defy aught but a slight injury from such punctures as it has been our critical duty, in the service of truth, to inflict. If the study of the past can guide us aright in the knowledge and improvement of the present, and instil into us a providence against the dangers and evils of the future, these volumes will not have been written in vain. On the contrary, they are full of matter which merits the most earnest consideration of all who love their country, or deem the well-being of their fellow-creatures a great object of human devotion.

With these preliminary suggestions, we proceed to notice some of the salient points revealed and commented upon by the writer; (merely to glance at all would need ten times our space;) selecting such as suit closely for application to existing conditions. France and England furnish our views.

In 1831 a series of revolutions had left France, that beautiful and fruitful country, in an abyss of social degradation and corruption not to be described,

hardly to be conceived. The abolition of the hereditary peerage, while it crushed many a detestable abuse, destroyed the medium which stood between a despotic court and the masses, and gave all power and patronage unchecked to the government, whatever it might be, demagogue, imperial, royal, republican, or anarchical. Liberty had ruined freedom, Equality had destroyed independence, and Fraternity had suppressed friendship. Above there was an executive of some kind or other, but certainly selfish, rapacious and tyrannical. Below were the toiling or starving millions, unscreened from oppression by any intermediate class, for even the bourgeoisie were unable to lift up their heads. Louis Philippe had reached the throne for which he and his infamous ancestor had plotted, first through kindred blood, and then through political chicane. The situation of the lower orders was wretched in the extreme, and their sufferings put the lever into the hands of agitators; the sword, dagger, barricades, and infernal machines into those of conspirators and assassins. One of the effects of this state of things, prolific of after revolts and miseries, and, be it ever held in mind, the fruit of two successful revolutions, was the antagonism between masters and workmen, the employers and the employed, the prototypes of the strikes which at this day paralyse the energies and threaten the prosperity and safety of the British Empire. The social disorder was complete. The capitalist fought for his status, the labourer for his wages. Trade and commerce became fraudulent. The upper circles were deserted by all good feeling, the multitude were reduced to serfdom and beggary. Are we surprised at the consequences, the sanguinary Lyons insurrection, conspiracies in other parts, the Duchess of Berri's romantic adventure, ending in a prison and more natural "confinement," and, to crown the passing hour, the Paris rising against the very authority it had so lately exalted. The storming and slaughter at the cloister of St. Meri extinguished the movement in the smoke of Soult's artillery and the bayonetting of several hundred barricade heroes; and its liberal instigators, only too prudent to be its leaders, till they saw whether it promised to be triumphant or not, met at Lafitte's, but instead of pronouncing to dethrone the King, as they had hoped, went up in grand deputation with loyal zeal to congratulate his Majesty on his victory. The justly famous but thoroughly French Arago, the republican Odillon Barrot, and the democratic Lafitte were appointed to this dastard and hypocritical mission; and when we look back upon the whole violent and base transaction, we see but the rehearsal of a later convulsion, where success rewarded the other side, and, later still, where military force finished rebellious opposition, and blood streamed more profusely than on the 6th of June, 1832. And what is the lesson? At either turn what do we see? Discontent and discord, massacres and horrors; no man secure in property or life; rulers and proletaires alike exposed to peril and death. Short-sighted mortals! we aim at great changes which are to confer privileges and happiness on millions: they are effected; the bubbles burst, and high and low, rich and poor, are rendered far more miserable than ever they were before their "advanced opinions" instigated the overturning of old and invention of new ideas,—the opening of sluices, the deluge of the flood from which cannot be restrained, or the direction of its torrents controlled, or the devastation of its whelming ocean mitigated amid the sacrifice of humanity and wreck of worlds. Well might the French poet exclaim—

"O! Liberté chérie, en vain je te poursuis,  
Par tout je vois ton arbre, et nulle part tes fruits."



The mastery gained on this occasion, the establishment of the *entente cordiale*, the marriage of a daughter with the King of Belgium, and other fortunate events, greatly strengthened the throne of Louis Philippe; but all was hollow within, much exceedingly "rotten in the state of Denmark." The *entente cordiale* begat the siege and surrender of Antwerp; like the battle of Navarino, a prodigious English mistake; but we were all agog for the reduction of expenditure, another dangerous national blunder when carried to excess, from the enfeebling of which we have had some narrow escapes, and for the reparation of which we have since dearly paid and are paying at this day. France increasing enormously in power, while, according to Mr. Alison, England has during the same time been declining in a similar ratio, this is not a pleasing contemplation for the patriot; not to mention other contingencies which may readily arise.

But, as we have observed, no achieved or accidental instances of good fortune could heal the inherent vice of the reign of Louis Philippe, the foundations of which were laid in treachery, and the consummation of which was accomplished by means of turbulent revolution. Insurrections, put down by energy and superior organization for the moment, were succeeded by the infinite creation of secret societies and conspiracies. Polish refugees were the principal propagandists in arranging these combinations, not so much in Paris, where natives could do the work, but in England, Italy, Germany and Switzerland as head-quarters, and managing the correspondence through all its wide ramifications. The revolution of July, though victorious, had within four short years utterly failed. Immediately, the tragedies of Fieschi, Alibaud, and other pseudo-regicides, and the discovery of endless plots, which, without being suffered to explode, filled the prisons with hundreds or thousands of conspirators, shewed how uneasy lay the head that had usurped a crown. The *Moniteur* announced that the King durst not leave his palace; when at the end he did leave it, as Mr. Smith, it was happily a ludicrous and not a bloody catastrophe, well befitting such a drama. Though hardly in unison with the dreadful and dreaded antecedents, the *denouement* was most appropriate for the chief actors, and the *finale* on the drop of the curtain over the Orleans dynasty a lesson to ambition and mankind. Previous to this, however, the net-work associations of Young Italy, Young Poland, Young Germany, Young France, and Young Switzerland, had arisen with truly juvenile ardour, and a directing Committee sitting in Paris pulled the strings of Young Europe. Among the rest the Duchess of St. Leu (ex-Queen of Holland) and her son Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of France, were not the least interested parties. The centre of their operations was the Chateau of Avenburg, in the Canton of Berne, and the Strasburg failure, which a slight turn might have made a success, was the result of one of their efforts to change the order of things. Louis Philippe sought peace at any price, and the accumulation of wealth and political influence in his family was an object pursued with unabated zeal and false pretences. He courted popularity at all hazards, and by lenity to Prince Louis, the pensioning of Murat's widow, the transport of the remains of Buonaparte from St. Helena to the Invalides, and other steps in the same line, he fostered those ideas Napoleonic which have seated his successor on an imperial throne. Yet he fell before another foe. Corruption and venality were exhausted, and the sixth volume leaves him, *in medias res*, 1840, after the failure of the ill-concerted and premature Boulogne expedition and the lodgement of its leader in the fortress of Ham. We have a strong and

not altogether an ignorant suspicion that Louis Napoleon was first seduced into this attempt by false representations proceeding from the French government, then sold by moneyed agents in the City of London, and lastly, betrayed both in France and England into the power of those who feared his projects. Future history will develop the true character of the machinations which brought about the farce of the tame Eagle, and marked a more romantic, not to say ridiculous, epoch in the destiny of Napoleon the Third than perhaps ever occurred in the career of so extraordinary a personage, and which nevertheless largely conduced to his wonderful elevation.

Our author, almost *pari passu*, classes the English Reform measure with the effects of the French Revolution. The disgraceful assault on the Duke of Wellington, 1832, he compares with the infamous proceedings of the brute strength which revelled more fiercely in foreign parts, among French, Spaniards, and Neopolitans, whose sudden acquisition of political power, not moderated by the correction of the British mind, led to such fatal results. The Reform disappointed alike the gloomy fears of its opponents and the rose-coloured auguries of its supporters. It neither prostrated the country nor cheapened the quatern loaf; it neither overthrew the aristocracy nor established the purity of election; but it laid the foundation for the further changes now promised and in progress. The issue belongs to an all-wise and almighty Providence. We enter not into the politics which time is to evolve. The first reformed Parliament supplies a copious theme for Sir Archibald's animadversions. The debate on the Address lasted *nine* nights. "Wordiness was its grand characteristic;" and "if (he says) there is anything more than another which wears out the patience and cools the fervour of political ambition, it is a copious effusion of words." "Immense was the good done by radical reformers, though not in the way they intended, by the interminable speeches in which they indulged; they at once disappointed the hopes of the revolutionists, and proved their own incapacity for real business or the lead in any rational assembly. Even the constituencies for whose special edification these effusions were intended, were worn out by their length; they began to fear that they would see realized on this side of the Atlantic the condition often described in the records of the American Congress, in these words,—'Mr. M. got possession of the floor on Tuesday night, and it is expected he will keep it during the remainder of the week.'" Has the evil worn itself out? We are afraid not, for however the House may vote, verbiage prevails as the order of the day, and empty vessels continue to make most noise.

Ministers, though the elect of Reform, resisted the wholesale innovations which were pressed upon them by their quondam followers; and, thus provoked, the Radical and Romish factions separated from them, became hostile, and a second Reform and *Repale* began to clamour for change. The latter, after an abominable combustion, giving great power into very dangerous hands, paralyzing England, and augmenting the wretchedness of Ireland, sank into the grave with its great agitator, O'Connell. The former, gradually diminishing in force in England, found a *point d'appui* (which it yet holds) in Scotland; and our author frequently insists on a peculiar view of our Parliamentary decisions, viz. that while English majorities have been conservative, the balance against them has been turned by Irish Romanists and Scottish Radicals.

Sir Robert Peel's brief administration (1835-6) was ousted by the same



means, conducted by Lord John Russell, who then, as more recently, shewed himself a master in the device of Motions or Resolutions to overthrow a Cabinet and get into their place. On the 30th of March his Lordship moved—

“That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, with the view of applying any surplus of the revenues not required for the spiritual care of its members to the general education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion.” This motion was most skilfully devised by the able leader of the Opposition for the object in view. It merely assumed indirectly, without expressing it, a power in the legislature to deal with Irish Church property, a principle which he knew Sir R. Peel could not concede, but which, nevertheless, would command the support of all the parties, and sections of parties, which might be expected to coalesce against his administration. The Irish Catholics, ascertained by experience to hold the balance in the House of Commons in their hands, were seen to give it their unanimous and zealous support; the Dissenters would join their ranks from hostility to the common enemy, the Church of England; the Radicals, from enmity to any government, and a desire to get in the point of the revolutionary wedge into our national institutions. Thus, from different motives, all classes of the Opposition might be expected to join in support of this motion, and the great problem which ambition is ever ready to solve in representative states was solved,—viz., to find a question upon which parties the most at variance can unite without compromising their own consistency.”

In 1859 we have witnessed this identical game as cleverly played over again. In both cases the ejection of the existing and the substitution of a new ministry was the result; and, curiously enough, in both instances Lord John became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, as Sydney Smith styled him, the “Lycurgus of the Lower House;” in the last, however, sharing the toil and station with his colleague and superior in the Cabinet, Lord Palmerston.

The Municipal Reform Bill was the first important measure of Lord Melbourne's government, and we would recommend the author's argument on this question as applicable to any National Reform Bill which may come under the cognizance of the next session of Parliament.

Leaving this revolutionary period, we have breathing space to glance at the happy accession of our exemplary Queen, her auspicious marriage, the wise introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland, and the growing prosperity of the empire.

Our author, however, enters into the sources of weakness which lurk under this seeming, and speculates on the bearings of the different races of which our population (and other peoples') are compounded. The Anglo-Saxon character (we are assured), however liable to sudden fits of violence, bordering for the time on national insanity (thank Heaven the fit commonly lasts only for a short time!), is in general, and when it gets time to cool, essentially of a practical character. The fervid temperament of the Scotch and Irish is different; like the French, it is frequently disposed to run all the hazards of speculation and fundamental change. But the natural disposition of the majority of the English, and of nearly the whole rural population, is abhorrence of theoretical innovation, but passion for practical improvement. This the writer considers to be our sheet-anchor, and if it were rigidly true, it would be our salvation from injury or wreck in many a tempest: we have only to pray that its influence may always be timeous enough and powerful enough to protect us from serious disaster or overwhelming ruin.

In two years more, 1839, trades-unions and strikes, Chartism and Ribbonism, had extended to such a pitch as to distract the country, and

grow a standing menace to the common weal. Calamitous in themselves, and still more deplorable as indicating a diseased and suffering state of the social body, such combinations, though the natural resource of the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, and the oppressed against the oppressors, (known to all countries in all ages,) and often rendering beneficial services to society, are nevertheless to be deprecated by all the wise and philanthropic. For their certain tendency, the very condition of their existence, is to bring the numbers under the guidance and domination of the crafty designers, probably remarkable for their talents and ambition, selfish in their aims, and unscrupulous in their conduct. The warmest friends to the labourer and the workmen, among whom we rank ourselves not the least earnest and sincere, must arrive at the conclusion that strikes never did and never can do them any good. Their parasites are enriched at their expense, publicans thrive as their leaders, (the house of one in Westminster at the time of this writing is crowded with customers in spite of laws, from night to morn, as well as from morn to dewy eve, and his profits are immense,) secretaries are enabled to live like princes, in perpetuity, while their misguided vassals starve—starve, not only while the struggle lasts, but for years to come, deluded of their little home comforts, the prey of over-laden pawnbrokers, encumbered with debts, the victims of a contest which has altered all their industrial habits, and destroyed their self-respect. And thousands of these poor men are unwilling sacrifices to a false shame, stirred up and kept inflamed by their mercenary deluders. They would fain retreat if they could; but they and their wives and children are held to the fatal bond by bad example, and even coercion, which drives into the snare those who manifest a reluctance to follow.

One of the strangest features in schemes of socialism and trades-union strikes, is the attempt of the democracy of unskilled labour to be put on an equal footing with the aristocracy (so we may term them) of skilled labour. This monstrous shape of equality is indeed a strike at every excellence and thirst for fair consideration in man. It is of no use to acquire the power of earning ten shillings a day, and so by economy rising to independence, if you must be content with five, the wages of a feeble or incompetent fellow-craft. Neither need you cultivate intellect, when ignorance or stupidity are entitled to the same encouragement and reward. In short, national education may as well be left alone, if the crop to the barren moor is to be as rich as to the fertile arable land.

By a view like that which ascribed the Goodwin Sands to Tenterden steeple, Sir Archibald attributes the necessity for the Income Tax to the enactment of the Penny Postage; but we cannot agree to lay the blame of this impost on Rowland Hill, who we believe to be as (if not more) innocent of it as Mr. Gladstone. The dire scourge of direct taxation, as Sir Robert Peel denominates that species of rod, must be looked for elsewhere; but we are not about to seek the cause or causes. For, indeed, we have brought our lucubrations for this month very nearly to a close: the Austrian occupation of Bologne and the French of Rome; the wars in Algeria; the affairs in the East, including the politics of Turkey, Greece, and Egypt; the revolt in Canada, and the episode of the United States; India discussed in two hundred pages; the arguments about Free Trade, nay, even the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-Law-League, and its disruption of the great Tory party, deserted by its leader, Sir Robert Peel, each and all must we leave not only untold, but altogether untouched. And more, for which we claim

some credit, we have fearfully avoided the labyrinth of the Currency question, into which Sir Archibald vehemently pushes his readers, forgetful of its cruel intricacies and the conflict of opinion whether there is any way out of it, or not. *Non nobis componere lites.* Even with the sharpest sword of the critic we feel incompetent to the exploit of cutting the Gordian knots of figures, and assertions, and contradictions, which go to make up this primest puzzle of puzzling political economy.

And here, for the present, we bid good-bye to a very conscientious historian, and in conclusion, repeat our judgment that he strenuously endeavours to be impartial; that if his opinions are biassed, he does not allow them to colour or alter facts, and that he is producing a deservedly standard work; though we are not blind to its defects in arrangement, prolixity and inelegance in style, and a considerable number of careless blemishes which require correction in any future editions. History to be truly valuable must be accurate in lesser matters, as well as clear-sighted, elevated, impressive, and just in the statement of important affairs. The root must be diligent research, the culture careful comparison, the gathering severe truthfulness, the product faithful storing, and the whole will be a tree to flourish in its growth, fruitful and serviceable to the living time, and sure to bloom in future ages an honour to the planter, and an enduring benefit to succeeding generations.

(To be continued.)

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### ST. THOMAS BECKET.

LIKE other matters, which, though good in themselves, have the ill fate to become a fashion, respect for mediæval men and their times bids fair, in some hands, to be overdone. "There is," says the wise man, "a time for all things," but we hardly think this matter-of-fact nineteenth century is the time for a continuation of the *Acta Sanctorum*, yet we have the attempt made.

Of the great names that the revival in literature has brought before us, no one is more conspicuous than that of Becket, the archbishop of the twelfth century. His history and his tragic end employed the pens of more than a score of authors in or near his own day, and the theme has been taken up by modern scholars both here and abroad. France and Germany have furnished admiring biographers, and our own literature has now for some years enjoyed the advantage of a calm and temperate view of the struggle between Church and State in the reign of the first Plantagenet from the pen of a Regius Professor, whose work\* is too well known to need eulogium. The accounts of all the contemporary writers are therein fully and fairly analyzed, and the archbishop is exhibited as not entirely a saint, but still farther removed from a hypocrite or a traitor,—if not a martyr, at least an honest and courageous man.

To this view most men of the present day might be expected to subscribe, though we have recently noticed the attempts of three very Liberal writers to set Becket in a far less favourable light<sup>b</sup>; but it by no means

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\* Historical Memorials of Canterbury. By Arthur P. Stanley, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. Third Edition, 1857.

<sup>b</sup> See GENT. MAG., May, 1859, p. 459, *et seq.*; and July, 1859, p. 133.



satisfies the author of the latest work on the subject (a recent convert we believe, and therefore more Roman than Rome itself\*), who insists on seeing nothing but a *Saint* where ordinary men see only a common mortal, with no particular indications of the "odour of sanctity" about him. This is especially the case in the early part of Becket's career, of which hawking, hunting, and fighting formed very conspicuous parts, but Mr. Morris refuses to perceive anything fatal to his theory in it, and brings his hero triumphantly through by remarking,—

"If there were occasions when he shewed more of the statesman and courtier than of the dutiful son of the Church, these instances were but few in number, and not of such a character as to overthrow our conclusion that St. Thomas, though as yet no saint according to the high and heroic estimate of the Church, still shewed in his difficult position as chancellor the material of which saints are made."

This avowal is not perhaps very surprising from a writer who "is proud of feeling the most entire sympathy with the Saint and his cause," but it furnishes a needful explanation of his assertion that "he has not recorded one word that he did not consider to be borne out by the ancient authorities." Our idea is, that this thorough-going partisan has suffered his preconceived opinions to warp his judgment, and that thus he has seen in his authorities, what he wished to see, and nothing else.

Still, as this very dull book is dated from the "Bishop's House, Northampton," we suppose we must accept it as giving the modern Romish view of Becket and his cause, and as a specimen of that view we cite the explanation of the cases in which immunity from secular judgment was claimed—the point, it will be remembered, on which the quarrel between the king and the archbishop broke out, though Mr. Morris maintains that this "attack upon the liberties of the clergy" was merely a vent for the personal hostility that Henry entertained against his former favourite :—

"The most important of the cases of ecclesiastical trials for crimes, of which Henry made use in his attack on that provision of the common law of Christendom that enacted the immunity of the clergy from secular jurisdiction, was the case of Philip de Brgis, of which we have the accounts of five writers. He was a canon of Bedford, who had been accused of the murder of a soldier; and having been canonically tried in the diocesan court of Lincoln, had been acquitted. Simon Fitz-Peter, one of the king's itinerant justices at Dunstable, attempted to bring him to account before his own court; on which Philip, losing his temper, insulted the justice. Simon forthwith went to London, and laid the case before Henry, who fell into one of his usual fits of rage, and swore his favourite oath, that he would hold every insult to his officer as offered to himself. The king ordered the trial to be held; but St. Thomas, who was present, resisting the summons of a cleric before a lay court, offered to try him at Canterbury; and the king, most reluctantly consenting, deputed several bishops and barons as the archbishop's assessors. Philip pleaded that he had already been tried and acquitted of the graver offence; but he acknowledged the insults to the justice. The court held the first plea good; and for the minor offence inflicted the very severe sentence of forfeiture of the revenues of his stall for two years to the treasury, and that he should make satisfaction in the ordinary humiliating manner to the insulted magistrate. The king complained of the sentence; and when the bishops had declared that they had punished Philip above his deserts for the sake of peace and the king's honour, he exclaimed, with his usual temper, 'By God's eyes, *Par les Oils Dieu,*' as his Norman oath ran, 'you shall swear that you have not spared him because he was a cleric.' They were ready to take the oath required; but the king proceeded further by summoning the council of Westminster.

"Unhappily this was not the only case in which the scandalous conduct of some members of the clergy gave the king a pretext for his attack upon the Church. Fitz-

\* The Life and Martyrdom of Saint Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Legate of the Holy See. By John Morris, Canon of Northampton. (Longmans.)

Stephens mentions two more. One was a cleric of Worcestershire, who was accused of having violated a young lady, and murdered her father. St. Thomas caused his bishop to keep him in custody, lest he should fall into the hands of the king's justices. The sentence upon this prisoner is not recorded; we are not even told whether he was ultimately found guilty. The punishment inflicted upon the other cleric is very terrible. He had stolen a silver chalice from one of the archbishop's churches in London, St. Mary *in foro*. The king wanted him to be tried by the secular power; but St. Thomas degraded him, and, to please the king, he was also branded.

"This sad catalogue is concluded by one other case. A priest of the diocese of Salisbury was accused of murder; and on his trial before his diocesan, on the accusers failing to prove their case against him, he was put to the ordeal, and being unsuccessful, he was sentenced by the bishop, on St. Thomas's recommendation, to be degraded, deprived of his benefices, and confined for life in a monastery of strict penance. Herbert, who tells this, also alludes to the sentence of banishment having followed degradation in the case of some other clerical delinquent.

"Degradation involves the total loss of every ecclesiastical privilege and immunity, and the degraded cleric becomes as amenable to secular tribunals as any layman. This sentence seems to have been freely inflicted for grave offences, if we may judge by the cases before us. In examining them, to judge how far they justify the assertion frequently made of the corrupt state of the clergy of the time, it must in fairness be remarked, that they are taken from all parts of England, and that they are drawn from an exceedingly numerous body of men; for the clergy of England at that time was a far greater body than the secular and regular clergy of any country in Europe now. In all we have five cases recorded. In the first we have a priest accused of murder, and insult to a judge; he is acquitted of the first charge, and severely punished for the second. In the second case we have an accusation of rape and murder; but the issue of the trial has not reached us. Sacrilegious theft, in the third case, was punished by degradation and branding. The accusation of murder in the fourth is unsustained by evidence; and the man, who in our time would be acquitted, was subjected to an ordeal, which resulted in a sentence of degradation, deprivation, and imprisonment for life. In the last case we hear only of a sentence of degradation and banishment.

"We cannot accuse of laxity a body by some few members of which vice is committed, but only that in which it passes unpunished; and certainly if the cases we have given prove the existence of vice, they prove also the severity of the punishment that followed, even in an excessive degree of rigour. It was not, therefore, because ecclesiastical immunity had become a shelter for criminals that the king was induced to attempt its overthrow; his hatred of it arose because it placed a limit to his despotic power."—(pp. 91—94.)

Commending this explanation to our readers for what it is worth, we may pass on to a passage concerning the good town of Northampton, with which it appears that the author is officially connected. Whether it may be acceptable there we know not; but if it should be, the ancient borough is greatly changed from what it was in the days of Elizabeth, when it originated the "vain Prophesyings" that so disturbed the queen and Archbishop Parker<sup>d</sup>, and not without cause, as threatening trouble to the Establishment that they had so lately restored:—

"The following day, Tuesday, the 13th of October [1164], was one of great moment in the life of St. Thomas, in the history of the Church in England, and, it might be added, of the town in which these great events happened; for it is owing to the heroism of St. Thomas on that day shewn at Northampton, that the diocese of which that old town is now the see has been placed under his patronage. The town yet bears traces of its ancient devotion to St. Thomas in its hospital and its well, which bear his name; and the very castle in its ruins is revered by a Catholic, not for its olden glories and royal pageantry, but because it was hallowed by the trial of St. Thomas. The blessed saint cannot but look down with favour on the scene of the struggle, which he called, after St. Paul and the early martyrs, 'fighting with beasts,' especially since it has been placed under his protection by the Rome that he loved, by the Holy Apostolic See whose champion he there was.

<sup>d</sup> Soames's Elizabethan Religious History, 160, 226.



"It was the anniversary of the solemn day when all England had assembled in Westminster Abbey, and St. Thomas had translated the relics of St. Edward the Confessor. The festival of the 13th of October is the dearer to us from the association of St. Thomas with the great Saint we then venerate, whether we think of him at Westminster doing honour to St. Edward, or at Northampton bearing his witness for the Church and for Christ."—(pp. 128, 129.)

The Council at Northampton (of which this is the opening passage), the flight of Becket, his exile, his letters to the pope and to the king, and his eventual return to England, are all told in a strain that fails to convince us that he was a *Saint*, or anything like it. We see an ill-treated man, we allow, but if patience and forgiveness of injuries are any part of a truly Christian character, we must confess that he falls far below the standard. His biographer says that his letters to the king were of "the gentlest and most conciliatory character." Of this the reader may judge for himself, as here is a specimen of one of them :—

"You are my liege lord, and as such I owe you my counsels; you are my son in the Spirit, and I am bound to chasten and correct you. . . . Let my lord, therefore, if it please him, listen to the counsels of his subject, to the warnings of his Bishop, and to the chastisements of his father. And first, let him for the future abstain from all communion with schismatics. It is known almost to the whole world with what devotion your Majesty formerly received our lord the pope, and what attachment you manifested to the See of Rome; and also what respect and deference were shewn you in return. Forbear, then, my lord, as you value your soul, to withdraw from that see its just rights. Remember, moreover, the profession you made to my predecessor at your coronation, and which you deposited in writing upon the altar at Westminster, respecting the rights and liberties of the Church in England. Be pleased also to restore to the see of Canterbury, from which you received your consecration, the rank which it held in the time of your predecessors and mine; together with all its possessions, its villages, castles, and farms, and whatever else has been taken by violence, either from myself or my dependents, lay as well as clerical. And further, allow us to return in peace and quietness to the free discharge of our duties.

"Should your Majesty be pleased to act in this manner, you will find me prepared to serve you as a beloved lord and king, faithfully and devotedly, with all my might, in whatsoever I am able,—saving the honour of God and of the Roman Church, and saving my order. *But otherwise, know for certain that you shall feel the vengeance of God.*"—(pp. 177, 8.)

Mr. Morris's comment on this letter is rather remarkable, and will hardly gain general acceptance :—

"A sharp answer to this letter proved to the archbishop that the king's heart was not by any such measures to be softened towards him. These three extracts of letters have been given, not only on account of their importance as the hearty efforts of the Saint for reconciliation before he proceeded to stronger measures, but also that they may leave upon the reader's mind the impression which the perusal of the whole correspondence would produce, that the archbishop never resorted to vigorous remedies before every effort to render them unnecessary had been made without effect."—(p. 178.)

The failure of anything like saintly bearing of injuries was particularly conspicuous on Becket's return, and there is something very revolting in his proceeding to the extremity of excommunication against the bishops, who, as he well knew, were mere instruments in the hands of the king. Such vehemence, though it does not justify, certainly prepares us to read of his violent end; and it seems quite a natural conclusion, when at last we come to "The Birthday," or what Professor Stanley, with plain common sense and feeling, calls "the murder of Becket." The two accounts are worth comparing together, that it may be seen how a most graphic, yet minutely accurate account, on the one hand, and a dull, prosy,

half-intelligible narration on the other, may be drawn up from the same sources.

In his *Historical Memorials*, Professor Stanley briefly alludes to the alleged miracles at the tomb of the martyr, but on this point our author has the advantage of him. He not only recounts, with apparent belief, the contents of Benedict's two volumes, but adds new miracles from hitherto unpublished documents in convents at Rome, one of which is wondrously like the ancient tale of Earl Godwin choked by a morsel of bread, and another gives but a poor idea of medieval surgery. Legends, too, he produces, in abundance, but, with a strange want of faith, not to be expected in him, he ventures to pronounce *one* of them "improbable."

But if the miracles of the saint are numerous, equally so are the relics that have come down to us, beside the store that was destroyed at the Reformation. Our author gives a list, of which we subjoin the substance, as the latest statistics on the subject of the "*cultus* of St. Thomas:"—

"The devotion to St. Thomas spread very rapidly. The earliest known representation of the Saint is executed in mosaic, in the church of Monreale, near Palermo, built by William the Good, king of Sicily, who began its erection in the very year St. Thomas was canonised. The king married Princess Jane of England, daughter of our Henry II., who arrived in Sicily in the year 1177.

"In the cathedral at Amagni are preserved a full set of very beautiful vestments, given in the year 1200 by Pope Innocent III.; and on one of the dalmatics, amongst some representations of other English saints, is the martyrdom of St. Thomas. The local tradition is very strong that the Saint came thither in person during his exile; and an altar in the crypt, which has been removed to form a burial-place for the canons, is stated to be that on which he used to celebrate. In the choir-chapel an inscription on a picture, which may once have formed the door of a treasury, tells us that in 1325 they possessed a relic of him.

"In the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Namur, his martyrdom is represented on a mitre which formerly belonged to the celebrated Cardinal James de Vitry, the director and biographer of blessed Mary of Oignies, which he left in 1244 to the abbey of Oignies, whence at the death of the last prior they passed to Namur.

"The first altar erected to him in Belgium was in the monastery of St. Laurence at Liège, by Abbot Eveline, 'for the love which he bore him, as he studied with him at Paris.' In Rome, the earliest altar known to have been raised in his honour is that in the chapel dedicated to him in the crypt or confession of the church of St. Alexius on the Aventine, which was consecrated, in 1218, by Pelagius, Cardinal-Bishop of Albano, who placed therein some of his relics, together with those of several other saints. There is a fine relic at Veroli, preserved in a very handsome bust decorated by a canon of the church two centuries ago. A chasuble of the Saint is at Courtrai, a chasuble and chalice are preserved at Dixmude, and a set of vestments at Sens; his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman has a mitre, and an apparel for an amice is at Erdington, both from the same treasury. Vast numbers of other relics have been honoured in different churches, but no longer survive the various storms which have assailed religion. The ring which he wore when he was martyred was among the relics at Glastonbury: a hair-shirt was shewn in a reliquary in the English College at Douay, a small part in the abbey of Liesse, another in St. Victor's at Paris; a bone of his arm in the great church of St. Waldegrade at Mons; his chalice in the great nunnery of Bourbourg; his mitre and linen dipped in his blood at St. Bertin's at St. Omer; the rochet that he wore at his martyrdom was in the abbey of St. Martin, commonly called St. Judoc's; vestments in many other monasteries in the Low Countries.

"Perhaps the most interesting relics which remain are those at St. Mary Major's at Rome. Baronius says that the Cardinal Legates, Albert and Theodwine, brought back with them a portion of the pavement on which his brain had been scattered, and his tunic stained with blood, and that they were then placed in that church."—(pp. 388—390.)

Those who would pursue this subject farther will find in the *Historical*

Memorials (pp. 180—183) many additional particulars, though not told in the same tone; and in our own pages\* the mention of a sword found in possession of the Templars on their suppression, which was said to be the one with which the archbishop was slain.

Becket's shrine at Canterbury has been already described by Professor Stanley, and therefore our author's account of it need not detain us; but we learn from him that its destruction—

“placed St. Thomas in a peculiar position amongst the saints, as the protector of every effort to resist the spirit of King Henry VIII. and his successors in all their attempts to exercise an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Church.

“The great Dr. Milner regarded him as the patron of his district; and at the prayer of that Bishop's successor in a part of his charge, the present Pope has declared St. Thomas the patron of the diocese of Northampton. The English hospital in Rome was under his invocation, and the college which has succeeded to it is under the same august patronage; and its members, in common with their brethren, have so far trodden in his footsteps, that Cardinal Baronius is naturally led, when speaking of the Saint, to allude to the martyrs who have followed him in England.

“The following fact shows the devotion towards this great Saint which was entertained in the colleges abroad, whence the ‘Seminary priests,’ as Missionaries-Apostolic were called, proceeded. In 1599, the Cardinals Borghese and Farnese received from Pope Clement VIII. power over all the English seminaries, and amongst other matters, the concession of two festivals to each of them with the privileges of the feasts of the Blessed Trinity and St. Thomas, as celebrated in the English college at Rome. It is remarkable that the five seminaries in different parts of Europe, choosing in the second place various great English saints, unanimously named in the first instance St. Thomas of Canterbury. He is usually called the Protector of the English secular clergy; and though no document of the Holy See is extant expressly ordaining this, he has been mentioned as such in recent rescripts. But the most venerable body of whom St. Thomas is the patron is the Sacred Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunities, which assembles every year on his festival and at his altar, and at whose petition the late Pope Gregory XVI. made his feast of double rite for the States of the Church. At the instance of the Cardinal Duke of York, Pope Benedict XIV. gave leave for all ecclesiastics of the English nation, wherever they might be living, to keep his festival as a double of the second class with an octave; and previously to these decrees Pope Urban VIII. had granted to all English people the power of celebrating the octave, notwithstanding its occurrence at a season when, by the ordinary rubrics, it would be forbidden. And finally, Pope Pius IX., by a rescript of the 12th of July, 1857, has confirmed the celebration of the festival as a double of the first class with an octave, the rite with which it has been observed in England from time immemorial.”—(pp. 393—395.)

The remarks of the Professor on the destruction of the shrine are such as to commend themselves, we should think, even to thoughtful Romanists; some such are known to have regarded the Canterbury pilgrimage as an evil, five hundred years ago. The site remains a vacant space, with the marks of the violence of the destruction even yet visible on the broken pavement, and this is the lesson that that vacant space has to teach us:—

“It is not only a sign of the violent convulsion through which the Reformation was effected, but it is a sign also, if we could so take it, of what the Reformation has effected for us, and what duties it has laid upon us. If one of the ancient pilgrims were to rise again, and look in vain for the object of his long devotion, he would think that we were men without religion. So, in like manner, when the Gentile conqueror entered the Holy of Holies, and looked round, and saw that there was no graven image or likeness of anything on earth or in heaven, he marvelled at the ‘vacant sanctuary,’ as of a worship without a God. Yet Pompey in the Temple of Jerusalem, and the ancient pilgrim in Canterbury Cathedral, would be alike mistaken. It is true that a void has been created—that the Reformation often left, as here in the old sanctuary of the Cathedral, so on a wider scale in the hearts of men, a vacancy and a coldness which it is useless to deny, though easy to explain, and, to a certain point, defend. But this vacancy—this natural result of every great convulsion of the human mind—



is one which it is our own fault if we do not fill up, in the only way in which it can be filled up; not by rebuilding what the Reformers justly destroyed, nor yet by disparaging the better qualities of the old saints and pilgrims, but by a higher worship of God, by a more faithful service of man, than was then thought possible. In proportion to our thankfulness that ancient superstitions are destroyed, should be our anxiety that new light, and increased zeal, and more active goodness should take their place. Our pilgrimage cannot be Geoffrey Chaucer's, but it may be John Bunyan's. In that true 'Pilgrim's Way' to a better country, we have all of us to toil over many a rugged hill, over many a dreary plain, by many opposite and devious paths, cheering each other by all means, grave and gay, till we see the distant towers. In that pilgrimage and progress towards all things good, and wise, and holy, Canterbury Cathedral, let us humbly trust, may still have a part to play: although it is no longer the end in the long journey, it may still be a stage in our advance; it may still enlighten, elevate, sanctify, those who come within its reach; it may still, if it be true to its high purpose, win for itself, in the generations which are to come after us, a glory more humble, but not less excellent, than when a hundred thousand worshippers lay prostrate before the shrine of its ancient hero."—(Historical Memorials, pp. 245, 246.)

Anything that we could add would but weaken the effect of this eloquent passage, in which all the force of truth is conveyed in all the grace of poetry.

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#### OLD ALGERINE CAPTIVES.

PROBABLY no old and important city has undergone such marvellous physical and moral changes within the space of half-a-century as "Algiers the warlike." All the world knows the strange brilliant Algiers of to-day<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> The following passage from "Algiers in 1857," by the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, is sufficiently apposite for quotation here. It is descriptive of the Place Royale of French Algiers:—"A man need not be an artist to enjoy the scene living and moving on the Place Royale; figures as varying and new to him as those of a kaleidoscope are presented to his delighted gaze whichever way he turns it. The picture is a perpetual feast to the eye; men of all countries meet here at all hours of the day, clad in every imaginable costume, from the garb of Old Gaul to that of the Faubourg St. Honoré, from the bornous of the Sahara to the cocked hat and epaulets of martial France. Here may be seen grand Turks whose heads are surmounted by turbans as broad as their shoulders; Muftis or Mahometan judges buried in the endless folds of their white head-gear, which, from its evenness and precision, resembles a mighty cotton-ball wrought and wound in Manchester: the Algerine Jew in his purple and gold suit, with patent leather high-heeled shoes, white stockings to the knee, and an amber-headed cane in his hand, of all coxcombs the greatest; princes of the land, with hewers of wood and drawers of water; French ladies in the last full fashion of the Parisian season; negresses in a cotton wrap of scrumpy dimensions, with unclad picaninies slung and pouched like young 'possums at their back; and, lastly, fair Mauresques, enveloped in snowy attire, who, were it not for the beautiful eyes whose sparkle cannot be veiled, might be mistaken for ghosts passing to and fro silently and mysteriously among the human crowd, but taking no part in its affairs. Amid this motley group you seat yourself under the shade of an orange-tree, and a venerable Moor, whose beard and benign countenance might aptly represent that of Father Abraham, and whose garb is that of Dives himself, places himself by your side, tucks up his legs, and in the enjoyment of a pipe, seeks to forget the hardships of his fallen race. The Arab of the Desert and the Kabyle of the mountains are lying at full length on the ground within a few yards of you, and display a set of limbs worthy of Hercules himself. Suddenly a sound strikes on the ear which attracts their earnest attention; the Arab and the Kabyle spring to their legs, and the Moor, lowering his pipe, blows out a last whiff in deference to the call. It is the cry of the Muezzin summoning the faithful to prayer: and if ever a Mussulman is roused from his habitual lethargy, it is to obey the law of his Prophet—he washes in haste and hurries to the mosque."

—the capital of a French colony, and the already fashionable winter resort of English invalids. All the world knows, moreover, that for long weary centuries Algiers was an abominable nest of atrocious pirates, who avowedly lived and thrived in desperate defiance of the laws of God and man, by preying on the property and persons of Christians of every nation without distinction. From time to time the leading maritime countries of Europe attacked Algiers with a view to put down her fiendish piracies, and many treaties were made with the well-named "Barbarians"—only to be ruthlessly violated on the part of the latter. England did her part on various occasions. Her three most memorable expeditions against Algiers were undertaken at widely different periods—1620, 1655, and 1816. The expedition to Algiers in 1655 was made by the Commonwealth's great Admiral Blake, who compelled the Dey to promise to speedily redeem the ships and captives his people had seized, and to offer to enter into a treaty of amity towards England for the future. Directly afterwards, Blake successfully attacked and almost destroyed the sister pirate-city of Tunis, and thereafter we read, "the Algerines stood in such awe of him, that they were wont to stop the Saltee rovers, and, if they had any prisoners on board, relieved them, and sent them to Blake, in hopes thereby of obtaining his favour." The final death-blow to Algerine piracy was given by the great expedition of 1816, and its results may be summed up in a few lines. Lord Exmouth with a powerful fleet, aided by a Dutch squadron, attacked the strongly fortified seaport in a most gallant and masterly manner; utterly conquered it; compelled the Dey to release upwards of 2000 Christian slaves (not one *English*, we believe); and procured a treaty, or declaration, for the absolute future abolition of Christian slavery. The total loss of the combined fleet was 883 killed and wounded—that of the Algerines many thousands.

The expedition of 1620 is comparatively little known to the general reader, and as it was not merely one of unusual magnitude for the age, but also of historical importance and singularly ineffective in its results, we may fittingly condense some details of it here. The fleet comprised six regular men-of-war, averaging 600 tons and forty brass guns each; and twelve merchant ships of considerable burden, strongly manned, and armed with iron ordnance. The crews of the men-of-war amounted to 1,380 men, and of the armed traders 1,170—in all 2,550 men. This fleet was commanded by Sir Robert Mansel, who had Sir Richard Hawkins for Vice-Admiral. They sailed from Plymouth Oct. 12th, 1620, and saluted Gibraltar on the 31st. The Spaniards told them "there were a great many pirates abroad; that two of them had fought seven Spanish galleys, and killed them 400 men." On the 27th of the following month they anchored in Algiers roadstead, "*out of reach of the guns of the town or castle*," as the chronicler very significantly adds.

"We saluted them," says he, "with our ordnance, but they returned us not one shot. Next day the Admiral sent a gentleman ashore with a white flag, to let the Viceroy know the cause of our coming, who returned us answer, by four men with a white flag, that he had orders from the Grand Signior to use us with all respect; that our men might have the free liberty of the shore, to buy what provisions they wanted; promising withal that if the Admiral would send any gentleman of quality ashore with the king's letters, that upon the discharging of a piece of ordnance he should have sufficient hostages sent aboard them."

All very fair and promising, but that very night the pirates brought in three prizes—one Fleming and two English, and on the 6th December only forty captives were delivered up.



The squadron soon after sailed for Majorca to water, and returning to Algiers on May 21st, prepared to fire the shipping in the Mole. A number of vessels were prepared for this ever-desperate service, provided with "fire-balls, buckets of wild-fire, and fire-pikes to fasten their fireworks to the enemies ships." The wind did not serve for this adventure till the 24th, when it was attempted and proved a dead failure, the Algerines firing "furiously upon our men, both with great and small guns," and a calm preventing the English fireworks from taking effect. The assailants lost only six men killed, and a dozen or two wounded. The next day four pirate ships succeeded in breaking the blockade and got into port, but on the 28th the "Bonadventure" ran a pirate ashore. She had 130 Turks and twelve Christian captives, and all perished but a dozen of her crew. This appears to have been the only success achieved by the expedition, which soon after returned home, with the merited stigma of having boasted more and performed less than any English fleet of the size either before or since. That grievous lack of vigilance and judgment prevailed throughout the fleet is evident enough by the single admission that (after they were under sail to quit Algiers) "on the 31st our boats took up two Genoese slaves, who had the courage to swim from the town to our ships. They told us that the night we weighed anchor, seven of the best ships belonging to Algiers came in, and if we had stayed it had been impossible for them to escape."

Concerning the primary cause of the final subjugation and occupation of Algiers by the French, the following paragraph recently went the round of the press:—

"A semi-historic article of *vertu*, a huge fan or fly-flap, which was the original cause of France becoming possessed of North Africa, was recently sold by auction at Paris. With this fan on the 20th of April, 1827, the Dey of Algiers, at an angry audience in full divan, smote the French consul, M. Deval, on the face, and had to pay forfeit by the loss of his pachalic, for which he consoled himself years after by a box at the Paris opera."

There are many old narratives extant descriptive of captivity among the Algerines, with, of course, eventual escape from those cruel taskmasters. We will select one or two of the most interesting, which relate to the palmy days of the Sallee rovers.

On the 1st of November, 1621, the "Nicholas" of Plymouth set sail. On the 18th she and another hapless ship were captured. The narrator, Captain John Rawlins, and five others of the crew, were taken on board the vice-admiral of the pirates, and landed at Algiers. He and his carpenter were sold in the public market a few days subsequently, the ransom of Rawlins being fixed at only £15, as he was lame of a hand. He was, however, soon re-sold to an English renegade, named John Goodal, who wanted skilful seamen to man a ship he had purchased, the "Exchange" of Bristol, a prize formerly taken. Two of Rawlins's men were purchased with him. This vessel was manned with sixty-three Moors, nine English slaves, and five free men, one being a Frenchman, and four Hollanders. They had also two European gunners, one an Englishman, and the other a Dutch renegade. Early in the new year this gallant pirate set sail; but Captain Rawlins relished his duties on board so badly, that he openly spake of attempting a mutiny, but little notice was taken of his threats. A prize was soon taken, and nine Turks and one English slave were put on board as a prize crew, unwillingly on their part, but in obedience to the decision of their Hoshea, or Prophet:—

"A sort of men," says Rawlins, "much esteemed among them, for no large vessel goes to sea without one: and when they are in the ocean he divines every second or third night. The ceremony he used when I saw him at his conjuration was thus. Upon the sight of two great ships, feared to be two Spanish men-of-war, a deep silence is commanded in the ship, after that all the company give a great shriek; sometimes the sails are all taken in, and perhaps presently after hoisted out again, as the conjurer presages. There are also a cutlass and two arrows laid on a cushion, one for the Turks and the other for the Christians, and a curtail-axe; then this wise man reads, and some one or other takes the two arrows in his hand by their heads; if the arrow for the Christians comes over the head of the arrow for the Turks, it foretels they will be taken; if the arrow for the Turks comes over the head of the arrow for the Christians, then they think themselves sure of success. The curtail-axe is taken up by a child or by some person that is a stranger to the matter, and it is much minded [observed] if it lie upon the same side or no. They observe lunatics, too, for the conjurer writes down their sayings in a book, grovelling upon the ground as if he whispered to the devil."

Rawlins's plot for the escape of himself and shipmates meanwhile progressed. He won over the Dutchman and the English renegado. On February 6th they captured an English bark from Torbay, and when this prize was out of sight, next morning Rawlings brought his plot to a crisis, and overpowered the Moorish crew. He then succeeded in bringing the ship safe to Plymouth, February 13th.

Far more interesting is the narrative of the escape of William Okeley and others, who were captured in a London ship in 1639. It would appear that the Algerines prowled close upon the English coast in those times, for Okeley's ship and two others, bound for the West Indies, had only set sail from the Isle of Wight a few hours before they were all captured by three Algerines, after a warm resistance, and carried to Algiers, which Okeley describes as a city three miles in circumference, the houses flat roofed, with inner courts and galleries, and the mosques magnificent. The Dey had a right to every tenth slave as his royalty; the rest were at once taken to the public market to be sold by a species of auction, and the buyers seem to have done business very much in the same way as slave-owners at New Orleans, for they "are very circumspect, and examine the mouth, and all other parts of the body, and more particularly see whether the hands be hard, or delicate and tender, from which last, as supposing them to be gentlemen, or merchants, they expect a large ransom."

Okeley's master employed him in servile duties for a few months, and then sent him to sea in a cruizer, but the latter returning without a prize, the poor slave was coolly informed that henceforth he must live on shore, and pay his master ten dollars per month, "let him get it where he could!" This resembled the custom of the American slave-holders of letting out their slaves on hire, or permitting them to work at their trades on condition of paying the owner a certain portion of their earnings. Okeley thereupon joined a fellow countryman, who was a small pedlar, and for awhile they throve, until Okeley and a third countryman were arrested on a charge of meditating an escape, and threatened with the bastinado, a punishment which he thus describes:—

"They have a strong staff about six feet long, in the middle whereof there are two holes bored, into which a cord is put, and the ends of the cord fastened on the one side the staff, with knots, so that it makes a loop on the other side; into this loop of the cord, both the feet of the person condemned to this punishment are put; then two lusty fellows, one at each end of the staff, lift it up in their arms, and twisting the staff about till his feet are fast pinched with the cord by the ankles, they raise his feet with the soles upwards near as high as their shoulders, and in this posture they hold them, the poor man in the meanwhile resting only with his neck and shoulders on the



ground; then comes another lusty sturdy knave behind him, and with a tough short truncheon gives him as many violent blows on the soles of his feet as the council shall order."

Okeley's companion had a cruel master, who on this occasion ordered the poor sickly wretch three hundred blows on his feet; but Okeley himself escaped unpunished. Shortly afterwards he was "mortgaged," and eventually made over to a new owner, who proved a kind master; but as Sterne said, "Slavery! disguise thyself as thou wilt—still thou art a bitter draught!" So thought poor Okeley, and he never ceased scheming to escape. At length he got six other slaves to join him in an attempt which they knew to be desperate, but which they infinitely preferred to hopeless servitude. One of these men, John Anthony, had been a slave fifteen years; another had endured eleven years of bitter captivity.

They procured, by degrees, pieces of wood sufficient to form the naked framework of a boat, each rib being curiously jointed in two places. Planking to cover these ribs they had none, but to supply its place they purchased as much strong canvas as would, when doubled, form both bottom and sides, and tar, pitch, and tallow, to render the canvas watertight. Having first put together this rude apology for a boat, they took it to pieces, and considered how to convey it piecemeal to the sea-side in a way to avert suspicion. The keel and timbers were easily conveyed, but the canvas, or tarpaulin, was bulky, and difficult to smuggle out of the city:—

"At last they put it into a large sack, and committed it to him that used to wash clothes, and lest any should clap a jealous hand upon it, they put a pillow over the canvas within the bag. Oars were still wanting: for the supplying of which they took two pipe-staves, and slitting them across from corner to corner with a handsaw, they made of each of them two rude things which they named the blades. The next thing was provision for the voyage, of which they laid up but a small quantity of bread; they had also two goats'-skins stripped off whole, and so tanned (a kind of bottle much used by the Algerines to carry milk and water in), and these they filled with water."

They also provided a sail.

After great difficulties were overcome, the poor fellows succeeded in getting their materials to a convenient spot, and put the boat together for good, strengthening the keel with a small fig-tree:—

"This done, four of the company carried it on their shoulders to the sea-side, which was about half-a-mile off. Being come on the sea-shore, they immediately stripped themselves naked, and putting their clothes into the boat, carried both it and them as far as they could wade into the sea, and then all seven of them got into her, but alas! they were no sooner embarked than the boat was ready to sink under them; but at last one whose heart most failed him, going ashore, and another soon following him, she then held up her head very stoutly, and seemed hearty enough for the voyage."

Setting sail on the 30th of June, the five daring adventurers too soon learnt what a desperate attempt they had undertaken. Their bread was spoilt with salt water, and the water in their goats'-skins stank, and was almost too nauseous to swallow. Bad as their bread was, they ate it all in three days; and to add to their misery, the wind was so contrary, that they debated whether they had not better relinquish their forlorn hope of liberty, by returning to Algiers and certain slavery. But so awful were their past sufferings, that death itself seemed preferable to a renewal of them, and they resolved to escape or perish. The heat was intense, and whilst four rowed, the fifth threw salt water over their bodies to cool them, "with which, and the scorching of the sun, they were so bleached,

that they rose up all over in blisters, and brought them much pain." They steered in the day by a "pocket-dial" (a compass, we suppose), and in the night by the stars. Thus sped four wretched days and nights, at the expiration of which they were so reduced in strength and spirits that they ceased rowing in despair.

On the fifth day they had reason to think that Providence had not deserted them, for they—

"Discovered a tortoise [turtle] not far from them, asleep in the sea, and having silently rowed to the prey, they took it into the boat with great triumph, cut off her head, and having let her bleed into a pot, drank the blood, ate the liver, and sucked the flesh, with which they were much refreshed; and about noon they discovered, or thought they discovered, land. Being in a short time after fully satisfied it was land, they laboured hard to come at it; but being at length wearied with labour, and cooled a little with the sea, into which they had now unwarily enough jumped to refresh themselves, they took a little repose in the boat, and then renewing their diligence, towards evening discovered another island. The first they saw was Majorca, and this Fromentere, which last being very much infested with venomous serpents, and very little, if at all, inhabited, they resolved to make for the other."

Whereon they landed at 10 p.m. the next day.

They had ate nothing since the turtle was consumed, so, leaving three in the boat, the two others, who could speak Spanish and Italian, went in search of water, and finding a Spanish watch-tower, made known their miserable condition to the sentinel, who threw down to them an "old mouldy cake, and then directed them to fresh water hard by." When they reached the well, William Adams, after vainly attempting to drink, sank down, saying he was a "dead man," but his comrades forced water and cake down his throat and recovered him. At daybreak they found their way to a solitary house, where they received good treatment, and on the following day reached the town of Majorca, where "the strangeness of their habit, they being barefoot, bare-legged, and having nothing on but loose coats over their shirts, drew a crowd of people about them," who humanely relieved them. Being carried before the viceroy, he examined their case, and gave orders for their maintenance at his own expense, until they could be sent to their own country, and the people made a collection and bought them clothing. They got a passage in a galleon to Alicant, and thence on to Cadiz, finally arriving in the Downs in September, 1644.

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## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

On Monday, Aug. 29th, the members of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society proceeded to the ancient town of Glastonbury for the purpose of holding their eleventh Annual Meeting at that time-honoured place. The early portion of the day was rather cloudy, and some few drops of rain occasionally fell, but as this did not at all damp the ardour of the ladies and gentlemen who had made up their minds to attend the yearly gathering, and hear the papers read, by eleven o'clock the Town-hall was tolerably well filled.

The *temporary museum*, which had been established in an adjoining room, was an object of great attraction, and contained many interesting specimens, consisting of relics of the original grants and charters to the city of Wells, various archæological remains, relics of the poet Cowper, cases of stuffed birds, &c.

At the Annual Meeting, F. H. Dickinson, Esq., was duly elected President for the ensuing year, and the Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of the Hon. P. P. Bouverie and Mr. E. A. Sanford. The officers were also re-elected, the name of Mr. Alford being substituted in the place of that of Mr. W. Blake on the Committee.

The Rev. F. Warre read

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee, in this their eleventh Annual Report, have the satisfaction to record that the operations of the Society during the past year, while presenting no new feature of special interest, have continued to further the objects for which the Society was established.

They would refer to the volume of Proceedings recently issued as an indication of the progress which is being made towards collecting materials for a County History, and they feel assured that the periodical issue of these volumes will be the means of creating and sustaining more generally an interest in the objects and pursuits to which the Society is devoted.

The outlay, however, which the production of such a volume involves, without any of those special donations from individual members which other societies of a similar nature frequently obtain, necessarily absorbs

so large a proportion of the annual income as to leave a very small balance for carrying out other purposes equally important.

The library and museum of the Society have been enriched, during the past year, by donations of valuable books and of various objects of interest; among these they would particularly refer to Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," and Hoare's "Wiltshire," presented by the Rev. F. Warre. The Committee are anxious to enlarge and improve this department, from a conviction that a good county museum is one of the best aids towards a good County History.

Some progress has been made towards a more orderly and systematic arrangement of the varied and valuable collection now belonging to the Society, and it is hoped that during the coming year every department of the museum will be so arranged as to be more readily available for reference or for study. In connection with these improvements, the Committee deem it their duty to acknowledge the valuable help rendered by Mr. W. A. Sanford in the arrangement and classification of the geological collection.

Arrangements have been made, in accordance with a scheme suggested by Mr. Sanford, for systematizing the observations made by members and others in various parts of the county. The details of that scheme have been given in the recent volume of Proceedings, and the Committee earnestly solicit the help and co-operation of all who have it in their power, in however small a degree, to contribute to these objects. The portfolios are ready for the reception and classification of all such notices as may be sent. Donations of geological and botanical specimens from various localities in the county are much needed in order to complete the illustrations which the museum supplies of the natural history of the county. In like manner, objects of antiquarian interest, with notices of the locality and circumstances in which they were found, would be much valued as additions to the archæological portion of the museum.

The Committee are likewise engaged in preparing portions of Collinson's "History of Somerset," according to the suggestion of R. W. Falconer, Esq., M.D., of Bath, to be used as the basis of a more complete and correct history of the districts to which the sections respectively relate. When these are completed, with a general outline of the enquiries most desired, they will be placed in the hands of such members as have the time and the inclination to devote them-



solves to the work ; and it is hoped that the Society may, at no distant period, be able to use collectively the materials thus obtained by the labour and investigations of individual members, in the districts with which they are best acquainted.

During the past year the Committee have provided a fitting case in which to deposit the Pigott Collection of Drawings, the cost of which was defrayed in part by local contributions in Taunton and the neighbourhood. Schemes for the publication of this collection, in part or as a whole, submitted to the Committee by some of the trustees, have been under consideration, but the great outlay which such a scheme would involve, and the inability of the Society to undertake such a responsibility, with other reasons, have caused these plans to remain in abeyance.

It is with great regret that the Committee have to report that on the sudden disappearance of the late Curator it was found that a considerable amount of subscriptions had been collected by him, put not paid in to the Treasurer. The exact amount of the defalcation has not yet been ascertained, but it is partly covered by the value of the collection of objects of natural history, &c. belonging to him, which remain in the museum as the property of the Society.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their growing conviction of the usefulness of the Society, and would again urge upon the members and on the county at large, the claims which the Society has for more general and liberal pecuniary support, and a more active and systematized literary and scientific co-operation.

Upon the motion of Mr. W. A. Sanford the Report was unanimously adopted.

The President referred to a plan for the improvement of the County Histories, and considered that great good would result if a more full and complete index were to be published. That in Collinson was very inaccurate, and caused considerable inconvenience to those who wished to make references.

Mr. W. A. Sanford read an interesting paper on the arrangement of specimens in the Museum at Taunton.

On the motion of the Rev. F. Warre, seconded by the Rev. W. F. Neville, Mr. J. H. Parker of Oxford, who was present at the meeting, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Under the guidance of the Rev. F. Warre the company then proceeded to visit the Abbey kitchen, almshouses, barn, &c.

The Rev. F. Warre gave a lecture on the ruins of the Abbey, very much to the same purport as the paper which he published in the Proceedings of this Society for 1851. He mentioned the tradition respecting Joseph of Arimathea, but did not attach much importance to it, as he thought there was a want of sufficient evi-

dence of its truth. Another tradition, that St. Paul himself had preached on this spot, he thought more probable, as there is strong reason to believe that he came to Britain, the extreme west of the Roman empire; and there is good reason to believe that at Glastonbury was one of the earliest Christian settlements in England. St. Patrick is said to have retired here with a party of monks about A.D. 533. The popular belief that King Arthur was buried here, whether well founded or not, shews that this was considered the most fitting place. Paulinus, Archbishop of York, is said to have rebuilt the church of timber, covered with lead, in A.D. 630, and King Ina to have again rebuilt it in the most sumptuous manner in 708. This church was destroyed by the northern pirates, and another church and monastery built by St. Dunstan, in A.D. 942—944. By this time, from successive grants, the Abbey had attained great wealth and importance, and was considered the richest foundation in England. St. Dunstan's Church is distinctly recorded to have been of wood plated with gold, which probably means ornamented with gilding, and it is mentioned as of wood in a charter of the time of Edward the Confessor. During the reigns of the first two Norman kings the Abbey was a scene of perpetual strife and slaughter, and no new building seems to have been erected.

Herlewin, the second Norman abbot, is said by William of Malmesbury to have built a new church, on which he expended the sum of four hundred and eighty pounds, a very large sum in those days; he was abbot from 1102 to 1120. Henry de Blois, who had been abbot only three years when he was promoted to the see of Winchester, but was allowed to hold both, is said to have built a castle, a chapter-house, the cloister, the refectory, the dormitory, the infirmary with its chapel, *the outer gate of hewn stone*, the great brewhouse, and several stables. He held the charge of this Abbey forty-five years, and died in 1171. Mr. Warre was inclined to consider the existing ruins as part of his work, and compared them with St. Cross and other buildings erected by him.

The whole monastery, including the church, was destroyed by a great fire in 1185, which seems to have created a great sensation. King Henry II. immediately sent his chamberlain, Ralph Fitz-Stephen, to examine the ruins, and to take the necessary steps for rebuilding the church and monastery; and so expeditiously was this done, that the new church of St. Mary was dedicated by Reginald, bishop of Bath, in the following year, on the feast of

St. Barnabas, 1186. After this the work was stopped for want of funds, and was not completed until 1193.

Mr. Parker observed that it is very singular that no traces or fragments of the *early* Norman church can be found, nor is there any record of any such having been found. The earliest parts of the buildings that we have remaining are of the very latest Norman and transitional character, such as we might expect to have been built after the great fire, or between 1185 and 1193. He remarked that there is no mention of a *church* having been built by Henry de Blois, while nearly all the other buildings of the Abbey are enumerated, and the gatehouse is particularly specified to have been of hewn stone, which seems to imply that the other buildings were not. He was inclined to think that all these other buildings, therefore, were of wood, and that the church of Herlewin was of the same material. This would account for the entire destruction of the whole by the great fire. The chapel now called St. Joseph's Chapel, he was inclined to identify with the church of St. Mary, dedicated in 1186. There is no trace of any other lady-chapel, and the lady-chapel of the early church at Canterbury was at the west end. It is possible to suppose that by great exertions, under the royal authority, this chapel may have been built in a year; it is impossible to suppose that the larger church could have been. St. Joseph's Chapel is remarkably complete in itself, all of a piece, built at one time, and a little earlier than the large church, though not much. The crypt is naturally the most ancient part, but it differs from the superstructure only so much as the subterranean part of a building usually does from the upper part, and it has no appearance of having belonged to an earlier building which had been destroyed by fire. Such a destruction usually does leave considerable traces, as at Canterbury. It is just such a church or chapel as would be necessary for carrying on divine service, and would allow time for going on with the large church. The latest portion of the building is the sort of porch which connects the west end of the large church with the east end of St. Joseph's chapel. This portion is of decidedly Early English character, and, according to Mr. Parker's hypothesis, this is just the portion which would naturally be built last. After the chapel had answered its separate purpose, and the whole work had been completed, the east wall of the chapel may have been removed and the whole thrown into one.

The chancel-arch of the great church  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVII.



Turret of St. Joseph's Chapel.



Ornamental Moulding, St. Joseph's Chapel



Rib of Crypt, St. Joseph's Chapel

which remains is just sufficient to shew what the original design has been, and a beautiful drawing of it, made out from the remains by Mr. Scott, was afterwards exhibited to the meeting. The two eastern bays of the choir are of later character than the rest; the shafts and mouldings of the interior of this part belong to the fourteenth century. A discussion ensued between Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, and others, as to whether these two bays had been added, or only altered in the interior; Mr. Parker maintaining the former opi-

nion, and Mr. Freeman the latter. The windows are exactly the same as those of the older part; Mr. Parker thought they may have been used again, or copied exactly at a later time. Mr. Freeman thought this out of the question, that it could not have been. At the point of junction between these two bays and the choir, on the exterior of the south side, the buttress is carried on an arch over a sepulchral recess, in a very remarkable manner, as if the person who built this part wished to be buried there.

The party then proceeded to visit the celebrated kitchen, built by Abbot Breyn-ton, in the time of Richard II., where Mr. Parker pointed out that the four tall corner chimneys have been destroyed; the louvre in the centre was for the escape of the steam and effluvia, not of the smoke. They then proceeded to the great barn, of the same period, where the emblems of the four Evangelists in the gable ends were noticed, and the construction of the roof was examined.

The following interesting papers were read:—

On "the word 'Pig,' as applied to a cross at Bridgwater, and other objects," by H. N. Sealy, Esq.

On "the reputed discovery of King Arthur's remains at Glastonbury," by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

It had been expected that Mr. Thomas Stephens would have read this paper, but in that gentleman's absence the Rev. W. A. Jones gave a sketch of the subject. Mr. Jones commenced by giving the historical authorities which bore him out in the supposition that King Arthur was a real personage and not a fabulous prince, as was sometimes imagined; and mentioned the Chronicle of Tysilio, and the History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, both of which works were anterior to the date of the discovery of the remains at Glastonbury Abbey Cemetery, about the year 1170. In support of his observations he referred to the probability of King Arthur's being anxious to be buried in a place of such fame and reputation for sanctity as that Abbey, as he was evidently a Christian king. He remarked that the historical authorities for the reputed discovery are twofold; one consisting of the Abbey Records, as contained in the *Magna Tabula Glastoniensis* and the *Parvus Liber* MS. in the Bodleian; the other the detailed account given by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Liber Distinctionum*, and in his *Institutio Principis*. In the main facts all these are agreed. The testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis is, however, most worthy of attention. He visited Glaston-

bury about fourteen years after the event, and states that he received the account of the occurrence from the lips of the abbot himself. It was not, however, till many years after that he wrote the book, in which he gives an account of what he heard. This will explain some of the discrepancies. In later times we find that Leland heard the same tradition at Glastonbury, and Camden, in his *Britannia*, further gives a woodcut of the thin leaden cross with a rude inscription on it, inserted in the stone. The history of the event as derived from these sources is as follows:—Henry II. had recently returned from North Wales, having succeeded in subjugating that district. South Wales still remained to be vanquished. Arthur the king was expected to reappear to restore the liberties of the Welsh, and a general disbelief was expressed as to his death. It was a point of great consequence to Henry that their minds should be disabused of this superstitious expectation, by proof of the death of Arthur. A search was therefore made, and on the north side of the Abbey Church, between two obelisks of later date, at the depth of seven feet, a broad slab was found, in the lower surface of which was inserted a leaden cross, upon which the following inscription was discovered, in rude letters, in its inner surface:—"Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arturius in Insula Avalonia." Nine feet below this, and underneath, was found the sarcophagus of Arthur, being composed of the trunk of an oak tree, hollowed out for the purpose, and by its side were discovered the supposed remains of Gwenever, his wife. The remains thus discovered were deposited in the church, as became the dignity of a king, and in honour of his benefactions to the Abbey. Fourteen years afterwards the church was burnt down. A century later, Edward I. (1276), with his Queen, Eleanor, visited Glastonbury, and caused the shrine to be removed to near the high altar. Stukeley says the tomb was considered to be under the great tower of the Abbey. At present, I need not say, all traces of it have disappeared, and we have nothing left but the tradition. Mr. Jones referred to the circumstances that were calculated to throw discredit on the account: among others, the exaggerated representations of the bones then discovered, which, in size, were large enough to be those of an ichthyosaurian. But the bones exhibited were probably not the bones found. He referred also to the possibility of collusion between the abbot, Henry de Blois, and his cousin, Henry II.; but De Blois at one time had certainly not been a partizan of his cousin,

but the contrary. And lastly, to the addition of the words *in Insula Avalonia*, which he confessed at times very much shook his faith in the genuineness of the lead-cross, with its legend. Upon the whole, however, he was inclined to accept the main facts of the account. Their rejection of the legendary and impossible did not involve their rejection of the record, and their acceptance of the leading features of the event did not commit them to the exaggerations and assertions of that wonder-loving age. He thought, then, it was more than probable that King Arthur had found a resting-place, after his mortal wound at Camalet, in the precincts of the Abbey of Glastonbury.

A discussion ensued between Mr. Jones, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Parker, and others, respecting the probability of King Arthur having been here buried. Mr. Freeman sifted the historical evidence and argued strongly against the probability. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, observed that the custom of burying in a coffin formed of a hollow oak-tree agreed with that of the time at which King Arthur is said to have been buried, and mentioned the skeleton found in a similar coffin near Scarborough, and now preserved in the museum there, the bones of which are dyed black by the action of the gall of the oak in the moist clay in which it was buried, and hence is popularly called the Black Prince. He also observed that the thin leaden plate of a cruciform shape, with the rude inscription upon it, agrees exactly with many similar leaden plates found by the Abbé Cochet in early graves in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, in Normandy, several of which have been engraved in the "Archæologia." These graves are assigned by that learned antiquary to the Merovingian period, and this point has not been doubted by any of those who have examined the question.

On "St. John's Priory, Wells," by Mr. Thomas Serel.

This ancient establishment is on the west side of St. John-street, which leads from the city into another street called Southover. The name of the street is, no doubt, derived from its proximity to the Hospital. The ruins of this once venerable house have recently been entirely swept away.

This Priory, or Hospital, as it is more frequently styled in documents of early date, was founded about the year 1206, for a prior, or master, and ten brethren.

The Priory was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and owes its foundation to Hugh de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln, and Jocelyn de Welles, Bishop of Bath and

Wells, who (as Godwin informs us,) "laying their purses together," endowed it with considerable possessions, including the parsonage of Evercreech, and lands in Wookey, East Wells and Southover. Colinson states that Hugh de Welles was the sole founder of the Hospital, and that Jocelyne "made considerable additions" to the institution. By his will, Bishop Hugh gave the Hospital 500 marks, a most liberal donation at that early period.

These two bishops were natives of Wells, and both of the greatest eminence, as well as active participators in some of the most important events of the times in which they lived.

As usual with establishments of this kind, the Priory, from time to time, received divers additions to its endowments from different benefactors.

According to Dugdale, the income of the Priory at the Dissolution was £40 Os. 2½d., and according to Speed, £41 Ss. 6½d., but neither of these sums must be taken literally, as the real revenues of the establishment\*.

Richard Clarkson was the last Prior, and by him, on the 3rd of February, 1539, the Hospital was resigned to the king, in consideration of a pension of £12.

The act of 27 Henry VIII. dissolved and vested in the king all monasteries, priories, &c., having a yearly revenue under £200 a-year. But the Hospital of St. John seems either to have escaped notice or to have found favour with the king, for it was not surrendered until 1539.

Soon after the Hospital became vested in the Crown, the site, and possessions belonging to it, were, under a special license from the king, granted to the Earl of Southampton, who exchanged the whole with Dr. John Clerk, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the manor of Dogmersfield (one of the summer residences of the bishop which had been granted to the see by Henry I.) subject to a yearly rent to the crown of £7 6s. The Hospital and its possessions were not fated to continue long in the possession of the Church. In 1548 Bishop Barlow surrendered to the Crown a large portion of the episcopal estates, including this Hospital, with the lands belonging to it, and the rectory and advowson of Evercreech. The Hospital, and the lands attached to it, continued vested in the Crown until 1575, when the whole were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, but how long they were held by Sir Christopher Hatton has not been ascertained.

\* They are equal to about 800l. a-year of our money.



The Hospital itself, as might be expected, underwent many changes and alterations, to suit the convenience and taste of its different possessors. Considerable portions of the original buildings, however, remained until they were finally removed a short time ago to make way for the new schools; other parts were taken down in 1812, when the late Mr. Peter Sheraton generously gave a site for building the late central school. A cursory examination of the interior of the building, when in course of being pulled down, showed clear indications that the Hospital had, subsequent to its dissolution, been used as a dwelling-house. New ceilings had been added, which were highly ornamented, and a fireplace made in the best apartment, over which were the arms of James I. in bold relief, and composed of plaster.

In the evening the members again met in the Town Hall, when the Rev. T. Hugo read a paper on "Taunton Priory."

Want of space compels us to defer this important and interesting paper to a future number.

On Tuesday morning a party of ladies and gentlemen started on an excursion to several places in the neighbourhood. The weather was exceedingly unfavourable, showers being frequent and severe, and the unpropitiousness of the elements prevented many, no doubt, from joining. The more eager archaeologists, however, were not to be detained by any such impediment. They were evidently disposed, under any circumstances, not to let the day pass without seeing some of the objects of interest in the neighbourhood; and accordingly started, at about eleven o'clock, in a covered conveyance. The result amply repaid them, and in the course of the afternoon the weather assumed a more propitious aspect, although the day terminated as it had commenced, in rain. The party was joined on its progress by a number of archaeologists who had accepted the hospitality of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., on the previous evening, and by several of the gentry of the neighbourhood through which it passed.

The excursionists proceeded, through a country highly beautiful from its undulating features of hill and vale, and equally interesting from its geological characteristics—the hills exhibiting in their upper part the white lias formation, with red beneath—to Compton Dundon. Here the ruins of a manor-house of the fourteenth century were examined, and the church was visited. Mr. Freeman explained the features of the sacred edifice, characterizing it as a very good little typical church,

having nothing in it *very* extraordinary, but still a few features that were worthy of note. It seemed to be pretty much of the same date, though there had been a few alterations in the detail of the building. One or two ritual matters were worth noticing. There was a stone screen that was evidently coeval with the chancel-arch. It was not at all common to see a stone screen in a parish church; he only knew two or three instances, and he did not remember one of such amazing thickness as the present. Mr. Freeman then proceeded to draw attention to what he conceived to be the curious preparations in connexion with the rood-loft, which appeared to have been reached in an extraordinary way. His idea on this matter will best be explained by stating that the pulpit is inserted in the wall of the church, and approached through an aperture in the wall, leading to the back part of it. This aperture, Mr. Freeman appeared to think, originally communicated with the rood-loft. Mr. Dickinson, however, pointed out that there were indications of an opening having existed near the chancel-arch, which had probably answered this purpose. A small window in the eastern part of the nave on the south side, Mr. Freeman said, corresponded with those that were usually found lighting the rood-loft, where the church had no clerestory. The roof of the church was of a description very common in this part of England, and also in South Wales—the coved. It was a kind of roof that all modern architects and restorers abominated; and, if the church should be restored, no doubt something brought down from the north would be substituted for it. He had had the satisfaction of preserving roofs of that kind in one or two instances; and thought it to be one of the best description, although, where it was ceiled over, as had been the common practice with old-fashioned churchwardens, and where there were not projecting ribs, it did not, of course, look well.

The cavalcade next halted at Somerton. The road afforded very beautiful and extensive views, reaching to Ham-hill, and the Wellington Monument. It passes by Compton beacon, on the summit of which a Roman encampment was pointed out. The church at Somerton was inspected, and elicited general admiration. The magnificent carved oak roof was spoken of in the highest terms. Mr. Freeman explained the characteristics of the sacred building. Here, he said, was a church of another Somersetshire type, and with a much larger and more complicated ground-plan than that last visited. It was a quasi-cruciform church. It had not four

arches, and a central tower, like those of a fully-developed cruciform shape, and yet the transepts were very fine, and really superior to some that were of a more fully developed character. One of the transepts went into the tower, and only one. At Exeter Cathedral, and at Ottery St. Mary church, and a few other large buildings, there were two side towers; but here, and in one or two other Somerset churches, such as that of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, there was only a tower over one transept. The tower was well worth noticing, from being a Somersetshire octagon. The octagon was a very common form in Somerset, and also in Northamptonshire; but the towers of this character were of two kinds; in Northampton the octagon was a mere top to the square part; in Somerset the square part was merely a base for the octagon, which, therefore, gave a character to the whole structure. He only knew of one or two instances where the tower was octagonal from the base. The tower appeared to have received an addition subsequent to its first erection. The same thing was very conspicuous at Stoke St. Gregory. There a much larger nave was built, which quite out-topped the old tower, which was therefore raised. The addition was not so apparent in the present instance; but still it was quite palpable. The church was in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, with Perpendicular alterations. One of these consisted in the addition to the tower which he had just spoken of; and another was the very fine carved oak roof. This was a kind of roof often found in Somersetshire churches where there was a clerestory; and where there was no clerestory the coved roof was generally found. It was a roof of which he was exceedingly fond, especially when it was so magnificent as in the present instance. There was also a very splendid example of it at Martock. The most curious alteration made in Perpendicular times was found in the chancel, which was rebuilt, and, for some cause or other, made much narrower than the old chancel. This was shewn by the width of the chancel-arch, a part of which could be seen outside. It was, however, a very nice chancel, and the east window was a good specimen of the local Perpendicular. The appearance of it was spoiled by the blue glass placed around the mullions and tracery; but if the eyes were fixed upon the tracery, it would be seen that it was a beautiful example of the Perpendicular period, and also had a form that was not often met with except in Somerset, where there was one complete pattern, filled in with another pattern. The roof of the

chancel seemed to be a plaster imitation of the wooden roof of the nave. There appeared to have been also a great deal done in the seventeenth century, including the very fine pulpit. There was, he understood, a new west window—what kind of one there formerly was he could not say.—Mr. Pinney remarked that the window was very bad before.—Mr. Parker then called attention to the tie-beams, which formed a highly ornamental portion of the roof. These beams were now, as much as possible, done away with, because the builders did not know how to make them ornamental; but in this case they had succeeded in making them a highly attractive feature of the church.—Mr. Pinney said there was a tradition that the roof was brought from Muchelney Abbey. Mr. Freeman said there were traditions of the same kind in many places, and there was not much reliance to be placed on them.—Mr. Parker pointed out that the carved oak did not form the actual roof, but was an ornamental ceiling. The notion that it was necessary to shew the inside of the slate or tile was altogether modern; and it was formerly a very frequent course to have a plain outer roof to support the actual covering, and an ornamental wooden ceiling within. In the course of examining the church, a conversation originated on the subject of subterranean passages, and Mr. Parker said it might be useful to mention that what were called subterranean passages were generally, in point of fact, *drains*. There was often a passage leading from a castle for a short distance to a postern gate, but anything like one of a mile in length was unknown in the middle ages. The drains were very perfectly constructed.—Mr. Dickinson remarked that probably they were made in imitation of the large drains of Italy.

The next place visited was Lyte's Cary, where a beautiful piece of ancient domestic architecture, formerly occupied as a mansion by the Lyte family, but now the property of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., engaged attention. Mr. Parker said it was one of the best and most perfect buildings of the period remaining. The house was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., but the chapel was of the period of Edward III., and must have originally communicated internally with the mansion. He drew attention to the finials of the gables, bearing crests of the Lyte family, and to a very beautiful oriel window. The domestic architecture of the time, he said, did not differ very materially from that of an earlier date; but, as the habits of the people changed, and the hall became less used for

general purposes than before, the private rooms became of more importance, and dining and drawing-rooms were introduced, so that the family could retire, when they wished to do so, to their private apartments. The chapel, which is a beautiful example of architecture, was examined with evident interest, and the company also went through the hall (now used as a cider cellar), in which an original fireplace of the time of Henry VIII. was observed. The drawing and dining-rooms were equally, or perhaps more carefully noticed, Mr. Parker pointing out the chief peculiarities. The ceiling of the latter is in a highly perfect state, and of a remarkably fine description. The letters J. E. and L. H., appearing on one of the fronts, were shewn by the arms to be the initials of the Christian and surnames respectively of John Lyte and Elizabeth Horsey. A portion of the house is now occupied as a farm-house by Mr. Withly.

Leaving this interesting spot, the next place marked down on the programme was Charlton Mackrell; but as the hour was getting late, the party did not alight. In passing by, the grounds of Courthay were pointed out, for some time the residence of General Whitelock. The excursionists next reached Kingweston, where, although there was not much of an archaeological character awaiting their inspection, the very beautiful grounds, and handsome mansion of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., and the elegant church which has been erected through the munificence of that gentleman, drew forth a warmth of commendation which shewed that, although archaeologists are chiefly distinguished by their admiration of the antique, they are not insensible to beauty wherever it is found. Added to the attractions of the spot, a magnificent repast was provided by the worthy proprietor, to which the company were invited. The various viands were furnished in profusion, and were of the most *recherche* character, and the kindness of Mr. Dickinson was fully appreciated. While at Kingweston, Mr. Mayhew exhibited a series of plans and drawings, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, architect, representing Glastonbury Abbey Church as it originally stood.

The next place visited was Butleigh, where the church, which has recently undergone a tasteful restoration, and is now being enlarged, was gone through, under the direction of the Vicar, the Rev. F. Neville. The edifice was stated by Mr. Parker to have been originally a long and narrow church, with a tower in the centre, of the fourteenth century, (time of Edw. III.) A chapel was added by

the late Lord Glastonbury, and subsequently the church was enlarged by the addition of transepts, in exact imitation of the old style. The west window was of the time of Henry VII. The chancel was restored by the late Dean of Windsor in a most tasteful and admirable manner. The expense of the transepts was borne by the family. The company were invited to go through the new palatial mansion of R. Neville Grenville, Esq., and readily availed themselves of the opportunity, the esteemed proprietor most politely shewing the most noted articles in the fittings and contents of the apartments. A magnificent mantel-piece was pronounced to be a very admirable and tasteful work of art. The programme included also visits to Baltonsborough, West Pennard, and Ponter's Ball; and several of the gentlemen present were anxious to see the earthworks at the latter spot, but it was found to be impracticable. These works, in common with all the others of importance in the county, have been carefully examined by the Rev. F. Warre, to whose investigations the county is greatly indebted for the knowledge it possesses of these interesting remains. Mr. Warre informs us that the works at Ponter's Ball are of great magnitude, extending from one marsh to the other. From this spot to the top of the Tor, a series of terraces are to be found on the first rise of ground from the vale of Avalon, at almost every point of military importance. These are earped out of the side of the hill, and appear intended to protect the Tor.

On Wednesday morning another excursion was taken, and opened under somewhat more favourable auspices. There were several showers during the day, but the rain was not so heavy, and gleams of sunshine were more frequent. In addition to many of yesterday's excursionists, C. N. Welman, Esq., and party, W. E. Surtees, Esq., S. Pitman, Esq., &c., joined.

The route included Meare, Wedmore, Cheddar, and Rodney Stoke. At Meare the first object of interest was the "Porter's Lodge," supposed to have been so called from its proximity to the ancient country residence of the Abbots of Glastonbury. The "fish house" was then visited. The party were here overtaken by rain; but their spirits were by no means damped, as was shewn by the remark of the Rev. F. Warre—that water was highly appropriate to the fish-house, although they were not quite fish enough to appreciate it. The Rev. F. W. White read an extract from Mr. Parker's work, on "The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," describing the building, from which it ap-

peared that it was the residence of the head fisherman of the Abbots. This account was supplemented by some further remarks from Mr. Parker himself, who assigned the date to the reign of Edward III. Mr. Dickinson said that Mr. Gabriel Poole had furnished him with maps which gave the boundary and size of the Abbot's pool or "meare." It appeared to have occupied a space of about 500 acres. The Rev. Mr. White observed that it was five miles round, and that there were also three small pools in which fish were placed to be preserved for the use of the Abbot. Mr. Parker drew attention to the square-headed windows in the building, which, he said, were clearly those of the fourteenth century. It was generally supposed that all square-headed windows were late, but it was quite a mistake.—The "Abbot's House," which was formerly their country residence, was then passed through. It is now occupied as a farm-house by Mr. N. Look, and the company had the opportunity both of admiring the many beauties of ancient architecture it contains, and witnessing the modern process of manufacturing the celebrated cheese of the locality. The banqueting hall, now used as a store-room for cheese, is very spacious. Mr. Parker said that the position of the room, in one wing of the building, was unusual. There was an external doorway which formed the lord's entrance, the servants' entrance being on the other end, from towards the centre of the building. Where the ruins of a house were remaining, it was well to remember that the principal rooms were often on the first floor, and the apartments beneath were commonly used merely as cellars or store-rooms. It was usual with our ancestors to build their houses, so to speak, upon vaults. These were now called ambulatories, cloisters, and other names; but the fact was they were used for whatever purpose they were required. This was a remarkably fine hall, if it might be called a hall; from the peculiarity of its position it was usually termed the banqueting room instead. It was, however, one of the finest rooms of the kind he knew. The Rev. F. Warre suggested that a plan should be made of this house for the Society's "Journal;" and the Rev. F. White consented, at the request of the President, to obtain one<sup>b</sup>. The church at Meare next formed the subject of attention. It contains a fine stone pulpit, which has recently been scraped. The roof of the nave

has been restored, and is highly beautiful. Mr. White stated it to be an exact imitation of the former roof. There is also an old oaken roof in the chancel. The roof of the south aisle has been replaced by a plain one. Mr. White explained that the parish, having raised £700 or £800, had been unable to put up a good roof to that part; but he hoped to be able eventually to effect an entire restoration of the church. A very curious old alms-box was noticed, resting on a handsomely carved pedestal. There is a painting representing the Descent from the Cross. Mr. White said that it was probably 200 years old; but about thirty years ago it was daubed over by some artist, and spoiled. Mr. Parker then gave a description of the Church. The chancel and porch appeared, he said, to be about the same date, and he should suppose them to be of the fourteenth century. He was informed by the Vicar that they were probably about the year 1300; but he should not have thought them so early. The chancel roof was remarkably nice, and the beauty of the part over the altar was in accordance with the custom of decorating that part more richly than the rest. The nave and aisles, and the chancel-arch, which appeared to belong to the nave, seemed to have been rebuilt late in the fifteenth century, probably in the time of Henry VII. The pulpit also was of the same work. The roof of the nave, he thought, had been very creditably restored. The iron-work of the door was very remarkable, and was of the fourteenth century. The pedestal of the poor-box, which was very beautifully carved, probably formed a portion of the screen, and was made use of for its present purpose after the Reformation. The tower arch was hidden by the gallery, and he could not say much about it.—Mr. Freeman said that he would supplement Mr. Parker's facts by a little criticism. There were bad architects in the fourteenth century as well as now. If the chancel was examined minutely, it would be seen that it was a freak, and had many faults in it. If a modern architect were to bring him such a chancel, he should call him all sorts of names. The tracery of the east window was a corrupt imitation of one of the very prettiest forms we had, and which was found in perfection in St. Mary Redcliffe's and one or two other churches—it was that which he should term the spheric-square. The architect appeared to have got hold of some form of the sort, but he evidently did not appreciate the beauty. He made a spheric square (if that was the correct mathematical term) but made it much too flat, as if some one had sat upon

<sup>b</sup> A plan and engravings of this house and the Fish-house will be found in Mr. Parker's work on "Domestic Architecture."



it, and then he threw up a perpendicular mullion into it, producing a most peculiar form. One window was of exceedingly beautiful design, but it was almost spoiled by being made too large. The south windows of the chancel were also freaks. It was not a good design, to put a little bit of Perpendicular tracery upon the top of a Decorated quatrefoil as had been done, but it was perhaps a sign that the first rudiments of the Perpendicular style were coming in. In the hall they had just seen there was an example of good architecture, and in that chancel of bad architecture of about the same date. The nave was decidedly of a local character, but poor, and there was a great weakness about the whole. The angel corbels were very beautiful in some churches, but the architect had contrived in this to make them very ugly. The west window was much superior, and those of the belfry were curious. They were Decorated, and had a triangle in the head instead of a circle. The roof of the chancel was a very nice one, but still rather a freak, and more like that of a hall than of a church. Mr. Dickinson pointed attention to several marks on the chancel-arch, as if bars had rested there, and enquired if they probably had any connection with the rood-loft? Mr. Parker explained that it was a common practice at the time of the Reformation, to fill up the chancel-arch with lath and plaster; and the marks appeared to indicate that this had been done in the present case. The arch itself was very late, and he could not suppose that a rood-loft had been attached to it after it was built. He once met with one of these timber partition-screens, separating the nave from the chancel, with the two tables (or oak slabs) of the Commandments in ornamental letters carved in the wood, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The fact of their having been so used clearly shewed that the Reformers, when they mentioned the east end of the church, meant the east end of the nave, and not of the chancel. The custom in their time was to place the communion-table in that part, but it was subsequently removed to the chancel, which was its proper place. In examining the sacred building, the Rev. F. Warre observed a chest, containing some ancient armour. The Vicar explained that anciently, Meare sent fifteen armed men to assist the Abbots of Glastonbury, and the chest contained pieces of their armour.—At this part of the proceedings, Mr. Parker was obliged to leave, and Mr. Dickinson, in the name of the Society, thanked him for his attendance, and the valuable information he had rendered.

At Wedmore, the Rev. F. Warre conducted the excursionists to a farm, in the occupation of Mrs. Hawkins, where there are two remarkable effigies, used as gate-posts. Mr. Warre observed that there was a difficulty in assigning their date. The work appeared to be that of the fourteenth century, but the armour was similar to that of the early part of the fifteenth, about the commencement of the wars of the Roses. The Rev. T. Hugo thought they were not at all later than the fourteenth century. The local tradition was stated to be that the figures represented Adam and Eve, but unfortunately for this idea, the supposed figure of Eve appeared to have been arrayed in coat armour.—The church of Wedmore was thrown open by the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne. It is a large building, and in some respects was admired by the archaeologists, though Mr. Freeman gave a verdict the reverse of approval. It contains a splendid piece of old roofing, illuminated with figures of angels. Mr. Freeman, in giving a description of the exterior, said that it was a cross church, with a central tower; but there were two or three additions to the ground-plan, which made it somewhat complicated. The porch grew into a sort of tower, as was seen on a still greater scale at Bruton, and at the east of it there was added a large chapel which threw the transept into insignificance. The church was in the Perpendicular style; but it was not a good specimen, and there was only one of those elegant windows which were found in so many churches in the county. There was also an awkwardness in putting together the several parts. Those who knew Yatton church would remember what a splendid composition the front was, but here there was nothing of the sort; the tower was rather lofty and slender, but poorly finished, and instead of a beautiful open parapet at the top, there was one not pierced but merely panelled. Mr. Freeman gave also a description of the interior of the church, but not before many of the company had expressed an opinion, notwithstanding the severity of his strictures, that the effect externally was good. He said that originally there appeared to have been a cross church, of the period of the transition from Norman to Early English. That was a much smaller building than the present, as was shewn by the four lantern arches, which were not in the least adapted to the proportions of the present church. The doorway (which was highly ornamented) might be later, but he did not know that it was necessarily so, as it was by no means an uncommon practice, where a church was very plain, to concentrate

all the ornament on one feature, which was very often the south doorway. There was a very good reason for selecting this part, because it was one that could be contemplated by itself, whereas, if one or two pillars or arches were decorated more than the others, the whole building would appear inharmonious. Then, the greater part of the church was reconstructed in Perpendicular times. There must also have been something done intermediately, as there was one singularly beautiful window of the early Decorated period, which shewed that an aisle or chapel must have been introduced towards the end of the thirteenth century. The Perpendicular reconstruction could hardly be all of one time, as there were considerable differences of detail. The work was, on the whole, very poor. The lofty pillars and arches, with no clerestory, looked poor in comparison with those at Wrington, Martock, and other grand examples in the county. Still it was essentially Somerset work. There was the characteristic round capital, with foliage, it being a peculiarity of the Somersetshire Perpendicular, that it retained many of the beauties of the earlier style, with its own peculiar magnificence. The chapel on the south side had, instead of pillars, two small pieces of wall moulded on each side, which was by no means an elegant form. There were some good pieces of wooden roofing in the chancel of the church.—Mr. Dickinson said that unless there were very strong reasons, he should doubt whether the original church was a small one. The peculiar lowness of the arches which supported the tower might have been designed in consequence of their having to bear its weight.—Mr. Freeman said he thought the church must have been originally both lower and shorter than at present. He then drew attention to the very beautiful piece of wooden roof, with figures of angels, and verses of the *Te Deum*, to which we have already alluded, and to some fan-tracery over the lantern. He also explained, in support of the opinion he had advanced in reference to the church having been heightened, that one great object with the architects previous to the Reformation, was to enable the congregation to see the high altar, with which, in the present state of the church, the low arches would interfere. This elicited an interesting discussion, and it appeared that in collegiate churches there was sometimes one altar for the monks and another for the congregation; there were also altars at the ends of the aisles. Mr. Freeman related a curious circumstance in connection with the church at Dunster. The

monks and the people quarrelled, and the monks refused to allow the parishioners to use their high altar in the chancel. The church was therefore divided, the inhabitants had a chancel and choir formed out of a part of the nave, and an altar erected, and two separate services were conducted.

The church at Cheddar was the next sacred edifice visited, and some portions of it awakened quite an enthusiasm. The Rev. R. Beadon, the Vicar, received the excursionists. The edifice is large and handsome, and the tower noble and well-proportioned. There is a splendid stone pulpit, painted in polychrome. An Early English piscina was considered very beautiful. A southern chapel bore evidence of having been exceedingly rich, the windows in it being remarkably fine. The initials, J. S., observed here, and which also appeared at Meare, were supposed to be those of John Selwood, Abbot of Glastonbury. It was ascertained by the Rev. T. Hugo that the walls of this chapel were originally painted. A curious piece of stonework, supposed to have formed part of a tomb, and a boss, apparently of great antiquity, were noticed. Mr. Freeman explained the peculiarities of the church, prefacing his description by saying that, as he had not seen it for thirteen years before, there was some difficulty in the task, but he would endeavour to avoid mistakes. The work was of several dates. There was some Early English, as shewn by a piscina, of great beauty. There was also some Decorated work. His chief difficulty was in deciding whether the clerestory windows were contemporary with the pillars and arches. They were a sort of transition between the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There were several things in the architecture very well worth study. Some one had mentioned that it was once a cross church, but he saw no evidence of that. Like many other churches in the county, the chancel was not worthy of the rest of the building. The Perpendicular work, though the style was not fully developed, was singularly good, and the parapets and windows were some of the best work in the county. There had been a chapel added at the east of the porch, which had one or two singularities. That such a chapel should be rich was not at all uncommon; but its richness was well worth studying. The windows were curious: there were two graceful windows set under a square head, which was pierced, so as to constitute one square-headed window. The oak roof of the nave was similar to that usually found where there was a clerestory; and the part over the rood-

loft, as was very frequently the case, was more highly ornamented than the rest. The roof of the chancel was coved. The church was very rich in its fittings up—in its open carved seats, and stone pulpit; the latter appeared to have been found too small, and was enlarged by the addition of some wood-work. The tower was an example of what he called the Taunton type, and had a turret near its corner. It was very well proportioned.—The Rev. T. Hugo remarked that the chapel evidently had formerly a fan-tracery roof, and one of the bosses was there on the floor.—Leaving the sacred building, the party proceeded to see the Cliffs, so celebrated for their grandeur. To give any adequate description of them would be impossible. They occur, as our readers are aware, in a chasm of the Mendip range, and the sublimity and wild magnificence of the scenery they present have contributed to give to the Mendips a name by which they are locally known, “the Alps of Somerset.” The rocks, which are of mountain limestone, reach, in some instances, from 350 to 370 feet in perpendicular height, and are as remarkable for a romantic variety of form as for their stupendous character. The cliffs contain also specimens of rare plants, and are therefore well calculated to interest the botanist. The following were found by Mr. Babington and the Rev. T. Hugo: *Polypodium Calcareum*, *Cistopteris fragilis*, *Thalutrum minus*, and *Dianthus Cœsius*.—At Cheddar a cold collation was furnished by Mr. Cox, at the close of which Mr. Dickinson, the President, expressed his gratification at the success

which had attended the meeting, and conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Freeman, who had very much contributed to the interest of the proceedings, and whom he hoped to see again next year.—The Rev. F. Warre, as the senior officer of the Society, thanked Mr. Dickinson for his kindness in presiding. He had been Secretary nearly nine years, and without a word of disparagement to any other gentleman, he could safely say that never had the Society had a better President.—Mr. Dickinson acknowledged the compliment, and said that the success of the meeting was greatly attributable to the Secretaries (Rev. F. Warre and Rev. W. A. Jones), to whom he felt personally obliged for their exertions. After the dinner, several ladies and gentlemen went into Mr. Cox’s cavern, the stalactites of which are remarkably curious and beautiful.

In returning, the church at Rodney Stoke was examined, the Rev. G. H. Fagan attending and receiving the visitors. It contains a mural chapel of the Rodney family, with monuments of the date of James I. and Charles I. There is also a rude screen (post-Reformation), which was characterised as unique, and a pulpit to match. The architecture is late Perpendicular.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour, it was found impossible to visit Wookey Hole, and its celebrated cavern; and the party therefore returned, greatly gratified with the pleasant manner in which the proceedings had passed.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 29.*—A meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall. The Rev. R. Burnaby having taken the chair,

The Rev. J. H. Hill read the following paper:—“In the month of November last a very beautiful stained glass window was erected in Lincoln Cathedral, by Mr. D’Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, to the memory of Remigius, the first bishop and founder of that noble pile. It is placed in the rose-window at the west end, where the solid work of the ancient cathedral of Remigius still remains. The antiquarian correctness of the design, as well as the richness and harmony of colour, produces a very gratifying effect, and is in perfect keeping with the magnificent building which it adorns. The centre of the window is occupied by a figure of the good

Bishop in his ecclesiastical garments, and round it is placed the following appropriate inscription:—‘In Memoriam Remigii Fundatoris S.S., Carolus de Eyncourt de Bayons, A.D. 1858.’ The consanguinity of Remigius and Walter D’Eyncourt, their connection with the Conqueror, and the fact that Remigius built the cathedral, are curiously corroborated by a leaden plate, which was found at the west end of the cathedral in 1760, bearing upon it the following inscription:—‘Here lyeth William, son of Walter de Eyncourt, cousin of Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, who built this church. The aforesaid William was of royal descent, and while receiving his education in the court of King William, son of the great King William who conquered England, died on the 3rd Kalends



of November.' To the memory of Remigius Mr. D'Eyncourt (as the descendant of Baron Walter) has erected this conspicuous window, and the munificent donor deserves the best thanks of all lovers of stained glass windows, for having placed in such a position, with great taste and judgment, so noble a specimen of the art—a specimen worthy of the distinguished founder, and one that will ever remind those who frequent this beautiful house of prayer of their obligation to Remigius, as well as to the munificent benefactor. Remigius de Fescamp, and his relative, Walter De Eyncourt, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and were present with him in his wars. William of Winchester says that Remigius was formerly a monk of Fescamp, and received the bishopric of Dorchester for a vessel and twenty armed men, whom he had brought in 1066 to the rendezvous of the Norman troops. Remigius and other prelates coming from beyond seas, everywhere expelled the monks, who, according to a custom peculiar to England, lived upon the domains of the episcopal churches, and King William thanked them for this, holding, that English monks could only bear him ill will. When, however, the Normans got possession of the bishoprics, they disdained to inhabit the ancient capitals of their dioceses, which were for the most part petty towns, and transferred their residences to places better adapted for the luxurious enjoyment of life, and we find that at a council holden in London in the year 1078, under Lanfranc, it was decreed that several bishoprics should be removed out of villages to considerable towns, and accordingly Sherburn was removed to Salisbury, Lichfield to Chester, Selsey to Chichester, Wells to Bath, Kirton to Exeter, Elmham to Thetford, and from thence to Norwich, and Sidnaceaster to Lincoln. The see was removed to Lincoln in 1088, or, as stated in the Lincoln MS., 1086, and here it was that Remigius de Fescamp bought some fields on the top of the hill, near the Castle of Lincoln, the lofty towers of which commanded the city, and on that elevated spot he built a cathedral church, which for strength and beauty was both

fitting for the service of God, and, as the times required, impregnable to hostile attack. Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that Remigius founded and rapidly completed his cathedral church on the brow of the hill beyond the river Witham in honour of the blessed Virgin. Matthew of Westminster gives the reason why good Bishop Remigius removed his see from Dorchester to Lincoln. He states that the Bishop thought it not fitting that the cathedral city should be in a small town at one end of the diocese, when Lincoln was much superior both in situation and in its buildings; thereupon, having bought some land, he caused a church to be built on the highest part of the city, near the castle, and canons to be ordained to the territory. The difficulties, however, attending the foundation of Lincoln Cathedral, which was strongly opposed by the Archbishop of York, who claimed all Lindsey and Lincoln as part of his province; the great cost of land to be purchased for the site of the church, with houses around it for the deacons and canons, so far delayed the proceedings of Remigius, the good Bishop, that at his death, in 1092, the cathedral church was unfinished, although so far completed as to be thought fit for consecration, which ceremony was accordingly performed with great solemnity after his death by Bloet, second Bishop of Lincoln. Henry of Huntingdon, a native of Lincoln and one of the dignitaries of the Church, says that Remigius changed the see of Dorchester to Lincoln:—'He founded our Church there, endowed it with ample possessions, and attached to it men of worth. I speak of what I have seen and heard. Him (Remigius) I never saw, but I knew all the venerable men to whom he gave appointments in his new church.' (Letter to Walter.) The historian describes Remigius as *statura parvus sed corde magnus: colore fuscus, sed operibus venustus*, (of stature small, but great in heart: dark in hue, but fair in deeds). He was a man full of energy and intelligence, and was appointed with others by the King to make a progress through the counties of England, establishing a court of enquiry in each place of any importance."

#### CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of this Society took place at Cardigan, from the 15th to the 20th August. This was the second time of the Association visiting the county of Cardigan, its first meeting having been held in September, 1847, at Aberystwyth. Since that period it has visited every

county in Wales, taking the northern and southern alternately; and once, in 1857, it met in the March county of Monmouth. The meeting for 1852 was indeed held at Ludlow, in Shropshire, but this was taken as the most convenient place for visiting Radnorshire, a district without any town



of sufficient importance (except, perhaps, Knighton) for a meeting of this nature to take place in, with any tolerable prospect of success. Aberystwyth is nearly forty miles distant from Cardigan, so that, by choosing the southernmost part of the county, the Cambrian archaeologists avoided treading too soon again upon old ground (though that ground has been only insufficiently explored), and they had the further advantage of making Cardigan a good point of departure from whence to examine all that part of Pembrokeshire which lies north of the Presleu range of mountains.

This part of Wales is comparatively little known: if any tourists come into it, they are attracted by its incomparable salmon fishing. Artists have been rarely seen here; archaeologists hardly ever. Still it is one of the most beautiful and most historically interesting of the districts of Wales: rich in picturesque, well-wooded vales, and full of antiquarian remains of all classes and all dates. In architecture it is not rich; but in early British earth-works, sepulchral memorials, and Norman castles, it will bear comparison with any part of the principality, except Carnarvonshire. Here, too, abound early inscribed stones, with Oghams on their edges; early crosses, and small, very primitive churches: cromlechs, too, grow on the hill-sides like mushrooms!—and are about as much thought of by the simple inhabitants. Here, too, live numerous potent and hospitable squires, ready to throw their houses open to any guest with tolerable claims on their attention; and, in such a case as the recent one, prepared to kill their archaeological friends with kindness. The meeting, therefore, was sure to be fruitful of much that would be interesting and valuable, and so it in reality proved. The weather was superb; the country looked *its* very best; each squire did *his* best; and the archaeologists did *their* best, too. No meeting has been characterized by greater spirit and variety than this.

The President was the Lord Bishop of St. David's, who succeeded the Bishop of St. Asaph, President for 1858. The Chairman of the Local Committee was the Lord-Lieutenant of Cardigan, and the Committee itself comprised nearly all the notabilities of the neighbourhood. Much of the success obtained was indeed due to the Right Reverend President, who entered into the affair with great spirit; spoke much and with unusual vivacity; got everybody round him into good humour and good spirits; raised objections and queries with great acumen on almost all points, with the well-understood object of promoting discussion; got everybody on

their legs; drew them out, answered them, raised them again and again from their seats, and, in fact, brushed off all the dust and cobwebs that perverse people will sometimes fancy to hang around antiquarian researches. His Lordship shewed himself to be quite at home, whether in discussing early inscriptions and Romano-British remains, or in treating of hill-forts and early churches. His introductory discourse gave the tone to the meeting: it was very long and eloquent, listened to by a numerous auditory with lively satisfaction, and it had the result of thronging the County Hall, where the meetings were held, on each succeeding evening. From the Monday evening till the Friday night there was not one flagging hour for members; everybody was tully occupied, and time flew by most agreeably.

According to the usual practice on such occasions, an excursion was made every morning, and a meeting for reading and discussing papers was held each evening. We shall proceed to give a slight sketch of what took place, in this order:—

*Monday, August 15. Evening Meeting.*—The President delivered his inaugural address, and the General Secretaries read the Annual Report. From this document, it appeared that the Society was on the increase; that an immense accumulation of papers and drawings were swelling the portfolios of the Publishing Committee; and that, after all actual claims on the funds of the Association were paid, there was a balance of nearly £100 in favour of the Association. The permanence of this result—that of all claims paid and a good balance over—which has now subsisted for the last five years, is an enviable feature of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, which other similar bodies would do well to enquire into. It appears that the affairs of this Society are managed with great promptitude and good-humour, and that, though arrears of course exist, yet the obtaining of a real available balance (quite free from all reckoning of arrears) is not found to be a work of much difficulty. The Report called attention to the success of the Journal, which was as amply illustrated as ever; and also to the circumstance that, in consequence of the increasing property of the Association, it had now become necessary to name Trustees, in whom that property should be vested. Three of the Vice-Presidents, all Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, were accordingly appointed: viz., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.; and James Dearden, Esq., to whom the Association in the first instance owed its existence. After the

reading of the Report, one of the Publishing Committee gave an account of what might be expected to be seen by members during the week.

*Tuesday, August 16.*—An excursion was made this morning to the northward from Cardigan, in order to visit some fortified posts on the coast at Mount Gaer, Aberporth, &c.; several early churches; an ancient manor house at Lamporth; and an early inscribed stone, (Romano-British, fifth century?) near Penbryn. The remains of a large cromlech, or sepulchral chambered mound, called Llech yr Ast, which was wantonly destroyed not many years ago, were afterwards examined. During the day, a most hospitable luncheon was given to the members by one of the local committee. At the evening meeting the question of early inscribed stones, and of isolated sepulchral stones, was fully discussed. A paper on Early British Interments, by John Fenton, Esq., was read, and the long-debated question of the Cantref y gwaelod, or the submerged hundred of Cardiganshire, was again mooted by M. Moggridge, Esq., and gave rise to a prolonged discussion.

*Wednesday, August 17.*—This morning the Association proceeded to visit some tumuli, where sepulchral remains had been found, and then examined Nevern Church, with its fine cross of the ninth century, and the early castle on the rock above. Members then visited Newport Castle, where they were received by the owner, T. D. Lloyd, Esq., Lord of the hundred of Cemaes (the last lordship marcher remaining), and Newport Church and cromlech, a small but good one. A sumptuous luncheon was given them at Llwyn-gwair, by J. B. Bowen, Esq.; and a rough ride over a wild but beautiful country led them up the skirts of Preselu to the cromlech of Pentre Ifan, one of the tallest in Wales. Six ladies and gentlemen on horseback stood under it at the same time. Here the remains of a large chambered mound could be readily detected. The ancient houses of Pentre Ifan (Henry VI.) and Trewera (Charles II.) were then visited, and the excursionists returned over the bridge where Archbishop Baldwin, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, preached the crusade, near the court house of Velindre, to Cardigan. In the evening Mr. Moggridge gave an account of an early British circle lately examined by him in Radnorshire. The Rev. J. Griffith read a curious paper on the manners and customs of Wales, as described by a briefless barrister on the Welch circuits some century ago. An account of British camps in general, with that of Carn Goch, in Carmarthenshire

(one of the largest in Wales), was then given by Mr. Longneville Jones.

*Thursday, August 18.*—This day's excursion took the Society to the ruins of Cilgerran Castle, after first visiting the church, with the Ogham-inscribed stone standing near it. Within the precincts of the castle an admirable lecture, on Norman Castles in Wales, was given by G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais. Here the Bishop took his leave of the members, being forced to depart on urgent diocesan business, and, in so doing, delivered again a feeling and eloquent address. The Association then proceeded to the foot of the eastern end of the Preselu range, climbed up to the great camp on Moel Trigarn, with its triple ramparts in fair preservation, and then traced the ancient British road, mis-called Via Flandrica, all along the ridge as far as the sepulchral circle of Bedd Arthur (Arthur's Grave). On their return homewards, the members stopped at Bridell to examine the large Ogham crossed stone in the churchyard. In the evening a general committee meeting, for the financial and other business matters of the Society, was held, but no papers were read.

*Friday, August 19.*—The first place visited this day was Cardigan Castle, the scanty subterranean remains of which were carefully examined, and a short lecture read on them by Mr. Moggridge. The next was St. Dogmael's Abbey, a mile below the town on the river, where Mr. Talbot Bury lectured on and described the ruins, and Mr. Westwood, with Mr. Longneville Jones, described the famous SAGRANVS stone inscribed with Oghams,—the former reading off into the latter according to Professor Graves's theory,—and commemorating the son of CVNEDDA, called CVNOTAMVS on the stone, who is known to have existed in the sixth century. The palæographic character of the inscription corroborating the historic date, and the Ogham giving its concurrent testimony, constitute this a national monument of the highest value. After a most profuse and elegant entertainment at Penylan, the seat of Morgan Jones, Esq., the Society proceeded to Cearnth Bridge and Falls—with the mediæval mound guarding the pass—and thence to Newcastle Emlyn, where the Norman fortress was thoroughly examined. In the evening a paper on Cardiganshire Families, by the Rev. W. Edmunds, was read, full of research and well-digested anecdote. Another paper, on Newport Castle, followed, and the objects examined during the last two days were fully described and discussed. The usual votes of thanks, &c., were passed, and

the next meeting, for 1860, was fixed to be held at Bangor, in Carnarvonshire. The chairman for the evening, R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Mayor of Cardigan and Local Secretary, then declared the Meeting dissolved. To this gentleman and to his colleague, the Rev. H. J. Vincent, M.A., the Association is indebted for their visit to Cardigan. They had planned it together, some years ago, and had been actively engaged ever since in making preparations such as would render it fully successful.

A good museum of local antiquities was formed on this occasion, under the curatorship of Mr. R. Ready. It contained copious collections of coins, found in or near Cardigan; numerous articles of early

British date, celts, hammers, &c., &c.; a good collection of pedigrees; most of the early charters connected with the Lordship at Cemaes; the corporation regalia of Cardigan; a great number of rubbings of Welsh and English tombs, brasses, and inscriptions; a complete set of Welsh mediæval seals, (as far as can hitherto be formed); numerous rare printed books, including some great Bible rarities, from the library of the Rev. H. J. Vincent, &c. It was deficient in arms and armour, but tolerably complete in other respects. All the papers read, and the official account of the meeting, will of course appear in due time in the pages of the Journal of the Association, the *Archeologia Cambrensis*, now in its fourteenth volume.

CONGRÈS ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, XXVI. SESSION  
A STRASBURG LE 22—27 AOUT 1859.

THE din of arms, and the disturbances to literary leisure and investigation, prior to and following the triumphant entry of the third Buonaparte at the head of the army of Italy into Paris, on the 15th of the present month, induced me considerably to curtail the stay I had intended in the capital, and to embrace with pleasure the opportunity of meeting a large body of intelligent archaeologists at their twenty-sixth general Congress, to be holden in the following week at the ancient city of Strasburg, which offered all the antiquarian vestiges within its own walls, as well as those of the neighbourhood, as an hitherto untrdden field, to my researches. As I had also the prospect of making this place a half-way stage to München (Munich), where the *Germanisten Verein* had fixed its annual meeting in September, and where I expected to renew the agreeable acquaintances of seven preceding gatherings in different towns of Germany, the opportunity was doubly welcome. Paris offered nothing to detain me; a visit which I paid immediately on my arrival to the Bibliothèque Impériale convinced me that a mere reader, unless strongly fortified with introductory letters to the heads of departments, had little to hope or expect from that famed repository of literary treasure. I could find no access to any catalogue, and one or two trials for works of research which I confidently hoped to meet there, being repulsed (in comparison with the facilities in the British Museum Reading-room, rather, as I thought *brusquement*;) I made no further effort. I take, however, this opportunity of returning my public thanks to M. Vicomte de Rougè, and M. Mariette, the Conservateurs de la Musée Egyptienne, particularly to the lat-

ter—to both of whom I had introduced myself by works on their favourite subject—for the urbanity with which I was received, and the information they communicated.

The railroads, by the never-varying line of their route, have been so often described by guide-books and *wegweiser*, that nothing new can be offered or expected as to the districts through which they stretch their iron grasp. But the town of Nancy offered an agreeable halt, since, by leaving Paris with the latest train, that town could be reached early in the morning, and a late train for Strassburg would only defer my arrival there a few hours.

Nancy, the present capital of the department of the Meurthe, the ancient Nemansus, at the western foot of the Vosges mountains, certainly deserves a much longer stay than the middle part of a day. To my eyes it appeared a gigantic counterpart of Hampton Court. It has, like that venerable seat of decayed aristocracy, a subdued stillness in the streets, and a chilling grandeur in its carved stone allegories of all the Christian virtues and martial ardour, which no doubt Stanislaus Leszczyński and his flatterers considered centered in his person. He was fortunate to find here a dukedom for himself, and the regal diadem of a Queen of France for his daughter, wife of Louis XV., after having been driven from the throne of Poland, to which he had been elected, and forced to fly, in the middle of an inclement winter's night, from the fortress of Danzig, with loss of one of his shoes on the road, when the Russians took Danzig, in which he had in vain sought shelter against the satellites of Catherine, who favoured his rival.



The numerous fountains, with dolphins and other sea monsters, spout here, as on the Thames, their attenuated threads of water, and even an old and new town, differing always as much in character and form as does Wolsey's noble hall from the *rococo* galleries of our third William, kept up the resemblance.

Nevertheless this place offers its peculiar pleasures; it is easy of access to many interesting localities; a few leagues south an Englishman may trace the entire history of the Maid of Orleans, at the outset of her irresistible career. Dom Remy, her primitive Chalet, Vaucoulers, Neufchâteau, are all within a morning's ride, as is, by rail, Rheims, her crowning triumph, where the rich Gobelin tapestry, worked and hung up to adorn the *sacré* of the latest Bourbon King, is still suffered to adorn the venerable choir of that superb Gothic edifice. To an antiquary, Metz, the ancient capital of the Mediomatrica, offers full attraction; or he may seek for the site of the ancient Nemans of this neighbourhood, whether at Nancy or Nas, near Bar-le-Duc. For the civil engineer there is the mode in which the canal uniting the Marne and Rhine is carried through the Vosges mountains, or the railroad tunneled through many of its granite rocks. The mere traveller will find every opportunity of instruction, and many scenes for wonder. Nor is the attraction of a good *cuisine* at L'Hotel de l'Europe wanting as a satisfactory and necessary relief to every study.

It was of less consequence to pass the beautiful gorges of the Vosges at night, since I knew it to be part of the programme of the Congress to invite the members in various excursions to the most interesting spots of their varied and magnificently extensive scenery; but the protraction of the journey to eleven, an hour beyond the usual time, attributable, it was said, to the great influx of provincials to Paris, and their return, with the great demands of the government for the transport of the returned Austrian prisoners, compelled me to take quarters at the only hotel (de Paris) then open, from which, however, on the following morning I removed to a private lodging for my week's sojourn.

Learning that the local guidance of the Congress was intrusted to Mr. Spach, archeviste for the province of Lower Elsass, or the modern department of Bas Rhin, and President of the Society for the Conservation of the Monuments at Elsass, I had the pleasure of a first interview with that intelligent and complaisant gentleman, whom I found equally conversant

with the French and German languages, and not without a very creditable knowledge of English, which his great reverence for Shakespeare had induced him to study, and which only the want of colloquial opportunities prevented him from speaking idiomatically. From him I received the programme of the meeting, consisting of an invitation emanating from Caen, by M. de Caumont, the founder and director-general of the Congrès Archéologique of France, with a string of fifty-one questions for discussion, during the four days when the sittings would be held; the other of the six week-days of the Congress being devoted to archaeological excursions in the Vosges, for which those mountains and their intervening valleys offer such a rich and almost inexhaustible field. Of these, more anon. I subsequently made the acquaintance of the local secretary of the meeting, M. L'Abbé de Straub, whose frequent acts of courtesy and kindness during the entire meeting deserve my warmest acknowledgments.

In considering this programme, as might be expected, we find the questions entirely of a local nature, and of a Roman and mediæval range. The pre-Romanic or Celtic period has only a single query, "Are the monuments of Alsace incontestably of a Celtic origin?" This was very ably replied to on the Monday morning, the 22nd, by M. L'Abbé Straub, after the meeting had been formally opened, in the presence of the Imperial Prefect, the Bishop of the Diocese, and of Dr. Brunn, President of the Protestant Consistory, and welcomed in a very forcible and energetic speech by M. le Maire, of the city, paying a well-merited compliment to M. de Caumont, to whom archaeology in France is so highly indebted by his creation of these scientific meetings, and of so many other learned societies. He, however, remarked that Strasburg possessed many zealous promoters of the knowledge of antiquity, of which the existence of the Society for the Preservation of the Historical Monuments of Alsace had been for many years a standing proof. The speech of M. de Caumont in reply was remarkable for the modesty with which he adverted to his own labours, and announced that the general Society, besides certain honorary medals bestowed on members particularly distinguished by zeal or talent in the study of antiquity, had voted a sum of 2,000 francs to the eastern departments to aid their local investigations, and that a portion of this sum would be allotted to the Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Alsace, which would no doubt decide upon its most practi-



cal employment. As before remarked, after this preliminary matter the real business of the meeting was opened by M. L'Abbé Straub's reply to the first question on the true Celtic monuments of the province. In the compass of this notice it cannot be expected that an extended comment on the discussion of the entire series of fifty-one questions can be given. These were continued during four days, from ten in the morning till five at even, with a short interval at noon for viewing the Cathedral, and the city monuments, but, above all, the treasures of the City Museum and Library, under the able guidance of the librarian, Professor Jung, equally distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with their history and value, as by his courtesy and readiness in shewing and explaining them; some of them so curious that a short notice of a few may be thought indispensable, as even Dibdin, with every opportunity, seems entirely to have passed them over for inappropriate figures of ugly costumes, now fast sinking into neglect.

Some general remarks may, however, be allowed me, in comparison with similar gatherings at home. The absence of sectional divisions permitted every member of the Congress to listen to or enter on the discussion of each topic, and as the questions proposed for discussion had been printed and freely circulated some weeks previous to the meeting, every member had the opportunity of preparing himself on those he was most conversant with or interested in. This of course was a great advantage in the individual discussion of each topic, as where the general run of auditors have no previous knowledge of the subjects to be brought forward, their improvised remarks must necessarily be often trivial or unimportant.

In the interval, at noon, the first visit was paid to the Museum and Library, under the guidance of Professor Jung, who afterwards read a very learned paper on a miliary of the third century, which, not to interrupt the continuity of the sittings, may be deferred, with other visits and the two long excursions, till we have finished the papers, of which a full account will not be given till the whole can be digested and printed, some months hence.

Professor Jung's paper was followed by one from the pen of M. Spach, on the Donon Mountain, or Altitona, and its "Heidenmaur," of undoubted Celtic formation, but which the Romans converted into a fortified camp. Donon amongst the Vosgesians is, *par excellence*, the archæological mountain. With a cromlech and vallum of the Cymric, or pre-Romaic

period, it successively harboured a Druidical circle, and a Roman temple to Mercury, from which so many of the numerous figures and altars to that deity were transferred to the Strasburg Museum. Schöpffin, who espouses this opinion against those who prefer the invocation of Jupiter, counted nine carvings to the honour of the messenger of the gods, and the number from this locality has subsequently been raised to fourteen.

The Rev. M. Guerber then went into the earliest Christian churches of the department, amongst which he enumerated those of Dom-Peter, the Chapels of Alvolshain and Altenstadt: near Weissenburg, of Hoh-Azenheim, and that of old St. Peter in Strasburg.

The discussions of the first day were brought to a close by a very learned paper on Roman Argentoratum, by the Col. Morlet, which will appear *in extenso* in the printed report of the proceedings.

We pass over for the present the interesting excursion of Tuesday to Savern and its interesting environs, which was commenced by the first train from Strasburg, at the rather inconvenient hour of five; and we did not reach the town again till near eleven. The entire expense of carriages, and a sumptuous breakfast and dinner, as well as a similar regale on Friday, was defrayed by the town, the municipality of which had voted the sum of three thousand francs worthily to entertain its visitors.

The meeting of Wednesday was opened by the verbal report of the proceedings of yesterday by Dr. Eisen, one of the most zealous members of the departmental Society; after which the Grand Vicar Schir gave a complete *resumé* of the "History of the St. Odilien, or Holy Hill," supplying the descriptions of Schöffliu and Montfaucon up to the present date. The curious figures, graven on a rock on this hill, of Ethico Dux, St. Odilien his daughter, and St. Leudecar, or Leudigar, will be found engraved in Montfaucon, and most other works on the antiquities of Alsace.

As many of the questions found very short and sometimes no response, the meeting of Wednesday could already begin with Nos. 41 to 45 inclusive. They principally relate to the structure of the ecclesiastical buildings of the department, their peculiarities and excellencies. Abbé Guerber undertook the subject with his accustomed depth of research, and on the 44th, touching the respective merits of the west fronts of Strasburg Cathedral and that of Freiburg in Baden, his decision was that the lower portion of the latter is inferior to that of Strasburg,

but that the spire of Freiburg is superior in design but not in execution to that of the Alsatian metropolis. The 42nd question: "To give the names which distinguish the style of church towers in Alsace and Germany from those of the other provinces of France," was answered by M. L'Abbé Straub, who gave as a characteristic distinction, the division of the very high windows by an horizontal and very richly ornamented mullion in the Teutonic countries. He gave as his examples the churches at Than, (Upper Rhine,) but especially Oberwesel, on the Rhine, and many churches in Köln, (Cologne).

A paper by Pastor Siffer on Roman antiquities; the restorations of the Minster by the architect of the building, Baurath Klotz; and an enumeration of the best painted glass in the department, concluded the sitting.

The morning and evening sittings of Thursday, the 25th, were devoted to questions apart from the programme, and their general nature; being on subjects relating to the social position and progress of the department, and which, therefore, had less of interest to the casual members, though more immediately affecting the numerous local speakers, as to the general advance of the town in art and science, in industrial occupation, and public instruction. Herr von Morlet indicated a great improvement since 1842 in the number of students in all the five faculties of science; and answered affirmatively the question, "if any progress had been made since that period in the study of Physics and Natural History." The question of the education of youth was largely gone into, and for the primary schools of the agricultural communes, instruction in the process of agriculture insisted on; but M. L'Abbé Guerber answered that the children of the peasantry were taken away from school too early to receive any benefit from such instruction. In this category of enquiry a question arose which will sound strange to an English ear:—"In what language ought the instruction of youth to be conveyed?" To understand this it must be remembered that Strasbourg and the whole of Elsass, comprising both departments of the Rhine (Haut et Bas Rhin) was, until the 30th of September, 1681, a free imperial city and fief of the holy Roman empire of Germany. At that date it was most unwarrantably occupied by the troops of Louis the XIV. of France, in the midst of the most profound peace, and has ever since been an integral part of the French dominions. But notwithstanding this occupation of 170 years, the

agrarian population, and much of that in the towns, remains doggedly German; in the villages and small towns German is still the colloquial language, and the majority do not even understand French, the language of the dominant upper classes, of the officials, and of the court, who, however, mostly are proficient in both. At a private house in which I lodged the female servant did not understand a word of French, and the local newspapers and public proclamations are always printed in the two tongues, side by side, similar to what I once witnessed in Welsh and English at Conway.

It is quite true that Elsass German is a most corrupt patois, almost unintelligible to those who know the noble Teutonic tongue only from the books of its best authors; but still it is a German that by instruction and cultivation may be improved and cultivated, till such time as this severed portion of fatherland return again to its rightful and original dominion. It was, however, probably more from a consideration of its intrinsic excellence than from my own views—for M. L'Abbé Straub is no doubt a good Frenchman—that this worthy ecclesiastic, himself the director of the second Gymnasium, manfully defended instruction in the German tongue in the primary schools. He contended that to unlearn the German language, the language of our families and traditions, was to destroy in Elsass all its local and peculiar character, and to blot out all its historical remembrances. Professor Jung defended the opinions of the previous speaker, as was to be expected, being equally conversant with, and an admirer of, the best German authors. It was rather astonishing to find any one in France, where the decimal system has been so long and so favourably received, not only in the monetary system, but in every other division of weight or measure, publicly recommending in lieu of it the duodecimal. The existing practice was, however, ably defended, from experience and practice, by Dr. Herrgott, against these crude speculations of M. Raymond Bordeaux, of Evreux, in Normandy. The meeting closed at six, but at a later hour Professor Jung read a paper on the Roman antiquities of Rhein Zabern, which, lying in Rhenish Prussia, was properly beyond the scope of the meeting, but illustrative of a quarto volume liberally distributed to each member of the Society, with lithographs of all the principal objects dug up in bronze, and beautiful Samian ware, &c., in the ancient tres Tabernæ. The attractions of this paper may have been one reason that the saloons of the Prefect,

M. Migneret, which were thrown open to the members of the Society for a *conversazione*, were but very sparingly attended.

On Friday, as already remarked, the second excursion was taken, on an equally liberal scale with the first.

At the morning meeting of Saturday, the 27th, the table, round which were seated the members of the commission, exhibited some very beautiful church reliquaries, amongst which one in the form of an ecclesiastical building of brass, strongly gilt, and beautifully chased with numerous figures of Christ, the apostles, and various saints from the Benedictine monastery of Haslach, particularly attracted my attention. Another, which exhibited under crystal the now dry bones of some canonized hand, was religiously guarded by the priest, from whose shrine it had no doubt been taken; nor was it permitted, I presume, to pass out of his own grasp. It may here be observed that the usual most attractive feature of a British Archaeological gathering—its museum—was here totally wanting. Occasional drawings of remarkable ruins in the neighbourhood were attached to the lower end wall of the room, and a complete series of Peutinger's tables was hung along its side; otherwise all the interest was centred in the discussions, unless the town itself, its cathedral and library, might be supposed to represent that interesting feature. Towards the end there was put upon the table a remarkably attractive Roman sacellum, about a foot high and half as much again broad, of the very finest Samian earth, representing, under four ornamental circular arches, Mercury, Hercules, Jupiter, and Venus, with their respective attributes, so chastely and yet so forcibly carved, and in such complete preservation, that I lamented I could get no intelligence as to the place where it was found or of its present owner.

The discussions on Saturday were confined to some of the questions which had been postponed in previous sittings, and to the mutual congratulations of the givers and recipients of the intellectual and corporeal pleasures of the week, as well as to the regrets of the individual members that they must now separate, without the hope of soon again meeting one another; unless, as was surmised, the next anniversary of the Society at Dunkirk might attract many now present, by a re-

collection of their present enjoyment at the ancient city and capital of eastern France. As a very liberal feature in the arrangement of these French congresses, it may be noted that all the directors of the railway companies of the empire allow members travelling to or from the place of its meeting tickets at half the usual fares, which may account for so many members attending the present meeting from the western provinces, particularly from Normandy. The only form necessary is to exhibit a ticket of membership, which was furnished by simple application to the local secretary, M. L'Abbé Straub, and a promise to contribute the ten francs for it on arrival. It is, we fear, in far distant prospect before such liberality will be exercised by any of our own railway companies.

Having, however, thus gone through the material proceedings of an intellectual week on a somewhat larger space than originally contemplated, I must defer to another opportunity my remarks on the Cathedral, under the able guidance of its architect, M. Klots; of the library and museum, as explained by Professor Jung; and of the two archaeological excursions already alluded to. It may, however, be necessary to add that having read in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* a semi-official paragraph dated Stuttgart, that the Germanisten Verein had postponed its meeting for the present year indefinitely, for what reason I could not conjecture, my purpose of visiting München to attend it was frustrated, and nothing remained but to return to England by as different a route as possible to any which I had yet traversed. The hitherto only partial line of rail through the Palatinate and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with Trier (Treves) as a slight detour, offered to myself, as to most other Englishmen, a *terra incognita*; and as opportunity thereby offered to take again passing glimpses at Baden-Baden and Heidelberg, I gladly embraced it, passing from the latter place through Mannheim, to the Hartz mountains, and the grand works by which you dive, in about thirty English miles, through fifteen tunnels into its glorious valleys, into Saurbrack and Murzig, and thence by diligence to the Porta Nigra of Trier, and its other Roman remains, alone worth an excursion, and so on *vis* Luxemburg, Namur, Brussels, and Antwerp home.



## DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA AT CARISBROOKE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

WE are indebted to the active exertions of Mr. W. Spickernell for the discovery and exhumation of a Roman villa, of considerable interest, at Carisbrooke. It is situated in the picturesque and fertile valley immediately below the well-known Castle to the east of the village. This district had long been looked upon by some of the antiquaries of the present day who have paid attention to the antiquities of the Island; and we understand that Mr. Hillier, who is engaged in printing a History of the Isle of Wight, contemplated excavating the site of Roman foundations further up the valley. The situation is in every respect favourable to the belief that it was chosen by the Romans for their chief settlement in the Island; and Mr. Spickernell's discovery we trust may lead to further researches, not only on the site of this villa, but also in the meadows and fields contiguous. Mr. James, the Vicar, we understand, has with great good nature consented to have the entire building excavated. We may, therefore, look for further information, while, in the meantime, we lay before our readers Mr. Spickernell's account of the excavations so far as they have been carried on up to the middle of last month.

Sir,—From the great interest excited by the Roman villa at Carisbrooke, of which no account has yet, I believe, been published, a few particulars may perhaps interest your readers, and serve as a reply to the many enquiries that are constantly being made respecting it, and the manner of its discovery.

I first met with indications of the villa on the 28th of April last, when, observing workmen excavating for stables on the vicarage grounds, I walked down to see if anything might be turning up, induced to do so by having before found in Carisbrooke portions of a British urn and other relics of ancient burial; and I was indeed agreeably surprised by finding portions of Roman tiling, which had been thrown up by the workmen, its character being unknown to them.

I at once applied to the Vicar, the Rev. E. B. James, for leave to make researches, which was readily granted, and every facility for search afforded me by all those in his employ.

Following, then, in the wake of the men, still digging for the foundations of the stables, a good quantity of broken pottery, &c. was collected, and finding some scattered tessere, which gave indications of a pavement, I set a man to cut exploring trenches in several directions.

The first trench soon opened up a coarse tessellated pavement, forming a portion of what may have been a corridor of the build-

ing, another brought to light the bath, with its hypocaust, and following up these and other trenches, the villa, so far as it has yet been opened, was gradually disclosed. A detailed account, even of these portions of the building, would require accompanying plans and a practised hand; but a few general features may be given, premising that some dimensions are given from memory, and that the remains have not been sufficiently explored to speak positively on many points, while some must be necessarily a matter of conjecture only.

The villa would appear to have covered a space of from 110 to 120 feet in length, and from 60 to 70 feet in width; but from slight indications of masonry in the adjoining lane this size may be increased.

The pavements are from 5 to 6 feet below the present level of the soil; of this depth about 3 feet is composed of the chalk *debris* of the walling, &c., over which the 3 feet surface mould must have been brought and spread.

As to the arrangement of the building, a portion of the eastern side would seem to have formed a corridor of about 42 feet long by about 8 feet wide, leading to the atrium or central hall, about 22½ feet square, and the best apartment, which is on the north-eastern side, and about 14½ feet square.

Around two sides at least of the atrium, the north and west, apartments, probably dormitories, about 10 feet wide, with cement floors, appear to have been ranged.

Other walls have been met with in the cuttings, but as they have not been followed up, no idea of the apartments of which they formed a part can be gained, though from the plain plastering on them, and the absence of tessellated pavement, the better portions of the villa would appear to have been those opened on the north eastern side.

The bath, an interesting object, is near the south-western side, and is in good preservation. Its shape is semicircular, or nearly so; its length at the base 7½ feet, and its height about 16 inches. When the flues under it were first opened the soot of say sixteen centuries or so was adhering in large quantities to the tiles. These flues were traced under the adjoining stable, where they appear to have warmed a small apartment, the floor of which was gone, though very many of its tile supports were still remaining. The examinations were suspended before these flues could be traced to the furnace mouth, which may, however, have been destroyed by the first excavations of the workmen, or may yet be found in the adjoining lane.

To the south-east of the bath a kind of cement floor occupied a large space, probably the site of inferior offices, or, it may be, of a courtyard; over this, the least interesting portion of the building, stables have been erected, leaving fortunately the far greater and better portion of the villa untouched.



Returning to the corridor and atrium we find their pavements to consist of red brick tesserae of about an inch square, roughly formed, and are mostly laid on without any design. They appear to have been chiefly made out of roofing tiles, &c., at least they bear portions of the same markings.

The walls remaining are about the same height, 2ft. 8in., and are from 1ft. 9in. to 2ft. 3in. thick; on many parts of them the plastering is still perfect, whilst in the interior of the rooms a plaster moulding runs round the base of most of them.

It is, however, on the before-mentioned apartment, at the north-eastern angle of the building, that the chief care has been bestowed. It is about 14ft. square, but rather singularly, an angle of the atrium projects into its south-western corner to the extent of four feet square.

The pavement of this room needs a drawing to convey an idea of it. The borders wide, but irregularly so, are of coarse red and white tesserae. The designs of the interior portion, consisting of parallelograms and other figures, with scrolled borders, enclosing the lotus-flower and leaves, are worked with finer tesserae, of a red, white, black, and blue colour, and are, I find, of a form often found in Roman pavements. Similar ones, amongst others, may be seen figured on the sketch of a pavement at Basildon, Berks, in one of the numbers of Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua." In the centre is a handsome-shaped vase and flowers. From its hollow sound it has probably flues under it.

Whilst it cannot, I believe, be classed with the superior pavements at Cirencester, &c., it is, unlike some of those, in good preservation, and from the testimony of a most competent judge, Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., is a very interesting one. The plastering on one side of this apartment still remains. It is painted in panels, but many pieces were found amongst the rubbish on the floor, with leaves, flowers, and other figures on them. The colours, red, white, yellow, blue, green, &c., were very bright when first removed, but have somewhat faded since.

The villa must have been covered with stone roofing tiles (if I may so call them), of an angular shape, as these lie scattered everywhere, both whole and broken, many of them with the nails still in them.

The only flanged roofing-tiles that were found had been used for the bottom of the flues leading to the bath.

Wood ashes, in small quantities, were found about most parts of the building, in some cases, though, amounting to two or three handfuls. Some portions of the pavements, too, shew signs of fire, so that it was at first thought that the place may have been burnt down, but no charred wood of any size has been found, nor does the plastering appear to have suffered from fire.

Whatever may have caused its destruction, nearly everything appears to have

been first removed from it, for nothing perfect or valuable has been found, though much that is interesting;—amongst which are two coins (third brass), one illegible; the other a Posthumus in good condition; two bone hair-pins, two or three small bronze rings, blade of knife, hinges, various small iron articles, a few nails, eight or nine inches long, a quantity of roofing nails, fragments of window and other glass, large quantity of *débris* of pottery of various kinds, though chiefly of a coarser sort, part of the upper stone of hand-mill, stone roofing tiles, flanged earthen ditto, flue tiles, painted plaster, &c.

Bones, too, of the deer, sheep, and other animals are abundant, as well as oyster and other shells. On two or three portions of antlers of the red deer, some marks are as fresh as when first made.

The articles I shall gladly deposit again at the villa, as it is important to keep the collection intact.

I have heard no decisive opinion as to what period of the Roman occupation the erection or destruction of the villa may probably be ascribed, but we know that Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight in A.D. 43; that the coin found is the third century, and that the Saxons, under Cerdic, A.D. 530, made slaughter and havoc at Carisbrooke.

The villa will, I think, when fully uncovered, be found a very interesting one, though much inferior in size to some.

Apart, too, from any claim it has in itself, it derives a peculiar interest from its being the first Roman building that has been met with in the island. It settles, too, a point long contended for by the Rev. E. Kell, as to the Roman occupation of our island, and can but contribute to the elucidation of that period of its history.

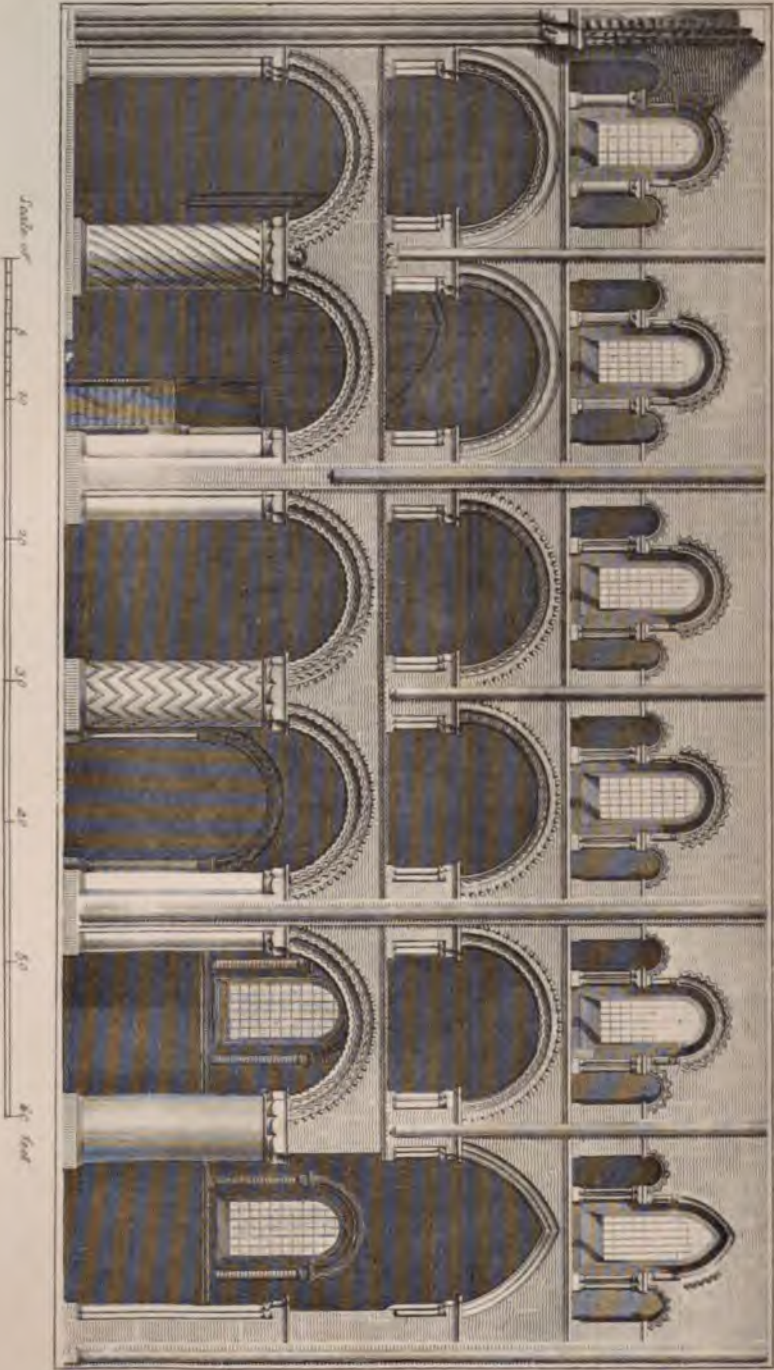
Situated in a rich valley, under the very shadow of the Castle, it seems to point to a former connection with it, though the traces of any Roman occupation at the latter place are, I believe, few, if any. This building could hardly have stood alone; in the same valley, indeed, many have collected portions of Roman tiling a long time since, whilst coins, too, have been found there.

There can then, I think, be but one wish, viz., that the place may be thoroughly explored and preserved *in situ*, for it is by that alone that its teaching can be fully realized.

Pending an arrangement for continuing the excavations, the Vicar has kindly apportioned the proceeds received from visitors towards the reduction of a debt pressing heavily on the parochial schools, and a good sum has been already realized, though the amount has been greatly exaggerated.

This matter of the further exploration has, it is well known, been beset with many difficulties, in consequence of the remains standing on the private grounds of the vicarage. To endeavour to remove these difficulties has been the aim of several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, associated for the purpose; nor have others pleaded





WALNUT HILL ARMENIAN CHURCH

Elevation of the South Side of the Westwerk

Scale in Feet 0 10 20 30 40 50 45 feet

privately with less anxiety for the same object.

Some of the best portions of the remains the Vicar has already, to his personal discomfort, decided to preserve, and I confidently trust that he will ere long arrange some plan which shall embrace the whole.

I may add that the most important parts, the pest pavements and bath, have been from the first temporarily roofed in, and preserved as far as possible from injury.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
WILLIAM SPICKERNELL  
Freshwater, August 27, 1859.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

### THE DATE OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

IN our last number we inserted Mr. Freeman's letter entire and without note or comment, because we wished to give him fair play, and we do not consider it quite fair to accompany a communication from a correspondent with notes contradicting all that he says, although we are aware that such is the common practice in reviews, magazines, and newspapers when the opinions of the correspondent do not agree with those of the editor. We wish it to be understood that the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are open to a fair and honest controversy on any subject of historical or archaeological interest.

Mr. Freeman has convicted us of some carelessness and looseness of expression, sins of which we fear we are too often guilty from the hurry in which we are frequently obliged to write; but he has not satisfied us that he is right and we are wrong in any one substantial point, and we hardly imagine that he has succeeded in convincing any of our readers, even if he has altogether satisfied himself. He has convicted us of using the word *monks* in a loose and popular sense, as including the members of all the religious houses, just as we speak of the dissolution of *monasteries*, including in the term the houses of the friars and secular canons. If the reports of a recent meeting of the Somersetshire Architectural Society at Glastonbury are correct, Mr. Freeman himself was guilty of the same fault when speaking of the "Monastery of Taunton," instead of the Augustinian Priory of Secular Canons at Taunton; and this was since he brought this *grave* accusation against us. King Edward the Confessor himself was guilty of the same fault, for in his foundation charter he calls the establishment "Monasterium," an expression, we are well aware, of very general meaning, comprehending, perhaps, all churches in which there was a foundation for more than one priest. But in common parlance the word *monks* is equally

comprehensive, and nearly synonymous with Roman Catholic priests. With Mr. Freeman's pamphlet and the *Monasticon* open before us, we could not mean to use the word in any strict or limited sense. But we cannot see what difference it makes to the argument, whether the twelve priests who were to chant masses by day and by night, in honour of God and of the Holy Cross, and for the benefit of the souls of the founders, were monks or canons. Mr. Freeman assumes that there is a difference in plan between a church designed for the use of monks and one for the use of secular canons. This difference has not hitherto been pointed out, and it is for Mr. Freeman to prove it by examples; we have endeavoured in vain to discover it, and our present belief is, that whether a church was designed for the use of twelve monks, or of twelve secular canons, the plan and arrangement would be exactly the same. When the number of the chorus was afterwards increased to forty or fifty, as was often the case in monasteries, the choir would naturally be enlarged in the same proportion, but such changes were not foreseen at the time the churches were built.

The church at Waltham was not intended for parochial use; there is in the charter no mention of or allusion to any congregation being present, nor, according to the ideas of that age, was there the slightest necessity for one. Mr. Freeman considers the words of the charter of foundation as a mere ordinary matter of form; we are not at all of that opinion. He says that *all* religious foundations were to say masses for the souls of their founders and benefactors; this is very true, but this was no mere matter of form, it was the primary object of all these foundations. Congregational worship was altogether secondary and subordinate, almost accidental; therefore, as might be expected, so soon as a sufficient portion of the buildings could be got ready for the



chorus to chant masses, that portion was consecrated for immediate use, and the remainder of the church was finished leisurely afterwards, often not for many years afterwards, often, indeed, not at all, for very many churches were never finished, and the part unfinished is always the nave, or includes the nave.

The parts to be built next after the choir were usually the transepts, and one of the western towers to hold the bells, and the nave was the last part to be built. This was usually begun at both ends; the west front was begun along with, or immediately after, the one west tower which formed part of it; but the second west tower was often left unfinished for a very long period, the upper part of this second tower and the central bays of the nave being usually the latest parts of the church.

Mr. Freeman doubts whether this customary mode of building a large church can be traced back so early as the eleventh century, and challenges us to produce instances. We accept the challenge, and here are a few examples; our memory is not so good as Mr. Freeman's, or we could greatly increase the number, and we should be disposed to reverse the challenge, and ask him to point out any one large church which was built throughout at the same time in the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century. The instances which occur to us are Canterbury Cathedral, Carlisle Cathedral, St. John's and St. Werburgh's at Chester, and the two great abbey churches at Caen.

The choir has been rebuilt in almost all cases, but the foundations of the original choir have frequently been traced, and the important point for our argument is that different parts of the nave are of different dates. At Canterbury there is good reason to believe that one of the western towers was the only part of the early Norman nave that was completed. At Carlisle, the pier-arches of the two bays which remain of the nave are evidently of earlier date than the triforium and clerestory. At St. John's, Chester, the pier-arches of the nave are nearly a century older than the triforium and clerestory. At St. Werburgh's, one of the western towers is early Norman, the other late Perpendicular; the nave is of different dates, but the north wall is the only part that remains of Norman work. At St. Etienne, or the "Abbaie aux hommes," at Caen, the upper part of the nave is considerably later than the lower part; and this is the case also at the "Abbaie aux dames." In these cases, and in the case of Westminster Abbey, it is for Mr. Freeman to prove that the early nave was ever completed.

The evidence of the Bayeux tapestry appears to us very unsatisfactory; there are numerous cases in which representations exist of churches as they were *intended to be*, which have never been completed: for our own parts, we do not believe that the Confessor's church at Westminster was anything like the length of the present church; therefore the present nave is not a mere rebuilding of his nave. We cited it only as a familiar example of the general custom of the middle ages, which we believe to have prevailed from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. Mr. Freeman is so well acquainted with the subject, and must know so many examples in churches of later date, such as Worcester Cathedral, for instance, where this leisurely mode of construction is evident, that he only doubts the early introduction of the custom, and it appears to us to have been quite as usual in the early period as in the later. He cannot see any difference of style at Waltham beyond what he accounts for by the caprice of different workmen at the same time, which appears to us rather a bold assumption, and that the difference of a few years is a far more probable explanation; the clerestory appears to our eyes quite late Norman, and evidently later than the lower part.

Mr. Freeman lays stress upon the coronation of William having taken place at Waltham; but if we are not mistaken, the coronation usually was in the choir, and not in the nave. He also lays stress upon the fragment of the true cross which was the special object of worship at Waltham, but all churches had some relics to be exhibited on special occasions, and such an exhibition often took place in the open air, or doubtless in the unfinished nave, which would very probably have a temporary wooden roof over it.

We do not at all mean to say that the Norman Conquest produced any immediate change of style; we do not doubt that the choir of Harold at Waltham and the choir of Edward at Westminster were in the Norman style, or that the foundations of the whole church were laid at the same time, but we doubt whether in either case the nave was *completed* during the lifetime of the founder; and we still doubt whether the existing remains of the nave of Waltham are of the time of Harold. The church is about to be carefully repaired under the trustworthy hands of Mr. W. Burges, and as the plaster and whitewash will naturally be removed, we hope to have the opportunity of examining whether there are any joints in the stonework to confirm our views or not.

If the work is all of one period, the courses of masonry will all be even and on the same level, and there will be no distinct joints anywhere. When we find this to be the case, we will acknowledge Mr. Freeman to be right, and that the whole of the existing remains of the nave are the work of Harold. Until then, we must still beg to consider this as a doubtful question.

In order to enable our readers better to

understand this controversy, we present them with an engraving of one side of the church, shewing the style and the variation spoken of. The church is so well known that this was perhaps hardly necessary, but we have had complaints from persons who do not distinctly remember it, and could not enter into the spirit of this controversy for want of something to recall it to their memory.

#### LORD PALMERSTON AND MR. SCOTT.

MR. URBAN,—In justice to Lord Palmerston, it should be said that he is a fair representative of the generation which is passing away, and only acknowledges boldly and honestly that ignorance which they commonly pride themselves upon, an ignorance of many things relating to the history of our own country, and our own ancestors. They cannot understand the spirit of the present day; the enthusiastic admiration and love for every thing belonging to the Middle Ages is a mystery to them. And yet it is only a natural reaction from the spirit of the Georgian era, of which the chief characteristics were ignorance and conceit, and a despising of all that they were unable to appreciate. To them the history of Sparta and Athens was far more important than that of England and France; the laws and customs of the ancient Greeks more necessary to be studied than the origin of the British constitution, and of the laws, habits, and customs which influence our daily lives.

It is a remarkable fact that the authorities of the University of Oxford (which is always governed chiefly by old men) have never yet recognised the Oxford Architectural Society, which has been one of the main instruments in that revival of pure taste which has exercised so much influence over England, and is rapidly spreading over all Europe. It has taken firm root in France,—witness the restoration of the Sainte Chapelle, Notre Dame,

and the Hotel de Cluny, and almost every Cathedral in France. Germany is not far behind; witness Mr. Scott's magnificent buildings at Hamburgh, which won the day in open competition with all the world. The same spirit is gradually spreading over Italy; and even Spain, in spite of the vigilance of the Jesuits, who still cling to the idea that St. Peter's at Rome is the model of perfection, and that all the world should stand still there, whether their churches require windows or not. Who that has seen the windows of St. Peter's can ever wish to see them repeated?

It appears hardly credible that at this moment Alma Mater cannot find a room in which the Oxford Architectural Society can hold its useful meetings, and in which may be permanently preserved that valuable chronological series of casts of mouldings and ornaments, by which a student may learn more in an hour than he can learn without it in a year, and which affords the necessary key to the whole subject. There is great probability that this collection will be turned out of Oxford, and sent to form part of the National Museum at South Kensington, there to remain as a standing disgrace to the University of Oxford, which could not understand or appreciate the spirit of her own sons, because they are rather too much in advance of their fathers.—I am, &c.

London, Sept. 20.

M. A.

#### HUYSBURG ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—Having on my return from a late excursion in the Harz mountains visited this interesting spot, which is assuredly known to few, if any, of the readers of your Magazine, I beg leave to send you the following short account of it.

At the north-east corner of the Harz district, about four English miles from

the quaint old town of Halberstadt, in Prussian Saxony, rises a mountain range called the Huy, composed of lime and sandstone, six hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with one of the finest woods in Germany; oak, beech, and maple grow luxuriantly, and are in the best preservation. The air is sharp, but pure, containing, as is said,



several per cent. more of oxygen than the ordinary atmosphere.

In traversing the wood all is still, and nothing visible; but on reaching the crown of the hill one comes suddenly upon a large quadrangular walled building, called the Huysburg, or Castle of the Huy, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, especially towards the north, and in the inner court of which farming operations are seen to be going on. Here flourished for 720 years the ancient Abbey of Huysburg, and here remains the Abbey church, still used for the purpose of Catholic worship, and forming the devotional centre of a number of neighbouring villages which have continued Catholic, in the midst of the Protestant population of this part of Prussia.

The origin of the monastery is due to Burchard the First, Bishop of Halberstadt, who in the year 1038 built on the summit of the Huy hill a chapel for his private devotions, dedicated to our Lady. A holy woman named Pia, from Queddenburg, was afterwards allowed to take up her residence there, and soon after the Bishop appointed one of his prebendaries, Ekhard, to be the officiating priest of the chapel. They were joined by Thiezelin, a Benedictine monk from Magdeburg; others followed him; suitable buildings were erected, and so by degrees a Benedictine monastery was established. Ekhard was the first abbot; he died in 1083.

From Ekhard to Isidor Hayspiel, the last and forty-seventh abbot, above seven centuries elapsed. Some of the abbots and monks were distinguished for piety and learning, among whom Engelbert Engemann, the forty-sixth abbot, who died 1796, was conspicuous, and is described as resembling the first syllable of his Christian name, or an Angel on earth. At the dissolution of the abbey in 1804, its inmates consisted of the abbot, the prior, about thirty monks, cantors, schoolmasters, &c., who were pensioned off for life from the Prussian crown; the total amount of the pensions so granted was equal to above £1,500 per annum.

There are two histories extant of Huysburg Abbey; the one by Van Ess, prior and pastor there, published at Halberstadt 1810, the other by Christopher Niemeyer, Halberstadt, 1840. The former writer gives a pathetic account of the ceremony of the dissolution by a royal commissioner on the 2nd of October, 1804, at 10 a.m., observing that not King Frederick William the Just, but the spirit of the times secularized this ancient religious house and converted it into a royal domain. Certainly the times were not

friendly to monastic institutions, but there is no evidence that the monks of Huysburg deserved their fate by misconduct, or that they had in any way departed from the pious spirit of Saint Benedict their patron. The immediate cause of the Government proceedings is said to have been a quarrel between the abbot of Huysburg and the monks of Minden, who stood under his jurisdiction, and who were ruled by a provost chosen by the abbot from among the brothers of Huysburg.

The buildings now existing within the walls of Huysburg are the church, the school-house, the residences of the two Catholic clergymen and of the cantor, the library, the dwelling-house of the present proprietor, and an inn, all massively and substantially built. The church, much larger than its congregation now requires, is built in the form of a cross with three towers. It contains a high altar, two side altars, and a few good pictures. It was built in the fifteenth century, and, like the original church, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The cloisters, in which were the abbot's house, the monks' refectory, the hospital, &c. have all been pulled down, except the part which once contained a large and valuable library. Most of the books were destroyed by a band of robbers who pillaged and set fire to the place in 1525 in the name of the Reformation; 4,000 books, and some hundred manuscripts which remained at the dissolution, some were sold to the University of Halle, the others went to the bakers and trunk-makers. When I entered the library, I had no notion that the books were gone, but found to my dismay that this fine, long, vaulted building had been converted into a barn, and that I was received, not by a librarian, but by labourers threshing out corn.

After the secularization of the Abbey, viz. in 1822, the King bestowed it, with the rest of the estate, upon General von dem Knesbeck, well known for his services to Prussia during the war of liberation; and the General's son, who resides at Röderhoff, on the hill-side, is the present proprietor. The King made the donation to the gallant General upon the express condition that he should keep the abbey-buildings in good repair, so that they might continue an ornament of the district. But complaints are loud of the non-fulfilment of this condition; and it is lamentable to relate that cloisters, pillars, portals, monuments, &c., have been carried off in order to decorate Röderhoff, and Tisen near Salywedel, another house

of the Knesebecks at a still greater distance from Huysburg. A particular account of this devastation is to be found in No. 44 of the German *Kunstblatt* for 1851, by George Geiwitz. "Blush, Allemania, such thy son could be!"

The thirty monks who were pensioned off at the dissolution were permitted to live on at Huysburg, and most of them availed themselves of this permission, and finished their lives within the old walls. The last survivor was Father Koch, who died in October, 1855, aged 75, in the office of pastor of Bruckhausen on the Weser.

During the first three centuries of the abbey's existence, there were a few religious women, or nuns, who lived within it. But these ceased in 1411. Again, in 1809, after the dissolution, eleven nuns, from the dissolved nunnery of Egelu, obtained permission to lead a life of piety together in Huysburg, which they did, without being bound by religious vows.

The last survivors were Theresa Bremer and Augustina Hoff. Sister Theresa died at Huysburg in May, 1852, after which Sister Augustina left the place, and is believed to have died lately, either at Liebenburg or Granhof, at an advanced age.

A high festival at Huysburg is Corpus Christi day, when the procession with the sacred host attracts spectators from all parts of the surrounding country, as it has been accustomed to do for many centuries past. What spot, indeed, can be more congenial to a solemn religious observance! The luxuriant freshness of nature combines here with the charm of antiquity to inspire a peculiar interest in the locality, and the fallen fortunes of the abbey suggest many an involuntary reflection on the mysterious ways of that Providence which builds up, and pulls down again, in its own good season. "Cernitur in minimis magnus in orbe Deus."

I am, &c., PEREGRINUS.

London, Sept. 10, 1859.

#### BROUGHAM HALL.

MR. URBAN,—I had thought that the question as to the antiquity of Brougham Hall had been set at rest by the correspondence which appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1848<sup>a</sup>. In the face of the facts then produced, it seems a singularly bold step to attempt the reproduction of the "puerile fiction" which was there exposed. It is with much surprise therefore, in your number for the present month (p. 268), I find, in the account of a visit paid to Brougham Hall by a party of the members of the Archæological Institute from their meeting at Carlisle, the following statement as to that building:—"In the most ancient tower an arch and recess of Norman work has been discovered, which is preserved. The walls are here enormously thick, it having been probably a pele tower. A recess has been made out of the thickness of the wall," &c. This language is of course intended to lead to the inference that the tower in question is a structure of great antiquity—of the Norman period at the latest—which had fallen into decay, and that during its reparation *discoveries* had been made. Permit me, then, to assure your readers, and the visitors to whom this singular statement was made, that this "*most ancient tower*" had no existence whatever prior to the year 1832; that it is entirely a modern creation, built from the ground about that year, and that I saw it in the course of

construction. It is idle, therefore, to deal with the suggestion of its having been "a pele tower," or with the *discovery* of the "arch and recess of Norman work;" the suggestion and the discovery are both pure fictions. No one can possibly know this better than Mr. W. Brougham, who, it appears, "went round the building and pointed out the remarkable objects." It is to be regretted that your columns, to which antiquaries have been so long accustomed to refer with respect and attention, should have been made the medium of this attempt to impose on public credulity; and in the name of justice, and for the sake of historical truth, I rely on your giving publicity to this exposure. I admit Brougham Hall is a charming place, that it may be the "Windsor of the North" in all except its antiquity, and that what has been done there has been executed in good taste, but I deny that it has any greater pretensions to antiquity than its prototype Strawberry Hill,—which, by the bye, though the more fragile, is certainly the more ancient. I may be permitted to remark that those "*most rampant and audacious fictions*," the prick-spur and the Crusader's sword, do not appear to have been exhibited on the recent visit, at least I find no reference to them in your account.—I am, &c.,

J. C.

London, Sept. 12, 1859.

<sup>a</sup> April, June, July, and August.

<sup>b</sup> *GENT. MAG.*, June, 1848, p. 619.



## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

**Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ.**

*Επιμέλεια και Δαπάνη της εν Αγγλία Ἑταιρίας της προς Διαδοσιν της Χριστιανικῆς Παιδείας. Ἐν Οξονίῳ ἐν τῷ της Ακαδημίας Ὑπογραφείῳ. Ἐτει αὐνθ'. (1088 pp.)*

IN our Magazine for April, 1854, p. 378, will be found a letter, signed *Oxoniensis*, which was generally understood to have come from the late learned Professor Gaisford. It was written in defence of the Oxford Edition of the Septuagint, which in 1848 had been edited by that profound scholar. It contains the following passage:—

“It happens, perhaps, not to the credit of sacred literature either in England or on the Continent, that no attempt has been made, to any great extent at least, to make a critical revision of this important version. Although the task would be an extremely difficult one, and a perfect work could hardly be expected from the labours of a single individual, still it is to be lamented that so little has been done.”

Had Professor Gaisford survived to the present day, how much surprised and elated would he have been to behold that edition which we here announce. Mr. Field, as the editor of the Christian Knowledge Society, has supplied that *desideratum* which he so fondly, yet so faintly, anticipated. Mr. Field has produced a recension of the Alexandrian Text, which fully corresponds to Dr. Gaisford's anxious wish. Here we behold the numerous *lacunæ* replenished from ancient MSS.; the distressing mislocations rectified; the interpolations excluded; the punctuation and orthography emended; and the apocryphal matter placed in a separate appendix. We think that a more valuable present has seldom been offered to Biblical literature. We are speaking of the plan, the design; of course, we do not undertake to guarantee every individual reading or alteration. But whoever will consult the *Prolegomena* or *Collatio* of Mr. Field, will acknowledge that he has brought accurate scholarship, sound discretion, and indefatigable industry, with the most unaffected modesty, to adorn this incomparable edition of the LXX.

It seems probable, we think, from Dr. Gaisford's expressions, that had his life and health been prolonged, he would himself have embarked in this arduous undertaking. No man could have brought more suitable abilities to the task. His lexicographic and glossarial erudition were unrivalled. But there can be little doubt that he would have preferred the Vatican to the Alexandrian Text, as the basis of his labours. The *Exemplar Vaticanum* has always been the favoured model. Yet it is not easy to justify this preference. The Roman edition of 1586, commonly called the Sixtine, does not represent the celebrated Vatican MS., nor does the late edition by Cardinal Mai. Nearly the whole of Genesis is wanting in that MS., and more than thirty of the Psalms, not to mention the entire of the Macca-bees. We are informed by the editors of the Sixtine, that they frequently deviated from that MS., and their notes should always accompany their text. The labours of Dr. Gaisford in filling up the *lacunæ*, and rectifying the mislocations of the Vatican Text, would have been still more arduous than those of Mr. Field, in his recension of the Alexandrian.

But he would have accomplished a great *desideratum*. Notwithstanding the defects of the Vatican MS., it exhibits a text equal, if not superior, to that of its rival. It is somewhat more archaic in its orthography, and it retains the peculiarities of Macedonic Greek with greater accuracy. We would earnestly recommend it, therefore, to the Delegates of the Clarendon, to engage some eminent scholar to undertake a similar recension of the Vatican, to that which Mr. Field has so faithfully completed of the Alexandrian Text. It would constitute a noble supplement to the labours of Holmes and Parsons, and the two sister Universities would thus alike share the honours of Septuagintal restoration.

Nor can the time be thought inappropriate to this important undertaking, now that the University has established an Academical Chair for the express service of the LXX., and of promoting the study of Hellenistic Greek. The present standard edition of 1848 is quite unworthy of remaining a text-book. Mr. Field's recension of the Moscow-Grabe (1821) was intended primarily for the service of the Greek Church, and, consequently, differs from that Text which has hitherto been adopted at Oxford. We think it, therefore, will deserve the consideration of the Delegates, whether the Vatican Text should not now be brought to the same comparative perfection as the Alexandrian. The student would thus be enabled to collate the one with the other, and to select their peculiar excellencies. The Church of England would thus discharge the debt which has been so long owing by the Church Catholic to that version of the Old Testament which prepared the Gentiles for the coming of Christ, (*Ostium ad Christum*), which is so often cited in the New Testament, and which constituted the Bible of the early Fathers for the first three centuries.

The Septuagint version still stands, like the ancient Pharos of Alexandria, to give light to the mariner coasting the shores of the Mediterranean, and more especially to those who are voyaging from Egypt to Palestine. It equally assists us in our study of the Old and New Testament. It brings the Hebrew and the Greek into one focus. It is the common interpreter of Moses and the Prophets, of Evangelists and Apostles. Without this Hellenistic version of the Old Testament, the Hebrew would have been almost a cipher, and the Greek Testament would have been almost unintelligible. Even Spearman, with all his Hutchinsonian prejudices, is compelled to come to this conclusion, "If there had not been a translation in Greek of the Old Testament, made and revised by sufficient authority, a proper time before the advent of our Saviour, I do not see how the penmen of the New could have written in Greek."

*The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.*  
By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq., Trinity College, Oxon, Author of "The Life of St. Paul." 8vo. (Longman and Co.)—The preface breathes little of the antiquarian spirit, and if we had been deterred from entering by our stumble on the threshold, we could not have discovered how much credit is actually due to the author for his diligent research and balancing of opinions upon this knotty question. For in truth it is neither hopeful nor encouraging to have an archaeological writer proclaim at the outset that, "rather than confess that his time had been thrown away, (an opinion

which will still be entertained by many of his readers,) he determined on submitting the result of his labour (or rather of his amusement) to the judgment of the public." Now we dislike this apologetic tone. A real, genuine antiquary should be always in earnest. If he supposes that many of his readers will think his (and consequently their) time thrown away while looking after the result of amusement, he had better stick his pen behind his ear like a linen-draper, or, if the *cacoethes scribendi* be too potential upon him, try to scribble a sonnet to his mistress' eyebrow.



Having got over this affectation, however, we are happy to say that we find the essay well up to the mark; placing the arguments, *pro et con*, clearly before us, and relying on geographical, topographical, and, above all, tidal data, to arrive at conclusions of very considerable if not convincing force. Halley was the first to rest his hypothesis on the tides as accounting for the course pursued by Cæsar, and pointing directly to that part of the English coast where, agreeing with his minute descriptions, the landing must have taken place. Upon this branch of the subject Mr. Lewin enlarges, and, to our judgment, combining winds with waters, brings forward the strongest reasoning in support of his theory. For, if we are not misled by partisanship, we must acknowledge the inconsistency of relying on the condition of the *littorale* on either side of the channel, to determine the port whence the expeditions sailed or the place at which the invaders reached the shore. Nineteen centuries have wrought such changes on the coast of both countries, that we question, if Cæsar rose from the dead, even aided by his spy Volusenus, that he could exactly tell the spot from which he took his departure, or that at which he managed to land! From Sandwich to Dungeness on the one side, and from the Somme to Gravelines on the other, the channel has undergone immense alterations. Here the waves have encroached, there they have receded; banks have been washed away, sands have been accumulated and extended, the *débris* of human habitations may be discerned under the sea, and towns once upon its margin are now considerably inland. There can only be guess work on such mutable features; and the best we can do is to endeavour to approximate the facts on the remnant data which Time and Tide have left for us.

Cæsar, it may be believed, in those days of timid navigation, would seek a short, if not the shortest, passage for his transit; and this would, *prima facie*, suggest the range from Boulogne to Calais as the probable limit for his outgoing, and from Deal to Hythe for his incoming. These would include Wissant, Sanglatte, Vimireux, and Ambleteuse on the one side; and Folkstone, Walmer, and Dover on the other, together with Limne as the adjacent locality to Hythe. According to this assumption, Dunkirk, Gravelines, Etaples on the Cauche, Mardick, and Authie towards the Somme, and the Somme itself, would be considered as beyond the most likely bounds for the embarkation, and we are greatly inclined to allow great weight to the objections against them all. Certainly

not so much on the opposite coast; as the invasion must have been ruled by tidal influences, weather, and the disposition of the native armament assembled along the heights to dispute the landing. But the *transjectum* from the estuary of the Somme to Pevensey has recently been advocated by Professor Airy, and but feebly supported, as Mr. Lewin observes, by misinterpretations of the Commentaries, and other inadequate grounds; besides being twice the distance which Cæsar states, i.e. sixty instead of thirty miles. "Atque omnes ad Portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam trajectum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum xxx. a continenti."—(B. G., v. 2.) This is very explicit, and as Calais, on the contrary, though it has some friends, is only twenty-two miles off, we deem the shortness of the distance to be almost equally irresistible against the pretensions of that port, (but there are several other objections not readily to be overcome,) as the longer stretch is to those of the southern river.

Wissant, with no less authority than D'Anville at their head, has enlisted as large a number of claimants. A correspondent in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (June, 1846,) describes a visit to that port, as the true Portus Itium, and quotes Baron Walkenaer (*Geographie Ancienne des Gaules*) in its favour, though the Baron calls the transit fifty miles "*tres exact*," whereas, from Boulogne to Dover or Folkstone is rather under twenty-nine—the "circiter millium passuum xxx." of Cæsar. Mr. Lewin, in combating D'Anville, rather understates his case, as explained by the above correspondent; for he speaks of Wissant as a mere hamlet lost in a desert of sand in a little tranquil bay, without remembering that it was a flourishing port above a thousand years ago, and the bay not so shallow as here spoken of. To us there seems a great probability that a portion of Cæsar's vessels and troops were located at Wissant; for Wissant even now stands on a curve seven or eight miles in extent, and lies snugly between Capes Graynose and Whitnose (Grisnez and Blancnez). There are the remains of a small camp within half a mile, and it is conveniently near Boulogne, where the majority of inquirers, and our author himself, insist on the general assemblage and sailing of the Romans.

With reference to Boulogne, it is demonstrated that it agrees more closely with all the conditions recorded by Cæsar than any other of the contending sites. The wind was blowing fair for England at midnight, when he gave the word to pro-

ceed; for as the division from Ambleteuse could not join him from its being adverse, it must have been "all right" for the object of his destination, Kent, the eastern corner of our Isle, which the ships of Gaul were wont to visit, and thus shew the way to less welcome visitors. By information from living mariners of great experience in the Channel tides and currents, and by careful calculations of dates, even to hours and minutes, the author makes it appear that, having arrived off the British coast, Cæsar would find them setting to the west, where also the broad level plain at Sandgate offered facilities apparently denied by the beetling cliffs about Dover, (to which a javelin could be thrown from the galleys afloat,) and these heights crowned by thousands of enemies; and would consequently shape his course in that direction. He contends that Limne was then a haven on the inlet where West Hythe and Hythe have since occupied similar creeks or stations; and here he disembarks the hostile force, on the suitable shingle beach, the country flat and open, and Romney Marsh offering some protection to the left of their operations. It is not in our present line to copy the description of the desperate conflict that ensued, nor yet to dwell on the marsh and town being named Romanel, Romaney, Romney, in commemoration of the event; suffice it to state that both in regard to the disembarkation and the subsequent movements, Mr. Lewin makes out a very powerful argument for the theory he has undertaken to prove. Mr. Roach Smith, we believe, maintains the same point; and Mr. Beale Poste also fixes the landing at Limne, after a severe repulse at Folkstone. We have little doubt but that, hereafter, from the bosom of the earth at Richborough, and entrenchments as yet unexplored, evidence may be brought to light which will establish the certainty of this conclusion.

That Deal cannot compete with Limne in several requisite particulars is satisfactorily shewn. The turn of the tide, instead of being in favour of, would be fatal to the candidature of this port; and the history of the second expedition relates that when Cæsar found Britain on his left hand and himself driving towards the South Foreland, he immediately tacked, and by dint of rowing resumed the course to his former quarters. The arguments against Sandwich, especially as regards the fields on which the battles were fought, are equally potent, whilst all that can still be traced in the vicinity of Limne coincides with the descriptions of Cæsar, from the first encounter on the beach to the defeat

of the British ambuscade in a wood covering corn lands, and the last struggle which, with other contingencies, did not end in such a victory as to induce the conqueror to prolong his stay beyond the sanguinary three weeks of his first invasion.

The incidents of the return—may we not call it retreat?—all tend in like manner to determine Boulogne to be the *Portus Itius* of this eventful history. The time employed on the passage, both to and fro, agrees with the estimated and declared distances traversed, more or less directly. The attack on the soldiers from the two vessels that missed the port, by the *Morini*, and their succour by the cavalry sent from the camp in four hours to their assistance, strengthens the proof; for *Hardelot Camiess*, or *Estaples*, the latter thirteen miles distant from Boulogne, all to the south or Somme-ward and within the territory of the assailants, square exactly with this episode as related by Cæsar.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are free to confess that we consider Mr. Lewin to have added a new and powerful ally to the already all but victorious legion who have fought for a landing at Limne, and for Boulogne as the *Itius* of Latin and later learned authors, though Dion has one statement which may be otherwise interpreted, but which was written two hundred years after the great fact, and may also be construed, with plausible applicability, to the present argument. Of the corroboration from particulars relating to the second invasion, and the topography of the wars that ensued, we have not room to treat; and as they spread inland they cease to bear on the main question at issue. We shall conclude with mentioning that several problematical old maps do not conspire to elucidate the subject.

*Stanford's Library Map of Australasia.* Constructed by ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON. (London: Stanford.)—This magnificent Map of Australasia is the second of a uniform series of large library maps, now in course of publication by Mr. Keith Johnston, delineating the great terrestrial divisions of the globe. In most former series of a similar character, Australasia has appeared as an appendage to the Asiatic Continent; but the great importance to which the English colonies have rapidly raised this isolated region, required a special map to shew its provinces, counties, districts, towns, and natural features.

Among the most interesting and novel features of the map, are the remarkable additions recently made to Australasian geography by exploring parties and new



surveys. The Gawler Ranges, situated westward of Spencer Gulf, in South Australia, formed, during many years, the limit of discovery in that quarter. At length those ranges have been explored, and beyond them on the north has been found an extensive group of lagoons, mostly saline. Beyond the lagoons, a daring reconnaissance made by Mr. McDougal Stuart with a single companion, effected the discovery of a large tract of pastoral country, with a range of high land watered by many streams, some of which are perennial. The explorer has been honoured by the Royal Geographical Society, and rewarded with a princely domain by the South Australian Government. The surveys of Mr. Herschel Babbage, in the same direction, have also contributed materially to geographical science, especially by the precision of his observation, and by the discovery of a tract of land which divides Lake Torrens, and opens an important communication between Stuart's Country and the Eastern districts. The name of Lake Torrens was formerly applied by Mr. Eyre to an elongated lagoon,—saline, mud-girt, and impassable,—stretching northward from Spencer Gulf for some distance, and then bending round continuously, as it was supposed, like a horse-shoe, to the east and south. This assumed continuity caused Lake Torrens to be regarded as a limit to the South Australian pastures, and a barrier to further progress towards the interior in that direction. Mr. Babbage's discovery has caused the name of Lake Torrens to be confined, on the new map, to the South-Western basin discovered by Mr. Eyre, and laid down by him from observations made at two separate points, where he was foiled by the muddy borders of the lake from crossing to the north-west. This Southern Lake appears entitled to retain the original name, on the grounds of prior discovery and superior prominence, while the Northern Lake, now proved to be unconnected with the Southern, appears to be equally entitled to be distinguished by a new name. The Northern Lake obstructed Mr. Eyre on a third attempt to reach the interior, and it was simply the repetition of the same kind of obstacles at successive intervals which caused the lakes to be regarded as continuous. The Northern Lake was named "Gregory" by Mr. Babbage, and it has been so called on the map, for although his right to do so has been questioned, no other new name appears to have been proposed; and it seems obvious that the original name should be retained by the Southern Lake for the reasons already

stated. Another crossing has been discovered by Mr. Augustus Gregory in making the first overland journey from Moreton Bay to Adelaide, and forms the northern limit of Lake Blanch, which was originally regarded as the eastern terminus of Lake Torrens. On this occasion, the short interval between the furthest researches of Captain Sturt from the south, and of Mr. Kennedy from the north-east, was also traversed, and has been delineated with other details on the map.

Western Australia has also gained largely by successful exploration. A tract of unknown country eastward of Shark Bay, and north of the settled districts, has been penetrated by Mr. F. T. Gregory, with equal boldness, rapidity, and success. Geographers are now able to point to the course of the Gascoyne River, with its fine tributary, named after the late gallant Admiral Lord Lyons. Since Dampier discovered and named Shark Bay, in 1699, various examinations of its coast have been made, but beyond the mouth of the Gascoyne all the interior now delineated on the new map was hitherto a blank. The upper course of the Murchison River, rising near the Gascoyne, was also made known by this achievement. The vast extent of unexplored country forming the northern and central parts of Australia must derive fresh interest from these successes, as they prove that the blank spaces on the map, instead of being wholly desert, may include an abundance of valuable territory, and still hold out rich rewards to colonial enterprise.

Northern Australia, with its remarkably indented outline, and numerous advantages, is still wholly unoccupied, except by a degraded race of aborigines; but its interior presents some marks of geographical research in the rivers and routes examined by King, Stokes, Grey and Lushington, Leichhardt, Mitchell, Kennedy, Sturt, and the last North Australian Expedition. The fertile plains of Carpentaria, the Liverpool River, the Valley of the Victoria, and some of the inlets between Dampier Land and Cape Londonderry, are all positions favourable for settlement upon terms expressly suited to their tropical situation.

In addition to these discoveries, the Map also embodies several recent surveys, which have put a new face on former representations. The basin of the Fitz Roy River, near Port Curtis, in North-eastern Australia, has been much improved. The River Isaacs, which had been said to terminate in Broad Sound, proves to be one of its affluents; while the Dawson, the Mackenzie, and other branches have been

also modified. In New Zealand the recent surveys of the Canterbury Province have been embodied; and in the Province of Otago the labours of the chief surveyor, Mr. J. T. Thompson, communicated through the Royal Geographical Society, have lately made valuable additions.

The expanding vigour of the Australasian colonies is in no other instance more marked than in the development of their maritime trade, and in the growth of intercourse between their most distant parts. Thus New Zealand has rapidly assumed, under local legislation, the power of making her influence felt in Australasian affairs, especially with reference to postal intercourse and rapid communication with the mother country. Though separated by more than 1000 miles of sea from Australia, it flanks that island continent on the south-east, while its people are part and parcel of the great Anglo-Australasian community. In all matters relating generally to the affairs of the antipodes, it must therefore be desirable that Australia and New Zealand, no less than Tasmania, should be regarded as part of the same group.

Consequent on this arrangement, other territories — encircling the eastern and northern coasts of Australia, and becoming intimately connected with the development of Anglo-Australasian enterprise — are brought into view. Passing northward of New Zealand, the map takes in Norfolk Island, once a pest-house of crime, but now a thriving settlement, occupied by the Pitcairn islanders. Further northward, flanking Australia on the north-east, as New Zealand does on the south-east, and equidistant from both, will be seen New Caledonia, first discovered and claimed for England by Captain Cook, but now fairly occupied by the French. This island, lying between the Australian markets and the populous archipelagos of the Pacific, may be looked upon as the emporium of French commerce in those seas, as well as a formidable station commanding the Australian coast.

The groups of islands, with numerous inhabitants, several harbours, and various natural products, facing the north-east coast of Australia, between New Caledonia and New Guinea, are also contained in the map. They still remain beyond the pale of civilization, but there can be little doubt that a well-organized naval police, of very small permanent strength, would soon render most of those islands habitable by traders, and of great use to shipping.

New Guinea itself, or Papua, is also fully displayed, including the recent discovery of the great river Ambernoh or

Rechussen, with an immense delta at its junction with the sea on the north coast. This island is about three times larger than Great Britain, and apparently inhabited by two or three different nations; but its interior is almost wholly unknown to Europeans, although the Chinese and some of the natives of the Asiatic archipelago carry on a very profitable trade with the natives, exchanging cloth and hardware for ambergris, pearls, tortoise-shell, and other valuable products. New Guinea is only separated from Australia by Torres Strait, and constant traffic is said to be maintained between the Australian aborigines of York Peninsula and the Papuans. It may therefore be presumed that the rapid progress of the colonists northwards will lead in due time to an acquaintance with their Papuan neighbours; at all events, the geographical proximity of inhabited Papua and North Australia is a fact which gives additional interest to the approaching settlement of the latter.

Westward of New Guinea, the Map extends to that part of the Asiatic Archipelago eastward of Borneo and Java, including the Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Timor, and the Arru Islands; all of which may be considered as lying off the northern shores of the Australian continent. Viewed in connection with the coming settlement of North Australia, these islands, productive of wealth from the most ancient times, assume a fresh interest. They form two parallel lines of natural breakwaters, with a broad passage between them, through which ships, and even native boats, may safely navigate between the Great Northern Gulf of Australia and the Great Southern Emporium of Singapore, a distance of more than two thousand miles, between populous coasts frequented by traders, and protected alike from the hurricanes of the Indian Ocean and the typhoons of the China Sea.

The advance of the Australian shepherds and herdsmen to within three hundred miles of the north coast, renders highly probable the early establishment on the great inlet of that coast, of stores and wharves for importing the tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., for their consumption; and exporting the wool, hides, tallow, horses, &c., which they produce. Such ports must become emporia for the trade in British goods with the eastern part of the archipelago, like Singapore has become for the western part. At present the Dutch virtually exclude other European nations from settling in these seas, but the Map will render it obvious that the introduction

of stock, and the establishment of ports in North Australia, will effectually break up that monopoly and add greatly to the trade of the colony. As a step towards the fulfilment of this anticipation, it may

be noted that it is already more than proposed to connect Australia with the Overland Electric Telegraph, by a wire along the Asiatic archipelago to the North Australian coast.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

*Aug. 20.* Charles Cunningham, esq., to be Consul at Galatz.

*Aug. 29.* The Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., to be Dean of Ripon.

*Aug. 30.* Robert George Wyndham Herbert, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Miles Gerald Keon, esq., to be Member of Council, Bermudas.

*Sept. 2.* William Dougal Christie, esq., to be Ambassador at Brazil.

*Sept. 8.* Henry Brown and James Ellison, to be Joint Apothecaries, Windsor.

*Sept. 9.* Edward Thornton, esq., to be Ambassador, Argentine Confederation.

William Garrow Lettsom, esq., to be Chargé

d'Affaires and Consul-General, Republic of Uruguay.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie to be Second Church Estate Commissioner.

Morgan Hugh Forster, esq., Assistant Paymaster General.

Viscount Dangan to be Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

Lord Ullick Brown to be Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal.

Richard Mills, esq., to be Accountant to the Treasury.

Col. H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., to be Political Agent, Cutch.

## BIRTHS.

*June 11.* At Crawley-house, Bedfordshire, the wife of Orlando R. H. Oriabar, esq., late Capt. 28th Regt., a son and heir.

*July 13.* At Bellary, Madras Presidency, the wife of Major W. Kelly McLeod, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, a son.

*Aug. 6.* At Wigmore-hall, Herefordshire, the wife of George Vincent Posbery, esq., a son.

*Aug. 11.* Lady Emma Tollemache, Helmingham-hall, prematurely, a son, stillborn.

*Aug. 16.* At St. George's-road, Pimlico, the wife of Col. Halkett, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

*Aug. 17.* At the Rectory, Little Horstead, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Augustus W. Warde, a son.

At Theodosia, Southern Russia, the wife of Capt. Clipperton, her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Theodosia, a dau.

*Aug. 18.* At Eaton-sq., lady Elizabeth Cartwright, a dau.

*Aug. 19.* At Springvale, Isle of Wight, the Lady Alicia Young, a son.

At Seaton Carew, the wife of J. H. Aymer, esq., a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Price, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a dau.

*Aug. 20.* At Grosvenor-st., London, the Lady Augusta, wife of H. Gerard Stuart, esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire, a son and heir.

At Kilkeel-castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

In Richmond-terr., Bayswater, the wife of O. S. Round, esq., Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.

At Arborfield-hall, the wife of Thomas Hargreaves, a son.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of J. L. Hanney, esq., a dau.

*Aug. 21.* At the Manor-house, Morningthorpe, Norfolk, the wife of E. Howes, esq., M.P., a son, stillborn.

At Painthorpe-house, near Wakefield, Mrs. G. W. Bayldon, a dau.

At Berkeley-sq., the wife of Major Daniell, a dau.

At York-house, Penzance, the wife of Fred. Smith, esq., a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, Westbourne-terr., a dau.

*Aug. 22.* At Greenhill, Sherborne, Dorsetsh., the wife of J. Gould Avery, a son.

At Fitzroy-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W., the wife of T. Sherrington, esq., of Calcutta, a son and heir.

At Sayes-court, Addlestone, the wife of J. Marshall Paine, esq., a son.

At Oak-villas, Stamford-hill, Mrs. William Chavasse, jun., twins.

The widow of the Right Rev. the late Lord Bishop of Antigua, a dau.

At Killlearn-house, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Blackburn, a dau.

*Aug. 23.* At Westfeld-house, Ross-shire, the wife of Robert Alexander Gray, esq., a son.

At Bownbarrock, the wife of R. Vans Agnew, esq., a son.

*Aug. 24.* At Oak-hill-house, Hampstead, the wife of Sheffield Neave, esq., a son.

At Lauriston-castle, near Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglington, a dau.

At Ilolbrook-house, near Ipswich, the wife of F. E. Reade, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Eastbourne, the wife of Arthur Mills, esq., M.P., a son.

At Willenhall, East Barnet, the wife of Chas. A. Hanbury, esq., a dau.

At Warwick-st., the widow of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Holden, a dau.

At Chester-hill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Augustus Wellesley, a dau.

*Aug. 25.* Lady Hulse, Breamore, Hants, a son and heir.

At Lisbon, Mrs. Henry Walsh, a son.

*Aug. 26.* At Upton-park, the wife of Robert Alfred Routh, esq., of Amport Firs, Hants, a son.

At Fort-hall, Bridlington-quay, the wife of Blydes Haworth, esq., a dau.

At Seaton Carew, co. Durham, the wife of Robert Fawcus, esq., a son.

At Stamford-hill, the wife of Henry Roberts, esq., a son.

*Aug. 27.* At the Hall, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Hon. Henry Bligh, a dau.



At Upper Sheen-house, Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.

At Rhual Issa, Mold, Flintshire, the wife of John Scott Bankes, esq., a dau.

At Syston, near Leicester, the wife of John Noble, esq., a dau.

Aug. 28. The Hon. Mrs. A. L. Fox, Park-Hill-house, Clapham-park, a dau.

At Swynnerton-park, the wife of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

At Surbiton, the wife of Rear-Admiral Nias, C.B., a son.

At Monkham, Woodford, Essex, the wife of J. W. Gardom, esq., a son.

At Paddock Hurst, Worth, Sussex, the wife of George Henry Cazalet, esq., a son.

Aug. 29. The Hon. Mrs. E. Drummond, a dau. At White Hayes, Chilcompton, Bath, the wife of Robert H. Boodle, esq., a son.

At Seasalter Cliff, Whitstable, the wife of Chas. E. Sidebottom, esq., Comm. R.N., a dau.

Aug. 30. At Yoveny-house, Staines, Mrs. Fred. Evitt, a dau.

At the Rectory, West Buckland, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, a son.

At Reading, the wife of R. Jones-Bateman, esq., a dau.

Aug. 31. At Invermeran Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, C.B., a son.

At Redland, near Bristol, the wife of Philip A. Smith, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Eileanach-house, Inverness, the wife of Eneas Mackintosh, esq., of Balmespick, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, a son.

At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wallace Deane, A.M., a son and heir.

At Malta, the Lady Frederic Kerr, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Devonshire-place, Lady Radstock, a son and heir.

At Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Margaret Charteris, a dau.

At the Cedars, Harrow Weald, Lady Bright, a dau.

The wife of Tompson Chitty, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Spital Old-hall, near Bromborough, Cheshire, the wife of Charles Inman, esq., a dau.

At Tupsley-house, near Hereford, the wife of Roger Linford, esq., a son.

At Denia, Spain, Mrs. Frederick Chas. Canning, a dau.

At the Lodge, Alphonington, the wife of J. H. Webster, esq., a dau.

At St. Mary's, York, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Lowe, a dau.

Sept. 2. At Blythe-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of Capt. J. D. Wingfield Digby, a son and heir.

At Bruges, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Dalzell, a dau.

At Clarendon-sq., Leamington, the wife of F. M. Lind, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Herne Bay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sisemore, a son.

At Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Major Edward Oakes, 6th Bengal European Regt., a dau.

Sept. 3. At Glorat-cottage, Torquay, the wife of Capt. Hockin, R.N., a son.

At Efford-Manor, the wife of Henry Lopes, esq., a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robertson, 100th Regt., a son.

At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Col. H. Felham Burn, a son.

At Perth, the wife of Capt. E. W. Cuming, 79th Highlanders, a dau.

At Westbourne-st., the wife of Col. Everest, F.R.S., a dau.

Sept. 4. At Carlton-house-terrace, the Right Hon. Lady Londesborough, a son.

At Larkbeare-house, Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Thornton, of Exmoor, a dau.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVII.

At Alderton, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Gauntlett Atherley, a dau.

Sept. 5. At Belgrave-square, Lady Cochrane, a son.

At Miltown-house, Strabane, Ireland, the wife of Wm. D. Humphreys, esq., a dau.

At St. John's Wood, the wife of Fred. Evers, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a dau.

Sept. 6. At Durham, the wife of Edgar Meynell, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Aberfeldy, the wife of Capt. Geo. Gunning John Campbell, Madras Artillery, a dau.

At Merton-hall, Cambridge, the wife of Henry John Wale, esq., late Royal Scots Greys, a son.

At Charing, the wife of Chas. Wilks, esq., a dau.

At Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, the wife of Arthur Cox, esq., twin sons.

At Langley-house, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Major Southwell Greville, a dau.

Sept. 7. At Balruddery-house, Forfarshire, Mrs. James Edward, a son.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of A. D. Home, esq., a son.

At Clare-hall, South Mimms, the wife of Edw. Wright, esq., a son.

At Woodside, the wife of J. W. Dudin, esq., a dau.

At Almnors, Chertsey, the wife of Frederick William Janvrin, esq., a son.

At Brompton-hall, Brompton, the wife of J. Joel, esq., a dau.

At Maids Moreton Lodge, Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a dau.

At St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bradford, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Teignmouth, the wife of John Hellyer Tozer, esq., a dau.

At Ham, Surrey, the wife of Frederick Morton Eden, esq., a son.

At Birkhill, the wife of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Birkhill, a son.

The wife of Hamilton Baillie, esq., of Ash-hall, Glamorganshire, a son.

At Moray-place, Edinburgh, the wife of C. Ainslie Barry, esq., a son.

Sept. 9. At Clarendon-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Boothby, Forfar Militia Artillery, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Fencote-hall, near Bedale, in the North Riding, the wife of the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, a dau.

At Wilton-crescent, the wife of Major Thomson, late King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Gayton, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a son.

Sept. 11. At Jersey-villas, Hounslow, the wife of Robert O'Brien, esq., F.R.G.S., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, the wife of H. T. Hickman, esq., a son.

In St. Saviourgate, York, the wife of William Henry Arthur, esq., M.D., a dau.

At Greysouthen, Cumberland, the wife of John Harris, Esq., a son and heir.

Sept. 12. At York, the wife of Captain the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, a son.

At the Rectory, Essendon, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Holden Webb, a dau.

Sept. 13. At Ryde, the wife of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, a dau.

At Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, a son, stillborn.

At Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. William Davenport Bromley, a dau.

At Altwood-house, near Maidenhead, the wife of Joseph H. Clark, esq., a son.

At Hinton Waldrist Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. William Jephson, of her seventh son.

Sept. 14. At Crumlin-hall, near Newport, Monmouthshire, the wife of Henry Martyn Kennard, esq., a son.



At Lauragh, the residence of her father, Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrows, bart., the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Meade Hamilton, a dau.

At Norwich, the wife of Capt. Fox Strangways, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

Sept. 15. At Dunmer-house, Hants., the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, a son.

At Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a dau.

At Allesley-park, near Coventry, the wife of Henry Parker, jun., esq., of Avenue-road, Regent's-park, a dau.

Sept. 16. At Wilton-house, Brighton, the wife of Robert Bell, jun., esq., of Norris-castle, Isle of Wight, a dau.

At Fulham, the widow of Francis Berkeley Drummond, esq., a dau.

At Lewes-crescent, Brighton, the wife of W. Ritchie, esq., Advocate-General of Bengal, a son.

Sept. 17. At Holly-lodge, Ipswich, the wife of Charles Gocher, a dau.

Sept. 18. At Lowndes-st., Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, a dau.

At Westbourne-park, the wife of Harrison Dalton, esq., a dau.

Sept. 20. Delamere-ter., Upper Westbourne-ter., the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Moubray Lys, C.B., late of H.M.'s 20th Regt., a son.

At Sunderland-ter., Westbourne-park, the wife of James Goodson, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Glenaldale, William S. Beveridge, esq., youngest son of K. E. Beveridge, esq., Urquhart, Dumfermline, to Jessie, eldest dau. of Donald M'Lean, esq., of Glenaldale, Banabool Hills, Melbourn.

June 21. At Kussowlie, in the Himalayas, the Rev. T. Skelton, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Missionary at Delhi, to Matilda Linnig, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Birrell.

June 22. At St. Mary's, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, John Harrison Clark, esq., to Sarah, second dau. of Mr. James Challen, of Stoke Newington-green, Middlesex.

July 12. At Berhampore, Bengal, Charles H. Ewart, esq., Lieut. 5th Bengal Europeans, son of Lieut.-Col. Ewart, of Umballah, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late E. S. Barber, esq., C.E.

July 14. At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. A. Franks, 12th Regt., Bengal Native Infantry, District Adjutant, Cawnpore, eldest son of W. A. Franks, esq., of the Grove, Clapham-common, to Emily Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Morgan T. Davies, esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire.

July 27. At Broadway, Somerset, John E. Dorington, jun., esq., only son and heir of John Edward Dorington, esq., of Lypiatt-park, Gloucestersh., to Georgina Harriet, eldest dau. of Wm. Speke, esq., of Jordans, Ashill, Somerset.

At Broadhembury, Devon, John Arthur Locke, esq., of Northmoor, Somerset, to Adele Caroline, dau. of E. Simcoe Drewe, esq., of the Grange.

At Aldersholt, the Rev. Wm. Watson Wood, Assistant-Chaplain to the Forces, to Ellen Hurd, eldest dau. of the late Richard Hurd Lucas, esq., of Sinton-court.

Aug. 2. At Hampstead, George Phillips, esq., son of the late Jonathan Phillips, esq., of Hampstead, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Daniel Biddle, esq., both of Finchley New-road.

At Reigate, Edward Lonsdale, fifth son of the late Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, of Collingham, Yorkshire, to Fanny, fourth dau. of Wm. Pownall, esq., of Staple-inn, London, and Delville, Reigate.

Aug. 3. At Sellinge, George, third son of W. Rayner, esq., of High-st., Hythe, to Eleanor, third dau. of James Bolden, esq., of Guinea-hall, Sellinge, Kent.

At Hopeton, Jamaica, the Rev. Hubert H. Isaacs, B.A., to Augusta, dau. of the Rev. H. S. Yates, Vicar of Henlow, Beds.

At Montreal, Canada East, on board the steamer "John Bell," the Rev. D. E. Montgomery, M.A., of the Free Church, South Gower, Canada West, to Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. Richard Ronnie, Fifeshire Royal Artillery, Glasgow, Scotland.—Also, same time and place, J. K. Edwards, M.A., editor of the "Montreal Transcript," to Jane Somers, eldest dau. of the late Colin Galbraith, esq., writer, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Aug. 4. At New Amsterdam, British Guiana, the Rev. Henry Read, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Lawrence, esq., of Brecon, and Llyswen-house, South Wales.

At St. John's, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, Charles Patrick, son of Lieut.-Col. the late Hon. James H. K. Stewart, C.B., to Frances Anne, dau. of Wm. Courtenay Crutenden, esq., of Mount Heaton, Heaton Mersey.

Aug. 9. At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. Chas. J. Robinson, M.A., her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, to Charlotte Helena, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Robinson, esq., Patras, Greece.

At St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Edward Large, Captain of the Rifle Brigade, to Harriett Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Hutchinson, esq.

Aug. 10. At Gothenburg, David Wemyss, esq., second son of Major Wemyss, Wemyss-hall, Fifeshire, to Marie, dau. of Col. de Waldsch, Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

At Paddington, Edward Bullock, esq., eldest son of the late Edward Bullock, esq., Common Sergeant of the city of London, to Adelaide Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Henry Gates, esq., of Preston-on-the-Hill, Chester.

Aug. 11. At Lillington, Warwickshire, Thomas Greenwood, esq., Capt. 7th Lancashire Rifles, of Crayke, Yorkshire, to Helen, dau. of the late John Powys, esq., and niece of the late Col. Powys, of Westwood, Staffordshire.

Aug. 13. At Southwark, Robert, son of the late William Green, esq., of Lydd, to Jane youngest dau. of the late Richard Wilson, esq., of Winchelsea, Sussex.

At Deptford, Wm. L. Shine, esq., M.R.C.S.E., eldest son of John L. Shine, esq., Bandon, Cork, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Fergus L. Graham, esq., Maze-hill, Greenwich.

Aug. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edmund Robert Spearman, second son of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, bart., to Maria Louisa FitzMaurice, youngest dau. of the Earl of Orkney.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Perth, Capt. William Landon Jones, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Louisa Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Major Anderson, of Montrave, Fife.

At Dolgelly, Charles Wilkin, esq., Tokenhouse-yard, to Charlotte, dau. of Lewis Williams, esq., Vronwnion, Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

Aug. 17. At Nottingham, Henry, fourth son of S. D. Hine, esq., of Thickethorn, near Ilminster, to Eliza Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. Farthing, esq., of Nottingham.

At St. James's, Westminster, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, bart., to Alicia, youngest dau. of the late William Ripley, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry.

At East Bergholt, Suffolk, Lombe Athhill Tur-

ner, of Hastings, youngest son of J. Turner, esq., Mulbarton, Norfolk, to Harriett, third dau. of the late Thomas Plume, esq., Bernonsey.

At Chorryhoillie, Inverness-shire, Mr. Patrick Martine, of the British Linen Company's Bank, Edinburgh, to Amelia Anna, dau. of the late John Cameron, esq.

At the British Vice-Consulate, Spezia, Henry Bowes Watson, esq., late 1st Royals, Capt. 1st Warwickshire Militia, to Kate, second dau. of Charles Lever, esq.

Aug. 18. At South Cave, John G. Shepherd, esq., paymaster of H.M.S. "Cornwallis," to Mary Anne, only dau. of Edward Des Forges, esq., of South Cave.

At Wellington, Somerset, the Rev. Charles E. Bowden, of Colkirk, Fakenham, to Emily, youngest dau. of W. Elworthy, esq., of Westford, Wellington.

Aug. 19. At Great Sankey, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Greenall Litton, esq., of Sankey-hall, to Harriet Eliza, dau. of Edward J. Pemberton, esq., of Sankey-lodge, Warrington.

Aug. 20. At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Francis Edward, second son of Mitchell Greenaway, esq., of Camberwell-grove, to Eliza Anne, eldest dau. of G. Allender, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens.

At Bury St. Edmund's, James Carmichael, esq., one of the Classical Masters in the Edinburgh Academy, to Mary Eliza Hodson, second dau. of N. S. H. Hodson, esq., of the Abbey Grounds, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

Aug. 23. At Penzance, the Rev. H. J. Turrell, to Honor Wearne, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Hocking, esq., surgeon, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, Charles Greig, esq., of Clifton, son of the late Charles Greig, esq., of Axminster, and grandson of his Excellency Sir Samuel Greig, formerly Lord High Admiral of Russia, to Emily Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Renwick, of Honiton.

At Edinburgh, James Hay Chalmers, esq., W.S., to Marion Morison, elder dau. of the late Alexander Hay, esq., of Hardengreen.

At Muckamore Grange, Alexander E. Miller, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, London, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles A. Creery, esq., of New-lodge, Antrim.

At Greenwich, John Devon Caldecott, of Barton Stacey, Hants, son of W. Caldecott, esq., of Blackheath, to Eliza Sarah, elder dau. of George Vernez, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, and Ludgate-hill, City.

At Oporto, John Tatham Smithes, esq., of Campo-Bello, to Eleanor Frances Jane, second dau. of F. Cobb, M.D., of Milbridge, Surrey.

At Broadwater, Sussex, Henry Augustus, eldest son of Edward Murray, esq., of Woodbrook, Trinidad, to Adelaide Jane, eldest dau. of Col. Wilford, B.A., Governor of the Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Count Alfred Oberndorff, eldest son of the Count of Oberndorff, Regendorf, &c., Bavaria, to Amelia Maria, widow of Lesley Alexander, esq., F.P. and D.L. of the co. of Londonderry, and dau. of the late Col. T. Bates.

At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's-pk., the Rev. John Eade Pryor, Curate of Shenley, to Mary Gertrude, dau. of Alfred Pett, esq., Upper Avenue-rd., Regent's-pk.

Aug. 24. At Instow, North Devon, J. G. C. Evered, B.N., to Gertrude Eliza, only dau. of T. Hay Nembhard, esq.

At Southmolton, Edward Lee, esq., of Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, to Grace, third dau. of William Coles Hunt, esq., St. James's, Exeter.

At Walton, Herts, George Frederick Hodgson, surgeon, of Brighton, to Elizabeth, dau. of R. M. Chamney, esq., of Folkestone.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Fred. Morton, youngest son of T. B. Harrison, esq., 53, Russell-sq., to Emily Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Michael Staunton, esq., of the Strand.

At Five-mile-town, co. Tyrone, Capt. Rd.

Weld Litton, late of the 30th Regt., son of Edw. Litton, esq., late M.P. for the borough of Coleraine, to Mary, dau. of the late Sir H. Stewart, bart., for many years representative in Parliament for the county of Tyrone.

At Bishopstrow, Wilts, Joseph Jekyll Newman, esq., of Bradford Abbas, son of Edwin Newman, esq., Hendford-house, Yeovil, to Amy Flower, dau. of John Seagram, esq., the Buries, Bishopstrow.

At Wicken Bonhuat, Edward Philip Maxsted, esq., of Hull, to Rosalie Caroline, dau. of Charles Robert Sperling, esq., of Hargrave-lodge, Essex.

Aug. 25. At Drumcliff, co. Sligo, William Swinburne, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Col. John Swinburne, to Emily Frederica Elizabeth, widow of John White, esq., of Royston-house, Devon, late Capt. of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Ashbury, Staffordshire, F. T. Platt, esq., B.A., of the Inner Temple, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Emily, youngest dau. of G. Briscoe, esq., of Oldfallings-hall, Stafford.

At Dulverton, Somerset, the Rev. Edmund Riley, of Englishcombe, Somerset, to Anna Gordon, dau. of the late Archibald Thomson, esq., of London.

At Enterkine, R. A. Wallace, second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir J. A. Wallace, bart., of Loch Ryan, to Jane Colquhoun, eldest dau. of J. Bell, esq., of Enterkine, Ayrshire.

At Manchester, Alfred, eldest surviving son of J. Marsh, esq., of Stamford-hill, near London, to Emma, eldest dau. of Joseph Atkinson Ransome, F.R.C.S., St. Peter's-sq., Manchester.

At Stockwell, John Hurrell, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Susan, relict of Capt. Elston, of Brixton, and dau. of the late George Tandy, esq., of Bromsgrove.

At Woodford, Essex, Charles, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslie, bart., of Great Torrington, Lincolnshire, and Chingford, Essex, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late James Peppercorne, esq., of Woodford.

At Nottingham, the Rev. T. Richard Matthews, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. T. R. Matthews, B.A., of Bedford, to Margaret Mary, elder dau. of John Northon Thompson, esq., surgeon, Nottingham.

At Caister, Henry Blake, esq., B.A., to Emma, second dau. of the late Cyrus Gillett, esq., of Halvergate and Markshall, Norfolk.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, Robt. Frederick Brownlow Rushbrooke, esq., of Rushbrooke-park, to Eliza Catherine, only dau. of Walter Ray, esq., of Boxford.

At Kirkheaton, R. H. Bower, esq., of Welham, near Malton, to Marcia, fourth dau. of Sir J. L. Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, near Wakefield.

At Turriff, George Frederick Larking, of the Elms, Beadonwell, Erith, to Margaret Jane, third dau. of the late Alexander Morrison, of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

Aug. 27. At St. James's, Paddington, Charles Herbert Smith, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Charity May, only surviving dau. of John Digenes, esq., late of Foxley, Sussex.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Major Hardinge, 80th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, 99th Regt., to Jemima Elizabeth, dau. of the late Francis Ayerst, esq., of Brompton, Kent.

At Holmwood, Saml. Herbert, only son of Saml. Elyard, esq., J. P., of Upper Tooting, to Elizabeth Rodolphina, dau. of J. H. Lance, esq., of the Holmwood, near Dorking.

Aug. 29. At Winterringham, Lincolnshire, Robinson Fowler, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Marshall Fowler, esq., of Preston-hall, co. Durham, to Anne Agnes, dau. of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon.

At Allhallows, Tottenham, High-cross, James Phillips, esq., of Romford, Essex, to Amy Mary



Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Wilcox, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Kentish-town.

Aug. 30. At Lancaster, George Danvers, eldest son of Thomas Crossman, esq., of Friezewood, Gloucestershire, to Sophia Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Hinde, esq., of Lancaster.

At New Windsor, Frederick Augustus, fourth son of Charles Layton, esq., of Clewer, Berks, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Henry Dewe, of Abingdon, Berks.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Wm. S. Webster, esq., youngest son of Benjamin Webster, esq., of Church Side, Kennington, to Anne Sarah, only dau. of W. S. Johnson, esq., of St. Martin's-lane.

At Stratford-on-Avon, E. Metcalfe, esq., second son of the late Rev. W. Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire, Cambs., to Letitia, eldest dau. of H. S. Leathes, esq., of Rowley-house, near Stratford-on-Avon.

At Halsted, Kent, David Power, esq., Q.C., to Mary Cornwallis, only dau. of the Rev. F. Lipscomb.

At Malvern, Percival, only surviving son of the late Peter Marriott, esq., to Mary Fletcher, dau. of the late Rev. J. F. West, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford.

At Rugby, George Henry Basevi, esq., eldest son of the late George Basevi, esq., of Saville-row, to Eliza Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Pearson, esq., of Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire.

At St. Bees, R. I. Tetley, esq., second son of the late Richard James Tetley, esq., of Fremont, West Derby, to Harriett, third dau. of Henry Jefferson, esq., of Rothersyke, Whitehaven.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, R. Baldwin, second son of the late Hon. Robt. Baldwin, C.B., of Toronto, Canada, to Gemina, third dau. of the late A. MacDougall, esq., of Wester-hall, Grenada, and granddau. of James Macqueen, esq., of Kensington-sq.

At Audlem, Robert Elliott, esq., of Huslington-house, youngest son of the late John Elliott, esq., to Elizabeth, third dau. of Thomas Hill, esq., of Hankelow, Staffordshire.

Aug. 31. At Bow, Edward Launcelot, eldest son of the late Edward Williams, esq., Southampton-row, Marylebone, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of John Hole, esq., of Halse.

At Melksham, Mr. John Frederick Cooper, of the North Wilts Bank, eldest son of Mr. John Cooper, the Forest, to Sarah Cox, niece of Mr. Thomas Davis, Shortwood-lodge, Melksham.

At Bradford, Thomas R. Mitchell, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Liverpool, son of the late Rev. George Berkeley Mitchell, Vicar of St. Mary's and All Saints', Leicester, to Emma, second dau. of J. B. Roberts, esq., Manningham.

At St. Ann's, Highgate-rise, the Rev. Henry Manning Ingram, eldest son of Hugh Ingram, esq., of Steyning, Sussex, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. A. Crawley, esq., of Fitzroy Farm, Highgate.

At South-st., Finsbury, the Rev. L. Chapman, Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation, to Louisa, second dau. of Daniel De Souza, esq., many years a resident of Portsea, and now of Clifton-st., Finsbury.

At St. Stephen's, J. H. Holden, esq., of Hull, to Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas Reynolds, esq., of Paris, and niece of the late Andrew Fitzgerald Reynolds, esq., of Melton.

Sept. 1. At Box, Wiltshire, Harry Robertson, esq., late Capt. Rifle Brigade, to Eliza, dau. of the late J. Atkinson, esq., of Austhorpe-lodge.

At Poole, Enrico Ciccopieri St. Clair, esq., to Frances Thomasine Langford Solly, only child of the late Samuel Solly, esq., of Morton Woodlands, Lincolnshire.

At Shrewsbury, William Norris, esq., solicitor, of Tesbury, Worcestershire, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Norris, Rector of Harby, to Phoebe Frances, youngest dau. of the late Charles Nicholls, esq., of Heath-lodge, Shrewsbury.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Charles Daniel, second surviving son of Daniel Cave, esq., of Cleve-hill,

Gloucestershire, to Edith Harriet, eldest dau. of J. A. Symonds, esq., M.D., Clifton-hill-house.

At Aberdeen, John Brown, esq., M.D., Bengal Army, to Katharine Stewart, second surviving dau. of the late George A. Simpson, Minister of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Lieut. Owan Ivan Chalmers, of the 4th Bengal European Regt., to Emma Gordon, youngest dau. of George Gordon Moir, esq., Bayswater.

At Overton, the Rev. H. Leslie, Rector of Killeif, co. Down, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Norley-bank, Cheshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. M. Copplestone, of Carlton Chambers, London, and Copplestone, to Emma Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Winstanley, esq., and grand-dau. of T. Winstanley, D.D., of St. Alban Hall, Oxford.

At St. John's, Southwick-cresc., Henry, second son of A. Claudet, esq., F.R.S., of Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, to Emily Jane, youngest dau. of E. T. Parris, esq., of Albion-st., Hyde-park.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, William John Mudie, of Islington, to Sarah Christiana Robey, second dau. of the late John Walton Robey, esq., of King's-road, Chelsea.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, J. F. Chance, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ellen Matilda, second dau. of the late Robert Knox, esq., of Earl's-court, Brompton, and the Mixed Commission, Cape of Good Hope.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Stephen Wybourn, esq., of Beckley, Sussex, to Augusta, youngest dau. of J. S. Cooper, esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Sept. 3. At Bath, Henry Robert Brown Worsley, 47th Bengal Native Infantry, to Alicia Emily, fifth dau. of the late Henry John Mant, esq., of Box, and of Bath.

At St. Mary's, Kensington, John W. Appell, of Vienna, to Frances, dau. of the late William A. Bond, esq., of Ashford.

At Canterbury, William, second son of William Chippendale, esq., Quarry-hill, Tunbridge, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Henry Stapledon, esq., Bideford, Devon.

At Edgware, Robert Longdon, esq., of Manchester, to Emily, third dau. of Henry Wyld, esq., of Stone-grove, Edgware, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Thomas Chatfield, son of the late Abraham Clarke, esq., Newport, Isle of Wight, to Ellen, dau. of John Sutton Nettlefold, esq., the Grove, Highgate.

At Marylebone, John Andrew, only son of the late John Tringham, esq., of Marylebone, to Emily, eldest dau. of Joseph Holland, esq., of Denbigh-lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

Sept. 5. At Hatch Beauchamp, W. Taunton Plowman, M.D., second son of the late Henry Plowman, surgeon, R.N., of Dorset, to Catherine Anne, second dau. of Henry Hardstaff, esq., of Hache-court, Somerset, and Shirland-house, Derbyshire.

Sept. 6. At Ruan Minor, the Rev. G. L. Woollcombe, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Woollcombe, of Hemerden, to Edith, youngest dau. of H. Lambe, esq., of Truro.

At Leeds, the Rev. S. Joy, Incumbent of Bramley, son of E. Joy, esq., of Leeds, to Marian Elise, elder dau. of the late George Robins, esq., of Kensington, London.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, the Rev. J. Fuller H. Mills, B.A., Rector of Hockerton, Nottinghamshire, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of William Cursham, esq., solicitor, Nottingham.

At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Rear-Adm. Hastings, of Thorneloe, near Worcester, to Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. James Volant Vashon, formerly Rector of Salwarpe, Worcestershire.

At Oxford, P. H. Scanlan, esq., to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Richard Southby, esq., of Chiveley, near Newbury, Berks.

At Brixton, Charles Singleton Whallier, esq., of Croydon, to Mary, fourth dau. of Jas. Deacon, esq., of Brixton, late of Elsinore, Denmark.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. Henry Vaughan, of H.M.'s 17th Regt. Bombay N.I., elder son of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan, to Mary Elizabeth Abbot, youngest dau. of the late R. Abbot, esq.

At Bridstow, near Ross, P. Sheridan MacDougall, esq., of Ross, son of Major Mac Dougall, esq., of Ross, son of Major Mac Dougall, late 25th K.O.B., of Marianne, third dau. of William Price, esq., of Benhall, Herefordshire.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, William Leedham, youngest son of the Rev. W. Crowe, of Ravenscourt-terrace, Hammersmith, to Agnes, fourth dau. of Wm. Beadell, esq., of Blomfield-st., Westbourne-terrace North.

At Hunsdon, Richard Edward Rawes, esq., of Lavender-hill, Wandsworth, younger son of the late Richard Rawes, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet Franklin, third dau.; and at the same time, Charles Wakeling, esq., third son of the late Giles Wakeling, esq., of Gerrard-st., Soho, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of George Collin, esq., of Mead-lodge, Eastwick, Herts.

At Christ Church, Hyde-park-gardens west, John Robert, second son of John Rbt. Thomson, esq., of Sussex-sq., and Blackstones, Redhill, to Emma, younger dau. of the Late Count Joseph Ladislas Szelski, of Warsaw.

At Heigham, Norwich, the Rev. John Fletcher Burrell, Curate of St. Peter's, Norwich, eldest son of John Burrell, esq., of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Frances Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rd. Dewing, esq., of Ashwicken, Norfolk.

At Taplow, the Rev. Seymour Neville, third son of the late Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, to Agnes Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Proby, Canon of Windsor and Vicar of Twickenham.

Sept. 7. At Halifax, Francis William, only son of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., Rector of Holsott, Northamptonshire to Frances Catharine, youngest dau. of Edward Nelson Alexander, esq., of Heath Field, near Halifax.

At Holy Trinity, Kentish Town, Alfred F. Field, to Susanna, sole surviving dau. of the late John Friend, esq., of Dover.

At Christchurch, Hampstead, the Rev. William Francis, second son of the Rev. W. F. Cobb, Rector of Nettlestead, to Sarah Ann, younger dau. of Miles H. France, esq., of Hampstead.

At the chapel, Lathom-house, Ynry Henry, only son of John Ynry Burges, esq., of Parkanour, co. Tyrone, to Edith, third dau. of the late Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, and sister of Lord Skelmersdale.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham, Wilson, son of Charles Sturge, of Birmingham, to Sarah, dau. of Samuel Lloyd, of Wednesbury.

Sept. 8. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Thomas Francis Fremantle, esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks., to Lady Augusta Henrietta Scott, second dau. of the late Earl of Eldon.

At Colchester, John Matthias, only son of the late J. B. Dodd, esq., of Clapham-rise, Surrey, to Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Breet, Rector of Mount Bures.

At Alberton, the Rev. Thomas Charles Tanner, of Nymehad, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Thomas Coombe, esq., of Churchstanton.

At Dublin, the Rev. Bouchier W. T. Wray, of Tawstock, to Anne Caroline, dau. of Thomas Crosthwait, esq., Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin.

At Lanteglos by Fowey, Capt. Bideu, R.M.A., to Miss Susan Mein, third dau. of Capt. Mein, R.N., of Fowey.

At Pontefract, the Rev. R. A. Redford, M.A., of Hull, to Fanny, dau. of the late John Carter, esq., of Potter Grange, Goole.

At Darrington, near Pontefract, the Rev. C. W. Markham, B.A., Curate of Oundle, to Margaret, third dau. of the late J. W. Barton, esq., of Stapleford-park, near Pontefract.

At Bovington, Alexander Henry, only surviving son of Mr. and Lady Ross, to Juliana, second

dau. of William Moseley, esq., of Leaten-hall, Staffordshire.

At Bures, the Rev. P. Gurdon, third son of G. Gurdon, esq., of Assington-hall, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. A. Hanbury, Vicar of Bures.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, esq., second son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart., to Mary, dau. of the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.

At Belton, near Grantham, Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., son of Major-Gen. Clark Kennedy, C.B. and K.H., to Charlotte Isabella Cust, dau. of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cust, and niece to the Duke of Buccleuch.

At Worth, the Rev. Edward Curtis Heckstall, eldest son of Thomas Heckstall Smith, esq., of Rowlands, St. Mary Cray, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Smithert Spain, esq., of Hacklinge.

The Lord William Godolphin Osborne, youngest son of the Duke of Leeds, to Mary Catherine, only dau. of J. Heady, esq., of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, and grand-dau. of the late T. B. Littell, esq., of Shudy Camps and Harston, Cambridgeshire.

At Llanfair-y-bryn, Llandovery, Herbert, fourth son of George Crawshaw, esq., of Montague-st., and Colney-hatch, Midd<sup>x</sup>, to Mary, only dau. of Capt. Lewes, of Gianbrane-park, Carmarthenshire.

At Frome, Elizabeth, dau. of J. Sinkinn, esq., J.P., of Wallbridge-house, to Philip Le Gros, of North-hill, both of Frome.

At Shirley, Cyrus Waddilove, esq., of Doctors' Commons, second son of Edward Waddilove, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Shepherd, Member of the Council of India and Deputy-Master of the Trinity-house.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. Maxwell Julius Blacker, M.A., of Gloucester-terr., St. George's-road, Pimlico, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Blacker, to Emma Sara Cecilia, third dau. of the late Jas. Geo. Walker, esq., of Java.

At Ivinghoe, Bucks., Basil H. H. Birchill, esq., of Tangley-pk., Hampton, to Sarah Jane, second dau. of C. Cooley, esq., of Ivinghoe.

At Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, Ferdinand Hale, esq., of the Wall-house, Ross, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Minett, esq., solicitor, Ross.

At Wallasey, Mark Dewsnap, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Marianne, eldest dau. of J. Cazenove, esq., of New Brighton, Cheshire.

Sept. 9. At Southport, Robert Marriot, esq., of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, to Annie Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Parry, esq., of Chester.

Sept. 10. At Frittenden, Smith Busbridge, esq., youngest son of Mrs. Busbridge, Sinkhurst, to Ellen, fourth dau. of Robert Thomas, esq., of Brook-house.

At Ovingdean, Sussex, Elliot Macnaghten, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Maria, third dau. of the late T. G. Vibart, esq., of the same service.

At Trinity Church, Tredegar-sq., Martin, youngest son of the late Martin Maslin, esq., of Croydon, Surrey, to Catherine, only dau. of Capt. P. J. Reeves, Tredegar-sq., Bow-road.

James B. Barnes, esq., of Knightsbridge, to Eliza Ann, third dau. of the late Wm. Puxom, esq., of Charterhouse-sq.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., Thomas Hawkes Tanner, esq., M.D., of Charlotte-st., Bedford-sq., to Mary Willes, only dau. of John Roberts, esq., of Inverness-road, Bayswater.

At Hampstead, the Rev. J. Meadows Rodwell, Rector of St. Ethelburga, London, to Louisa, second dau. of the late C. W. R. Rohrs, esq., of Five Houses, Clapton.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, S. F. Stanley, esq., late of H.M.'s 5th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza Wakefield, dau. of the late J. Talbot, esq., of Stanningfield-hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 12. At St. Peter's, Hackney-road, the



Rev. John Graham Pecker, incumbent of St. Peter's, in Havana, and of St. John's, in London, to H. M. C.

At *Leicester*, William Brenner Hay, esq., 8, St. John's, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Hay, esq., of *Paradise*.

At *London*, Mr. John Atkinson, of *Apprentice*, to Anne Jane, eldest dau. of Frederick Smith, esq., of *Greenhead*, *Windsor*.

At *London*, Herbert L. C., son of the Rev. James Herbert, Vicar of *Islington*, Kent, to Emily Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas H. Maitland, esq., of *Balmain-park*, and *Norwood*, *Kent*.

At *London*, Herbert Elliot Ormsford, esq., of the *Inner Temple*, M.A., barrister-at-law, younger son of the late Chas. Ormsford, esq., of the *Board of Customs*, and of *Easton*, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Albert Vreod, esq., of *Blackrock*, *Dublin*, and Capt. Wm. Major's 55th *Regt.*

At *London*, Esqr. Wigan, Lancashire, Henry Jerningham, seventh *Lord Stafford*, to Emma, second dau. of Frederick Gerard, esq., of *Apulphoe*, *Wigan*.

At *Strathgungie*, Peter Gardner, esq., Stirling, to Barbara L. Dingwall, relict of A. Nicoll, esq., *Caenacayhead*.

At *Honiton*, William Bond, of *St. Andrew's*, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Basilich, *Honiton*.

At *Walsley-house*, Lancashire, Capt. Maclean, 1st *Battalion Rifle Brigade*, eldest son of Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., to Anne Parker, eldest dau. of T. Gray Buchanan, esq., of *Scottown*.

At *St. Wilfred's*, Preston, S. J. Eneas R. Macdonell, esq., of *Morar*, *Inverness-shire*, to Catherine, only dau. of the late James Sidgreaves, esq., of *Ingiewhite-lodge*, *Lancashire*.

At *Ormskirk*, Lancashire, William J. C. Martin, esq., late *Capt. 6th Royal Lancashire Militia*, to Martha, elder dau. of Philip Forshaw, esq., *Ormskirk*.

At *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, Capt. Marcus Wm. Davies, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Davies, of *Twickenham*, to Georgiana Sarah Smith, only dau. of Henry J. Smith, of *Beabck*, *Meath*.

At *Bath*, the Rev. Wm. Robert, younger son of the late Lt.-Col. Haverfield, A.Q.M.G., of *Kew*, to Emily, eldest surviving dau. of J. Mackarness, esq., of *Bath*.

The Rev. Charles Balston, Rector of *Stoke Charity*, *Hampshire*, to Frances Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Shrubsole Bonnett, Rector of *Avington*, *Hants*.

At *West Derby*, Lancashire, William Wynne Foulkes, esq., youngest son of the late John Fowell Foulkes, esq., of *Eriavatt-hall*, *Denbigh*, to Hester Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. George Heywood, Rector of *Idford*.

At *Llanstinan*, *Pembrokeshire*, the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Rector of *Christ Church*, *St. Marylebone*, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton.

Sept. 14. At *Kirkhill-house*, Robert Edmund Scoresby-Jackson, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Queen-street*, *Edinburgh*, to Elizabeth Whyte, only child of Sir Wm. Johnston, of *Kirkhill*.

At the *British Legation*, Dresden, Julian Pauncefoot, esq., third son of the late Robert Pauncefoot, esq., of *Preston-court*, *Gloucestershire*, to Selina Fitzgerald, second dau. of the late Major Wm. Cubitt, of *Catfield*, *Norfolk*, *Dep. Milit. Sec.* to the *Government of India*.

At *Long Melford*, Suffolk, the Rev. W. S. Baker, Curate of *Long Melford*, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wing, Rector of *Thornhaugh*, *Northamptonshire*.

At *Margate*, the Rev. J. Smith, M.A., Rector of *Brislsey-oum-Gateley*, to Melissa, second

dau. of the Rev. W. J. Hill, M.A., Vicar of *Thornham*, *Middlesex*.

Sept. 15. At *St. George's*, *Hamover*-sq., Chas. Jas. Foster, M.D., of *St. George's*, *Balgavon-road*, to Mary Agnes Cavall, only dau. of the late James O'Brien, esq., of *Berkley*.

At the *Francis's Meeting-house*, *Staines*, *Middlesex*, the Rev. Benjamin Pease, of *Middleborough*, eldest son of John Benjamin Pease, of *Dartmouth*, to Louisa, third dau. of Fred. Ashby, of *Staines*.

At *St. Asaph*, Richard, eldest son of Richard Lloyd Williams, esq., M.D., *Ipswich*, to Jane Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, M.A., *Rural Dean*, Rector of *St. George*, and Vicar of *St. Asaph* cathedral.

At *St. George's*, *Hamover*-sq., Capt. J. Murray, Grenadier *Guard*, to the Lady Agnes Caroline Graham, eldest dau. of his Grace the Duke of *Moctrose*.

At *Cowinstone*, *Glamorganshire*, Chas. Mansfield, esq., of *Froome-hill*, *Stroud*, to Rosa Ida, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Darling, Col. of her Majesty's 98th *Regt. of Foot*.

At *Windsor*, Books, Thomas Newham, esq., M.D., to Maria Louisa, elder dau. of David Thos. Willis, esq., all of *Windsor*.

At *Lamacha-house*, *Peebleshire*, Alexander Hay, M.D., esq., of *Woodhill*, *Forfarshire*, to Sarah Isabella, eldest dau. of James Mackintosh, esq., of *Lamacha*.

At *Walthamstow*, George, youngest son of the late John Kinnersley Hooper, esq., Alderman of *Queenhithe*, and *Cambridge*-sq., *Hyde-park*, to Ann Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cuvell, esq., of *Frogna*, *Hampstead*.

At *Kingstone*, near *Canterbury*, Benson, youngest son of Benson Harrison, esq., of *Ambleside*, *Westmoreland*, to Mary Emily Eliza Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. F. G. Bartlett, Rector of *Kingstone*.

Sept. 17. At *St. Marylebone Church*, William George, only son of William Edwards Owen, esq., of *Someret-house*, to Frances Louisa, youngest dau. of Thomas Ansell, M.D., of *Harley-place*, *Bow*.

At *Paddington*, Geo. Faithfull, jun., of *Brighton*, to Ellen Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Richard John Graham, 72nd *B.N.I.*

At *Bridport*, H. J. Feltham, of *Bridport*, to Louisa, second dau. of the late Louis Adolphus Durien, esq., of *Camden-st.*, *London*.

At *St. Mary*, *Newington*, *Surrey*, Hugh Cameron Brentnall, esq., of *Northampton*, to Louisa, third dau. of Mr. Charles Herring, of *Walworth*, *Surrey*, and niece to J. F. Herring, esq., *Meopham-park*, *Tunbridge*.

Sept. 20. At *Great Yarmouth*, George James Larkman, esq., eldest son of James Larkman, esq., of *Caldecott-hall*, *Suffolk*, to Harriet Helen, dau. of Edward H. Lushington Preston, esq., of *Great Yarmouth*.

At *Willoughby Rectory*, *Lincolnshire*, Henry Westera Gist, esq., son of the late Samuel and the Hon. Mary Ann Gist Gist, of *Wormington*, *Gloucestershire*, and nephew of Lord *Rossmore*, to Eleanor Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Du Fre, Rector of *Willoughby*.

At *Withycombe Raigick*, *Devon*, Arthur Parker Mew, esq., Lieut. 74th *Regt. Bengal Infantry*, to Julia Salmon, only dau. of Gerard Gerard, esq., late of *Hilawara*, *New South Wales*.

At *Islington*, Samuel, younger and surviving son of Samuel Lewis, esq., of *Compton-terrace*, to Jane Burn, youngest dau. of the late Edward Suter, esq., of *Compton-road*.

Sept. 21. At *St. Marylebone*, Robert Augustus Carden, second son of Sir Robt. W. Carden, of *Wimpole-st.*, *Camden*-sq., and *Mole-lodge*, *West Molesey*, *Surrey*, to Caroline Gertrude, eldest dau. of John Arnold Mello, esq., late of *Leinster-gardens*, *Hyde-park*.

## OBITUARY.

## LORD JAMES STUART, M.P.

*Sept.* — At his seat, Dumfries-house, Ayr, aged 64, Lord Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart, M.P. for the Ayr District of Burghs, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Bute.

The deceased, who was second son of John, first Marquis, was born August 25, 1794. He married on July 13, 1818, Hannah, only daughter of the late William Tighe, Esq., of Woodstock, co. Kilkenny, the family consisting of five, three of whom only survive—Miss Stuart; James Frederick Dudley (now heir-presumptive to the Marquisate), Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, and M.P. for Cardiff; and Mr. Herbert Stuart, Foreign Office, London.

Lord James commenced his Parliamentary life by representing Cardiff, from 1818 to 1820. He was afterwards member for Bute, from 1820 to 1826, and again for Cardiff, from 1826 to 1832. He first represented a constituency in Ayrshire in January 1835, when, on the retirement of the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, he was, during his absence at Naples, returned for Ayr District of Burghs, January 22, 1835. He continued to represent these burghs till the general election in July, 1852, when he announced his intention to retire from public life, and Mr. Craufurd succeeded to the seat. At the general election in 1857, at the earnest solicitation of the leaders of the liberal party, he re-entered the arena of politics, and, in regaining the county, shewed how well directed had been the choice of a candidate. At the last election he had no opposition at the poll. His lordship died almost instantaneously, of heart disease. About twelve o'clock, after his family had retired, he rang the bell for the servant to extinguish the lights and give him his bed-room candle. In the act of rising to take the candle he fell forward into the arms of the butler, who replaced him in the chair. An alarm was given, and an express instantly sent for Dr. Lawrence, Cumnock, who arrived in about an hour, but only to confirm his bereaved family and friends in the sorrowful impression that his Lordship had breathed his last.

To say that so sad and so sudden a dispensation of Providence has cast a deep gloom over the district in which he was best known, and necessarily beloved, is to say little; for his Lordship's estimable public life and private virtues had secured for him a public character and private reputation that will ensure honour for his memory far beyond the county where he was so intimately known, and which in Parliament he so faithfully represented.

## THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HARDWICK.

*Aug.* 18. Accidentally killed by falling over a precipice in the Pyrenees, aged 39,

the Ven. Charles Hardwick, M.A., Archdeacon of Ely.

The deceased was born at Slingsby, near Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1820, in humble circumstances; he started in life with no advantages of birth, or wealth, or education; yet, with natural talents not of the highest order, he honourably won the high position which he had attained at an early age by patient industry and the diligent improvement of the opportunities which were presented to him, combined with such additional aids as his Cambridge education placed within his reach. It was his good fortune to enter at St. Catherine's Hall in 1840, when the present Master of Jesus College was Tutor there; and the affectionate regard entertained by Archdeacon Hardwick for Dr. Corrie, well known to his friends and feelingly expressed by himself in terms of almost filial respect, in the dedication of his "History of the Reformation," proved how well he had profited by his tuition, and how deeply sensible he was of the obligations which he owed him. Mr. Hardwick proceeded to his B.A. degree in 1844, as First Senior Optime, and was soon after elected Skrine Fellow of his college on the foundation of Mrs. Ramsden. He was scarcely of M.A. standing when he issued, in 1847, the first essay of his literary genius in a carefully executed edition of "Fullwood's Roma Ruit," which he had undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Corrie—a fact which strongly marks the high opinion his tutor had already formed of his ability and accuracy. His first original work was an "Historical Inquiry touching St. Catherine of Alexandria," illustrated by a semi-Saxon legend, published in the series of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in which he already exhibited something of that peculiar aptitude for historical research which was so conspicuous in his subsequent works. In March, 1851, he published the first edition of his "History of the Articles of Religion," a very remarkable work for so young a man, which probably procured for him the appointment of Whitehall Preacher, with which he was honoured by the late Bishop of London, in the same year. The memorial of this appointment is perpetuated in "Twenty Sermons for Town Congregations," published in 1853. In the course of this year he was appointed Professor of Theology in Queen's College, Birmingham, but only held the appointment for about six months. In the same year he also published his "History of the Christian Church in the Middle Ages," in a very valuable series of theological manuals issued by Messrs. Macmillan. This was followed in 1856 by the work on the period of the Reformation already referred to. In this interval he had been appointed Divinity Lecturer at King's College, Cambridge, early in 1855—which office he held, with great advantage to the



college, until the time of his death—and in the same year was elected Christian Advocate in the University, and published the first of the annual volumes required by the conditions of the office, which he entitled "Christ and other Masters," being "an historical inquiry into some of the chief parallelisms and contrasts between Christianity and the religious systems of the ancient world." The first volume of the series contained a general introduction to the subject; the second, for 1856, treated of the Religions of India; the third, for 1857, of those of China, America, and Oceania; the fourth, for 1858, of those of Egypt and Medo-Persia. This great work unfortunately is left incomplete, as Mr. Hardwick had determined to suspend it for the present in order to complete it at his leisure more satisfactorily than he could have done in the limited time assigned him by the requirements of office. He had, therefore, prepared, as the Christian Advocate's publication for the current year, a Dissertation on the authenticity of the Second Epistle of St. Peter, which also formed the subject of a Latin thesis composed for his B.D. degree, towards the end of the last term. Besides these works, in the course of last year he completed, at the request of the Syndics of the University Press, an edition of the Saxon and Northumbrian versions of St. Matthew's Gospel, commenced by the late Mr. John M. Kemble, and edited for the Master of the Rolls the well-known "History of the Monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury," preserved in the library of Trinity Hall. He had, besides, passed through the press a second edition of his work on the Articles. He was also editor of the Catalogue of MSS. now in course of publication by the University of Cambridge, to which he contributed the descriptions of the volumes of Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and early English literature.

It has been impossible in this brief notice to do more than enumerate the publications of Mr. Hardwick, which, however, are not all comprehended in the above list, for he was an occasional contributor to the "Notes and Queries," as well as to other periodicals, and has appeared in our own columns, as a candid critic and impartial reviewer.

Mr. Hardwick had also undertaken to edit, in the Government series of Chronicles and Memorials now in course of publication under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, "The Polychronicon of Higden," in three versions, the original Latin, with early French and English translations.

Such, then, is a brief summary of his literary undertakings, which, so far as he was permitted to carry them, bear witness not only to his laborious industry as a student, but also to the power which he possessed in so remarkable a degree of acquiring knowledge on a given subject, for a specific purpose, of digesting it for use, and then imparting it in a lucid and agreeable manner.

But it is not only as a literary man that Mr. Hardwick's loss will be severely felt in the University and in the Church. Ever

foremost in works of Christian benevolence, he was especially active in the cause of home and foreign missions. For many years he was a most efficient Secretary of the University Branch Association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and was one of the most zealous promoters of the proposed Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa, in behalf of which he was associated in the Cambridge deputation to Oxford in the course of last term. His lively and intelligent interest in the affairs of the University secured him a place in the Council of the Senate, when it was first instituted in 1856, and on the expiration of the term of his tenure of office he was re-elected in 1858. His appointment to the archdeaconry of Ely at the beginning of this year gave almost universal satisfaction in the diocese, and he had already set himself to his new duties with his accustomed energy. His first official appearance in Convocation, in June last, afforded an opportunity both of testing his own character and of manifesting the estimation in which he was held in that council of the Church. Although with characteristic modesty he abstained from taking any part in the discussion of questions which few had studied so deeply, or could have handled better than himself, yet he was nominated on more than one of the important committees appointed by the Lower House. Other objects of honourable ambition seemed to be opening before him, and were almost within his grasp.

Last of the Christian Advocates, he would probably have been elected first Hulsean Professor under the new scheme, had his life been spared. How admirably he was qualified for such an office, not less by the accuracy of his scholarship and research than by his power of communicating knowledge, he had shewn as Divinity Lecturer at King's College, where his lectures were highly appreciated by those to whom they were addressed. But it was not to be. The experienced Alpine traveller has fallen a victim to his love of adventure in a short and easy expedition among the passes of the Pyrenees, leaving, at the age of thirty-eight, a void in the University and in the Church, the sense of which may well still the selfish repinings of private friendship.

We may conclude this brief memoir, so disproportioned to his worth, with the words of one of his own order, who knew full well how to appreciate his private virtues and his public merits:—

"It is a grievous loss to all who knew him, but a still greater loss, almost an irreparable loss, to Cambridge and to the Church at large. Such modest goodness, combined with such varied learning, such practical good sense and ready zeal to avail himself of every call of duty, public or private, and all this, and much more, in a man who, according to the expressive Spanish proverb, was entirely 'the son of his own works,' have left the remembrance of a character of almost unexampled excellence."

The late Archdeacon Hardwick was buried on Sunday the 21st, about 4 p.m., with every

mark of decorum and respect, by the care of the Commissary of Police, in the south-east corner of the cemetery at Luchon, about three feet from the marble bust of a Mr. Cunningham. The funeral ceremony was performed by the French Protestant Pastor of Toulouse, in the presence of eight or ten English and ten or fifteen French gentlemen, and above one hundred of the lower class of both sexes.—*Guardian*.

ISAMBARD K. BRUNEL, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.

Sept. 14. At his residence, Duke Street, Westminster, aged 53, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Esq., one of the most eminent engineers of the day. Mr. Brunel was born at Portsmouth in 1806, while his father, the late Sir Mark I. Brunel, was engaged in erecting the block-factory there. The principal works with which Mr. Brunel's name will in future ages be associated, are the Thames Tunnel in conjunction with his father, the Great Western and the Great Eastern steam-ships, both, at their respective periods, the largest vessels ever built, Docks at various seaports, the Great Western Railway, with its various branches and continuations, the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, the Tuscan portion of the Sardinian Railway, and the Hospitals on the Dardanelles erected during the late war with Russia.

The following able article upon the deceased appeared in the *Times* of September 19, and we think it desirable to preserve it intact:—

Our columns of Saturday last contained the ordinary record of the death of one of our most eminent engineers, Mr. I. K. Brunel. The loss of a man whose name has now, for two generations, from the commencement of this century to the present time, been identified with the progress and the application of mechanical and engineering science, claims the notice due to those who have done the State some service. This country is largely indebted to her many eminent civil engineers for her wealth and strength, and Mr. Brunel will take a high rank among them when the variety and magnitude of his works are considered, and the original genius he displayed in accomplishing them. He was, as it were, born an engineer, about the time his father had completed the block machinery at Portsmouth, then one of the most celebrated and remarkable works of the day, and which remains efficient and useful. Those who recollect him as a boy recollect full well how rapidly, almost intuitively, indeed, he entered into and identified himself with all his father's plans and pursuits. He was very early distinguished for his powers of mental calculation, and not less so for his rapidity and accuracy as a draughtsman. His power in this respect was not confined to professional or mechanical drawings only. He displayed an artist-like feeling for and love of art, which in later days never deserted him. He enjoyed and promoted it to the last, and the only limits to the delight it

afforded him were his engrossing occupations and his failing health.

The bent of his mind when young was clearly seen by his father and by all who knew him. His education was therefore directed to qualify him for that profession in which he afterwards distinguished himself. His father was his first, and, perhaps, his best tutor. When he was about fourteen he was sent to Paris, where he was placed under the care of M. Masson, previous to entering the college of Henri Quatre, where he remained two years. He then returned to England, and it may be said that, in fact, he then commenced his professional career under his father, Sir I. Brunel, and in which he rendered him important assistance—devoting himself from that time forward to his profession exclusively and ardently. He displayed even then the resources, not only of a trained and educated mind, but great, original, and inventive power. He possessed the advantage of being able to express or draw clearly and accurately whatever he had matured in his own mind. But not only that; he could work out with his own hands, if he pleased, the models of his own designs, whether in wood or iron. As a mere workman he would have excelled. Even at this early period steam navigation may be said to have occupied his mind, for he made the model of a boat, and worked it with locomotive contrivances of his own. Everything he did, he did with all his might and strength, and he did it well. The same energy, thoughtfulness, and accuracy, the same thorough conception and mastery of whatever he undertook, distinguished him in all minor things, whether working as a tyro in his father's office, or as the engineer of the Great Western Railway Company, or, later, in the conception and design, in all its details, of the Great Eastern. Soon after his return to England his father was occupied, among other things, with plans for the formation of a tunnel under the Thames. In 1825 this work was commenced, and Brunel took an active part in the work under his father. There are many of his fellow labourers now living who well know the energy and ability he displayed in that great scientific struggle against physical difficulties and obstacles of no ordinary magnitude, and it may be said that at this time the anxiety and fatigue he underwent, and an accident he met with, laid the foundation of future weakness and illness. Upon the stoppage of that undertaking by the irruption of the river in 1828, he became employed on his own account upon various works. Docks at Sunderland and Bristol were constructed by him, and when it was proposed to throw a suspension bridge across the Avon at Clifton, his design and plan was approved by Mr. Telford, then one of the most eminent engineers of the day. This work was never completed. He thus became known, however, in Bristol, and when a railway was in contemplation between London and Bristol, and a company formed, he was appointed their engineer,



He had previously been employed, however, as a railway engineer in connection with the Bristol and Gloucestershire and the Merthyr and Cardiff tramways. In these works his mind was first turned to the construction of railways, and when he became engineer of the Great Western Railway Company he recommended and introduced what is popularly called the broad gauge, and the battle of the gauges began. This is not the place or the time to say one word upon this controversy. No account of Mr. Brunel's labours, however, would be complete without mentioning so important a circumstance in his life. Considering the Great Western Railway as an engineering work alone, it may challenge a comparison with any other railway in the world for the general perfection of its details, and the speed and ease of travelling upon it. Many of its structures, such as the viaduct at Hanwell, the Maidenhead-bridge, which has the flattest arch of such large dimensions ever attempted in brickwork, the Box-tunnel, which, at the date of its construction, was the longest in the world, and the bridges and tunnels between Bath and Bristol, deserve the attention of the professional student. They are all more or less remarkable and original works.

In the South Devon and Cornish railways there are also works of great magnitude and importance. The sea wall of the South Devon Railway, and, above all, the bridge over the Tamar, called the Albert-bridge from the interest taken in it by the Prince Consort, deserve to be specially mentioned, together with the bridge over the Wye at Chepstow, as works which do honour to the genius of the engineer and the country too. It was on the South Devon Railway that he adopted the plan which had been previously tried on the London and Croydon line, — viz., of propelling the carriages by atmospheric pressure. This plan failed, but he entertained a strong opinion that this power would be found hereafter capable of adoption for locomotive purposes. It is impossible, in such a rapid sketch as this of his energetic and professional life, to do more than notice, or rather catalogue, his works. It was in connection with the interests of the Great Western Railway that he first conceived the idea of building a steamship to run between England and America. The Great Western was built accordingly. The power and tonnage of this vessel was about double that of the largest ship afloat at the time of her construction. Subsequently, as the public know, the Great Britain was designed, and built under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. This ship, the result, as regards magnitude, of a few years' experience in iron shipbuilding, was not only more than double the tonnage of the Great Western, and by far the largest ship in existence, but she was more than twice as large as the Great Northern, the largest iron ship which at that time had been attempted. While others hesitated about extending the use of iron in the construction of ships, Mr. Brunel saw that it was the only material in which

a very great increase of dimensions could safely be attempted. The very accident which befel the Great Britain upon the rocks in Dundrum Bay shewed conclusively the skill he had then attained in the adaptation of iron to the purposes of shipbuilding. The means taken under his immediate direction to protect the vessel from the injury of winds and waves attracted at the time much attention, and they proved successful, for the vessel was again floated, and is still afloat.

While noticing these great efforts to improve the art of shipbuilding, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Brunel, we believe, was the first man of eminence in his profession who perceived the capabilities of the screw as a propeller. He was brave enough to stake a great reputation upon the soundness of the reasoning upon which he had based his conclusions. From his experiments on a small scale in the Archimedes he saw his way clearly to the adoption of that method of propulsion which he afterwards adopted in the Great Britain. And in the report to his directors in which he recommended it, he conveyed his views with so much clearness and conclusiveness, that when, with their approbation, he submitted it to the Admiralty, he succeeded in persuading them to give it a trial in her Majesty's navy under his direction. In the progress of this trial he was much thwarted; but the Rattler, the ship which was at length placed at his disposal, and fitted under his direction with engines and screw by Messrs. Maudslay and Field, gave results which justified his expectations under somewhat adverse circumstances. She was the first screw ship which the British navy possessed, and it must be added to the credit of Brunel, that though she had originally been built for a paddle-ship, her performance with a screw was so satisfactory that numerous screw ships have since been added to the navy. Thus prepared by experience, and much personal devotion to the subject of steam navigation by means of large ships, he, in the latter part of 1851 and the beginning of 1852, began to work out the idea long entertained—that to make long voyages economically and speedily by steam required that the vessels should be large enough to carry the coal for the entire voyage outwards, and, unless the facilities for obtaining coal were very great at the outport, then for the return voyage also; and that vessels much larger than any then built could be navigated with great advantages from the mere effects of size. Hence originated the Great Eastern. The history of this great work is before the public, and its success in a nautical point of view is admitted, as well as the strength and stability of the construction of the vessel. More than this cursory notice of this last memorial of his skill cannot now be given. All the circumstances attending the construction, the launching, the trial of this great ship, are before the public. It would hardly be just, however, to the memory of this distinguished engineer if we were to conclude this

notice without an allusion to his private character and worth. Few men were more free from that base of professional life—professional jealousy. He was always ready to assist others, and to do justice to their merits. It is a remarkable circumstance that in the early part of his career he was brought into frequent conflict with Robert Stephenson, as Stephenson was with him, and that, nevertheless, their mutual regard and respect were never impaired. Brunel was ever ready to give his advice and assistance whenever Stephenson desired it, and the public will recollect how earnestly and cordially during the launch of the Great Eastern Stephenson gave his assistance, and lent the weight of his authority, to his now deceased friend. Such rivalry and such unbroken friendship as theirs are rare, and are honourable to both.

The death of Mr. Brunel was hastened by the fatigue and mental strain caused by his efforts to superintend the completion of the Great Eastern, and in these efforts his last days were spent. But we must not forbear to mention that for several years past Mr. Brunel had been suffering from ill-health brought on by over exertion. Nevertheless, he allowed himself no relaxation from his professional labours, and it was during the period of bodily pain and weakness that his greatest difficulties were surmounted and some of his greatest works achieved. Possessing a mind strong in the consciousness of rectitude, he pursued, in single-hearted truthfulness, what he believed to be the course of duty, and in his love of and devotion to his profession, he accomplished, both at home and abroad, on the Continent and in India, works, the history of which will be the best monument to his memory. With an intellect singularly powerful and acute, for nothing escaped his observation in any branch of science which could be made available in his own pursuits, yet it was accompanied by humility and a kindness of heart which endeared him to all who knew him and enjoyed his friendship. The very boldness and originality of his works, of which he was never known to boast, while it added to his fame, added no little to his anxiety, and not unfrequently encompassed him with difficulty.

“Great was the glory, but greater was the strife,”

which told ultimately upon his health and strength, and finally closed his life when he was little more than 53 years of age. We have left unnoticed many of his works, and many that deserve the attention and study of the young engineer. They will find their record in professional works, and in them his works will hereafter be fully described and considered. Mr. Brunel was a member of the Royal Society, having been elected at the early age of 26. In 1857 he was admitted by the University of Oxford to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, a distinction of which he was justly proud.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. EYRE, K.C.B.

Sept. 8. At Bilton Hall, Warwickshire, aged 53, Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Eyre, K. C. B., late commander of the forces in Canada. The gallant General had been in bad health for months past, and was in consequence of illness compelled to resign his command in North America, in which he was succeeded last June by Major-Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars. The deceased entered the army in 1823, and after serving in the 73rd Regiment in Canada, of which regiment he was Major, he proceeded with that gallant corps to the Cape of Good Hope, and while there greatly distinguished himself in both the Caffre wars as Lieutenant-Colonel. In acknowledgment of his eminent services in the last and previous war, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, promoted to be Colonel in the army, and appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen. On the military force being sent out to the East the deceased was appointed to a brigade of the third division of the army, which he ultimately commanded, with the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-General. He was present at the battle of the Alma, commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the second class, and was among the general officers of the army who received the Sardinian war-medal. After his return home in June, 1856, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to command the troops in Canada. His commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, April 17, 1823; Lieutenant, November 5, 1825; Captain, May 20, 1827; Major, July 19, 1839; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 12, 1847; Colonel, May 28, 1853; and Major-General, December 12, 1854. The late General was one of the field-officers in the receipt of rewards for distinguished or meritorious services. Sir William was second son of the late Vice-Admiral George Eyre, K.C.B., by the third daughter of Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley. He married in 1841 Miss Bridgeman Simpson, third daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson.

#### WILLIAM THOMAS ST. QUINTIN, ESQ.

Aug. 27. At 27, Burton-street, Berkeley-square, London, William St. Quintin, Esq., of Scampston-hall and Lowthorpe-lodge, Yorkshire.

Mr. St. Quintin was a collateral descendant of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom. Its original is found in the roll of Battle Abbey, and one of its earliest members (Sir Henry St. Quintin) was one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, and acquired a considerable division of the spoil, and amongst the rest were the manors of Harpham, Brandsburton, &c.

on the Yorkshire Wolds, where in the church are deposited the mortal remains of many of the members of the family for several succeeding generations, and where the shields of the principal members are still preserved with their respective dates. The first, that of Sir Herbert St. Quintin, is dated 1080; the last is that of Sir Henry St. Quintin, and that is dated in 1665. William St. Quintin, Esq., of Harpham, was created baronet by King Charles I., on the 8th of March, 1642; he married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Lacy, Esq., of Folkton, by whom he had issue, three sons and three daughters. Sir William died in 1651, in the 70th year of his age, soon after the assizes at York, where he officiated as High Sheriff. He was interred at Harpham, where his sons erected a handsome monument to his memory. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Stapleton, Esq., of Wig-hill, in the county of York, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters; six of these sons died unmarried, leaving William as the heir. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The heir dying in the lifetime of his father, his eldest son, William, succeeded his grandfather, and became Sir William St. Quintin. This gentleman represented the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull for twenty-eight years, in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and King George I., and was a Commissioner of Customs until the act passed for disqualifying that commission from sitting in Parliament, when he resigned his place, and continued a member of the House of Commons until his death. After resigning the commissionership he was twice appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards Vice-treasurer and Receiver-general of Ireland, which post he retained during the remainder of his life. He died, universally lamented by all who knew him, for his great abilities and love of his country, on the 30th of June, 1723, unmarried; and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William St. Quintin, M.P. for Thirsk, and High Sheriff of the county of York in 1733. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Thompson, knight, Lord Mayor of London, and by her, who died in October, 1757, he had one son. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William St. Quintin, who married Charlotte, only daughter of Henry Fane, Esq., of Womersley (whose elder brother, Thomas Fane, inherited in 1762 the earldom of Westmoreland,) but by her, who died the 17th of April, 1762, he had no issue. Sir William died the 22nd of July, 1795, when the baronetcy became extinct. This excellent man was the friend and patron of John Bigland, the historian, with whom the writer of this was for several years upon excellent terms, and who died at Fittingley, near Bawtry, in 1830. At Harpham, the burial-place of the Quintins' family, is a famous well, to which tradition had attached a most singular story. It was, "that one of the predecessors of the

family had, by some means, killed a drummer boy belonging to a regiment of soldiers, and that at the death of every one of the proprietors of the estate the drum was always distinctly heard in the well." Sir William was succeeded in the estates by his nephew, William Thomas Darby, of Sunbury, who, in the same year, assumed the arms and surname of St. Quintin. He married Arabella Bridget, daughter of Thomas Calcraft, Esq., by whom (who died at Southampton on the 26th of January, 1841, aged 69 years) he left issue—five sons and three daughters, viz., Arabella Cecil, born on the 22nd of May, 1796, married the Hon. William Gage, of Westbury House, Hants.; secondly, William Thomas, (the present deceased,) born on the 25th July, 1797; thirdly, Mary, born on the 26th July, 1798; fourthly, Cecil, born on the 13th November, 1799; fifthly, Matthew Chitty Downes, colonel in the army, born on the 19th December, 1800; sixthly, Catherine, born on the 22nd February, 1802, married on the 1st July to David Ricards, Esq., of Galconbe Park, Gloucestershire; seventhly, George Darby, in Holy Orders, chaplain to the Marquis of Salisbury, and Perpetual Curate of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex; and, eighthly, Francis John, in the army, born on the 24th June, 1804.

The deceased, William Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., succeeded his father several years ago, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1842, and married, on the 17th of March in the same year, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Andrew Bennett, Esq. Soon after his shrievalty expired, Mr. St. Quintin was seized with illness, on account of which he has been confined to his bed for several years. His excellent lady, who was beloved and revered by all on and around their extensive estates for her numerous acts of kindness and generosity, preceded her husband to the grave several years, and now in turn he has paid the debt of nature, and is succeeded by his brother, Matthew Chitty Downes Quintin, Esq. The seats are, Scampston-hall, near Malton, and Lowthorpe-lodge, near Driffield. The remains of the deceased were interred at Harpham.

#### DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

*Sept.* 6, at his residence at New Hamp-ton, died this venerable representative of the Naval service of this country, and, subsequently, of long medical practice of the most respected description, at the advanced age of 97. The record of such a man is due from the Obituary of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which has rescued the memories of so many of the deserving from the evanescent notice of passing newspaper paragraphs. Alexander Anderson was born near Stirling in the autumn of the year 1762, and in the year 1784 was entered an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy. He saw service in the Mediterranean and North America, and passed the period of nine years on the West India station, in the "Leviathan," of seventy-four guns, taking his part in all the affairs of expelling the enemy from Mar-



tinique, St. Lucia, and the other islands which they held as colonies. In other seas he was present in several engagements with single ships, and once with three Spanish vessels, all of which, with their convoy of merchantmen, laden chiefly with quicksilver, were secured as prizes by their gallant captors. Thrice attacked by yellow fever, it was not till after being nineteen years afloat (with only nine on shore) that he was obliged to retire on half pay, in the year 1803. His name is the first on the roll in the last month's Navy List of retired Surgeons, and he was, if not the last Officer, certainly the last Medical Officer, who belonged to Lord Nelson's Fleet. On quitting the Navy he settled in Brompton, and practised with marked success and reputation between thirty and forty years, respected by all who needed his aid and highly esteemed by all who knew him. On retiring from active life at an age some years beyond the septuagenarian boundary, he continued for nearly a quarter of a century to enjoy the repose of the country, and the blessings of health and a sound mind. Indeed, so untouched was the *mens sana in corpore sano*, that it was only in July last that he travelled to town and transacted his own and trustee pecuniary business as clearly as if he had been in his prime, instead of within a brief and likely interval of his hundredth year! He was one of the worthiest of men, and though his death was truly in the order of nature, it is deeply and sincerely regretted by his family and the friends (once more numerous) who remain to mourn his being taken away.

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LEIGH HUNT, Esq.

*Aug. 28.*—At the house of Chas. Reynell, Esq., Putney, aged 74, Leigh Hunt, Esq.

He had been in a delicate state of health for some time, but the immediate illness which caused his death was but of short duration. He passed away at the last almost without pain. He was born on the 19th of October, 1784, and had thus nearly completed his seventy-fifth year.

Leigh Hunt may be said to be the last of a group of poets and essayists who achieved fame almost contemporaneously in the earlier years of this century. His name and writings have been associated with those of Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb, Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, Moore, Jeffery, and many more, all whom have now passed away. The five first-named were his personal friends and associates. The character of Leigh Hunt's writings is very varied. As an essayist he had occasionally flashes of that odd humour which in Charles Lamb's writings is so irresistible and unique, but their prevailing characteristic was a delicate sensitiveness of thought which seemed sometimes carried to excess. To readers who love bold positive dogmas, Leigh Hunt seemed always too considerate, too capable of seeing many sides of a question, but the peculiarity was evidently the result of very widespread sympathies, and a thorough

conscientiousness in literary expression. Those who knew him personally also recognised in his writings the natural gentleness and "charity that thinketh no evil" which marked him as a man. There probably were few men more ready to admit the possible and probable possession of virtues and redeeming qualities in others (even in those most clearly convicted of offences) than was Leigh Hunt, and this tendency weakens the force of expression in many of his written opinions. It gave to hasty observers an impression prejudicial to his manliness, but Leigh Hunt proved his moral courage more decisively than by denunciation of opinions adverse to his own. In days when Liberal opinions were dangerous he expressed them firmly and fearlessly, and he suffered with calm constancy an imprisonment which a slight submission could have easily evaded. His rank as a poet is a matter more for literary disquisition than for any biographical sketch; few will deny the happiness and beauty of many of the passages in the "Story of Rimini," his longest and probably his best-known poem. Of late years his writings have not been many. His latest book was "The Old Court Suburb"—a pleasant genial gossip about Kensington. He was a contributor to "Household Words," and up to within the last few weeks he supplied an occasional contribution to the "Spectator."

The following narrative of the main facts of his life is abridged from "Men of the Time":—"Leigh Hunt, poet, essayist, and writer in several other departments of the *belles lettres*, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October 19th, 1784. His father was a West Indian, and his mother a Philadelphian; but at the period of the American revolution, his father, who was then in the law, took the British side in politics, and manifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly that he was forced to fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of the Duke of Chandos, who had a seat at Southgate. Leigh Hunt received his education at Christ's Hospital, like his friends Coleridge and Lamb. About the time of his coming of age he assisted his brother John in the establishment of a Sunday paper, the "News," to which he contributed theatrical criticisms that brought a new tone of writing and independence into that department of the press. He had previously been employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an attorney, but he had relinquished that employment for a situation in the War Office, which he gave up on becoming, in 1808, founder and joint proprietor of the "Examiner." This journal he edited for many subsequent years, and rendered exceedingly popular. Some remarks, by no means of a personal character, directed against the practice of flogging in the army, became the subject of a prosecution, and the trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, February 22, 1811. He was acquitted. But this was not to be the last of the Hunts'



appearances in the law courts. A fashionable newspaper having called the Prince Regent an Adonis, Leigh Hunt, in a fit of indignation at the Regent's having broken his promise to the Whigs, added—"of fifty." The prince's vanity triumphed over his discretion, and on the pretended ground of some words of more serious import, a third prosecution was instituted. The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of guilty against Leigh Hunt and his brother John, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of £500 and to suffer two years' imprisonment. Offers not to press the penalties were made on condition that no similar attacks should appear, but were with constancy rejected. Upon their liberation the Hunts continued to write as before, and maintained the "Examiner" at the head of the weekly Metropolitan press, till its fortunes paled for a while before the Tory ascendancy above mentioned, from which it was redeemed by the wit of Mr. Fonblanque. Meanwhile, Leigh Hunt, on the invitation of his friends Shelley and Lord Byron, went to set up the "Liberal" in Italy, where, after the almost immediate loss of the former, he continued to reside for about four years, a small portion of which was passed under the same roof with Lord Byron, but not happily. In the year 1847, the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord John Russell, bestowed on him a pension of £200 a year. Among the more important of his poetical works are his "Captain Swoni and Captain Pen;" "The Palfrey;" the collection of his narrative poems entitled "Stories in Verse;" and his "Legend of Florence," a play in five acts, which we may mention as being a favourite with her Majesty, who went several times to see it performed at Covent-garden, and moreover had it played before her at Windsor. First on the list of his prose works we may place his "Sir Ralph Esher," a novel, or rather fictitious autobiography of a gentleman of the court of Charles the Second. Then follows a long list of volumes, some of which take their place in the standard literature of the country; the "Indicator," the "Companion," the "Beer," "Men, Women, and Books" (the latter including articles from the Edinburgh and other Reviews;) "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Critical Lives of them;" "Table Talk;" the *mélange* of criticism and story, entitled "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" the critical essays and selections entitled "Imagination and Fancy," and "Wit and Humour;" three volumes of Autobiography, comprising a corrected and final account of his relations with Lord Byron; the "Religion of the Heart," a manual of faith and duty, according to the author's opinion on those subjects; the "Town, its Memorable Characters and Events" (two volumes of metropolitan anecdote and survey;) and other two volumes of a like nature, under the title of "The Old Court Suburb." Among the long list of his translations may be mentioned Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco in Toscana;" from the French, not a whit less admirably translated perhaps, he has ren-

dered the famous "Lutrin" of Boileau. To his critical productions may be added (by reason of their copious notices and comments) his edition of the plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, and his collections from prose writers and poets, under the various titles of "A Book for a Corner," and "Beaumont and Fletcher," which last is a collection of the least objectionable passages from those writers, made for the purpose of enabling families to become acquainted with them. Many of the essays and poems gathered by Leigh Hunt into some of the volumes above-named originally appeared in various periodical publications of his editing, such as the "Reflector," the "Liberal," the "London Journal," and the "Tatler;" in some of which he had Lamb, Hazlitt, Lord Byron, and Shelley for his coadjutors.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

July 8. At Calcutta, of abscess in the liver, at the age of 60, the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, for 38 years a most devoted, useful, and honoured missionary of the London Missionary Society.

July 28. At Kirkee, Bombay, the Ven. Francis Cocks Puget Reynolds, B.A. 1837, St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Bombay, and chaplain of Kirkee. The mournful event was very sudden. On the preceding evening, the 27th July, he retired to rest as usual, having prepared a sermon of thanksgiving for the ensuing day, and expressed himself with cheerfulness in the prospect of delivering it next morning.

Aug. 17. At Bank-house, Barbon, near Kirby Lonsdale, the Rev. Thomas Garnett, late Fellow and Chaplain of University College, Durham, and nephew of the late Dr. Garnett, first occupant of the Chair of Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

Aug. 19. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 88, the Rev. Frederic Barnes, D.D., Vicar of Colyton cum Shute and Monkton, and Senior Canon of Christ Church. This venerable divine was admitted to his canonry in 1810, and had he lived but a few months longer he would have held it half a century. He also held the Vicarage of Colyton, Devon, with Monkton and Shute perpetual curacies, to which he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1807, the gross income of which we learn from "Croxford's Clerical Directory" is 720*l.* per year, and from the same source that the value of the canonry is 700*l.* per annum, with residence. Dr. Barnes, who took his B.A. degree in 1794; M.A., 1797; B.D., 1805; and D.D., 1811, was one of the trustees of the City of Oxford Charities, and was universally esteemed and respected throughout the university and city.

Aug. 24. At the Manse of Methven, the Rev. Thomas Buchanan, D.D.

Aug. 25. At Erpingham Parsonage, Norfolk, through the rupture of a blood vessel, the Rev. Robert Prestyman Kemp.

At Holly-place, Hampstead, aged 40, the Rev. John Walsh.

Aug. 26. At Swinbrook, Oxon, aged 80, the Rev. J. Leyton, of Sandwick, Kent, and formerly of Catfield, Norfolk.

At Bristol, aged 46, the Rev. William Knight, son of the late Henry Knight, esq., of Axminster.

At the Rectory, Temple Combe, Somerset, aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Fox, M.A., after an incumbency of forty years.

At the Manse of Tyree, Argyllshire, aged 74, the Rev. Neil McLean, M.A., in the 48th year of his ministry.

Aug. 27. At his residence, Tudor-lodge, Chelt-

enham, aged 55, the Rev. *J. E. Riddle*, Incumbent of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, Gloucestersh. "Crockford's Clerical Directory" furnishes us with the following particulars of his career: He entered a student of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and passed first class Lit. Hum. and B.A. 1828; M.A. 1831; ordained deacon, 1830; priest, 1832; Select Preacher, 1834, and again in 1854; Bampton Lecturer, 1852. Before this he had been nominated, in 1840, incumbent of the proprietary church of St. Philip and St. James, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham. The Rev. *J. E. Riddle* was author of the following works: "Illustrations of Aristotle on Men and Manners from Shakespeare," "First Sundays at Church, or Familiar Conversations on the Morning and Evening Services," "Churchman's Guide to the Use of the English Liturgy," "A Manual of Christian Antiquities," "A Complete English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," "Young Scholar's English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," "A Diamond Latin-English Dictionary," "A Critical Latin-English Lexicon," "Ecclesiastical Chronology, or Annals of the Christian Church," "Letters from an Absent Godfather," "Luther and his Times, a History of the German Reformation," "The Holy Gospels, (Greek Text, for Schools)," "Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical," "Natural History of Infidelity and Superstition" (Bampton Lectures for 1852), "History of the Papacy to the Period of the Reformation," "Household Prayers for Four Weeks," and "A Manual of Scripture History;" he was also the translator of Scheller's Latin Dictionary published by the University of Oxford.

At Folkestone, aged 40, the Rev. *Thomas Edw. Dorville*.

At the Manse of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. *William Breuster*, in the 20th year of his ministry and 15th of his incumbency of that parish.

Aug. 28. At Hill Parsonage, aged 73, the Rev. *Solomon Cadman Saxton*, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1826, Clare College, Cambridge, P.C. of St. James's Church, Hill (1853), Sutton Coldfield.

Aug. 29. At his residence, Wickham-court, Kent, aged 71, the Rev. *Sir Charles Francis Farnaby*, bart. The deceased baronet was born in the house in which he died, in 1787, and succeeded his father in 1802. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1808. There is no successor to the baronetcy. Sir Charles Farnaby was in Holy Orders, but held no Church preferment. He was Rector of West Wickham, a living in his own gift, from 1814 to 1848.

Sept. 1. At St. John-street, Edinburgh, the Rev. *John Clark*, minister of the Old Church, Edinburgh.

At Fannet Glebe, Donegal, the Rev. *William Baillie*, LL.D., Rector of Clondevadcock.

Sept. 2. At his brother's residence, Stamford-hill, aged 32, the Rev. *Lutwidge Bourne*, M.A., son of the late Edward Bourne, M.D., Coventry, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1851, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Sept. 4. At the Deanery, St. Asaph, aged 67, the Very Rev. *Charles Butler Clough*, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1825, St. John's, Cambridge, Dean of St. Asaph (1854). He was born at Erriviatt, Denbighshire, in 1793, and had therefore completed his 66th year. Having passed through Rugby and St. John's, Cambridge, he was in 1816 ordained as curate of Mold, of which place he became Vicar in 1825, and continued there till he was made Dean in 1854. He was Archdeacon of St. Asaph from 1844 to 1854.

At Apsley-place, Glasgow, the Rev. *John C. George*.

Sept. 5. At Bath, aged 71, the Right Rev. *Thomas Carr*, D.D. (B.A. 1813), St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop of Bombay 1836 to 1851, Rector of Bath (1854). The deceased prelate was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1813, he distinguished himself as senior optime. In 1836 he was appointed Bishop of Bombay, but resigned in 1851, in consequence of ill health. In

1854, when the Hon. and Rev. *W. J. Brodrick* became a resident canon at Wells, Bishop Carr was appointed to succeed him in the Rectory of Bath; and during the five years he had resided there, he has won and retained the esteem of all who came within the sphere of his ministry. Dr. Carr continued in his usual good health, and zealously discharged his onerous duties, until about three weeks ago, when he was seized with paralysis, which rendered him completely prostrate. Feeling that he had finished the work appointed for him to do on earth, his Lordship immediately resigned his living, and though the hand of death lay heavily upon him, he waited his period of dissolution with that calmness and serenity which had ever marked his career through life. His Lordship's high social position never withdrew him from a familiar personal intercourse with his parishioners; and it must now be recorded of him that as he was universally beloved in this city, his loss is now universally regretted. The remains of the deceased prelate were conveyed to their last earthly resting-place in the Widcombe cemetery. The funeral left Lansdowne-crescent at 10 o'clock, and whilst passing Stall-street, was joined by the parochial clergy and the children of the Blue Coat Schools, who previously assembled in the abbey church. The Burial Service was read by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Lord Auckland.

Sept. 7. At Queen's-gardens, aged 36, the Rev. *Percy Lousada*, of rapid consumption.

At Cosley Vicarage, Gloucestershire, aged 79, the Rev. *Charles Robert Fanshawe*.

Sept. 8. At Scarborough, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. *Edward F. Nelson*, brother of the Earl Nelson.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Tull*, Incumbent of St. John's, Oldham.

At the Rectory, Blatchington, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *Nathaniel Robert Dennis*, M.A., many years Chaplain of the Forces.

Sept. 10. At Redland, the Rev. *Charles Fowell Watts*, Vicar of Stoke Gifford, near Bristol.

At the Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *Alexander Gelling*, Rector of Kirk Arbory, Isle of Man.

At Coventry, aged 67, the Rev. *W. Hopkins*, formerly Incumbent of Honington, Warwicksh.

Sept. 11. Aged 77, the Rev. *Richard William Hutchins*, B.D., Rector of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Sept. 12. At Oxford, aged 38, the Rev. *J. W. Wagstaff Barlow*, Fellow and Librarian, Brasenose College.

Sept. 13. At Porechester, Hants, aged 64, the Rev. *George Anthony Moore*, Vicar of Talk-on-the-hill, Staffordshire, eldest son of the late Rev. George Moore, of Garleknick-house, Cornwall, Rector of Ladock, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

Sept. 14. At St. James's Palace, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Wesley*, D.D., Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, Chaplain at St. James's Palace, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 25. Suddenly, at sea, Thomas Bagley Leech, third son and last surviving child of the late Capt. T. W. Leech, H.E.I.C.M.S.

March 5. At Melbourne, aged 20, John Grant Tomlin, esq., youngest son of James Tomlin, esq., R.N., late an Ensign in H.M.'s 12th Regt.

April 7. At Wynnestead, East Tamaki, New Zealand, Col. John Gray (unnatched), late of the 40th Regt., son of Capt. Owen Gray, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards, brother of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Gray, who fell at the storming of Badajos, and uncle of Sir George Gray, Governor of the Cape.

April 9. On his passage home from Calcutta, on board the "Hougmont," Edward Larken Ellis, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of the late Capt. Edward Smith Ellis, H.E.I.C.S.

April 14. At Boorandara, near Melbourne, John Findlay, esq., surgeon, R.N., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

May 14. At Hampden scrithalbyn, Adelaide, Katherine Lindsay Robertson, wife of J. Walker, esq., S.M., and dau. of the late Major Robertson, of Craig, Perthshire.

May 22. At Sudbury, near Harrow, aged 81, John Carne, Gent., of Treilian, near Truro, Cornwall.

May 23. At Calcutta, aged 87, Hen. Vaughan Ingeis, esq., one of its oldest British-born inhabitants, leaving a widow and six children.

June 6. At Perth, Western Australia, aged 44, Nathan Knight, esq., late of Manchester.

June 13. At Bellavista, near Callao, Peru, of tertiana, James Ainsworth, esq., M.D., surgeon to the British Hospital.

June 14. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, aged 20, Edward Godeve Goble, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and late Lieut. of the 14th Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, second son of Thomas Goble, esq., of Yorkham, Hants.

June 18. At Calcutta, Capt. H. W. Hailes, of the 44th Regt. B.N.I., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hailes, of H.M.'s 29th Foot.

June 20. At Sangoity, East Indies, aged 26, Wells Butler, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of Mr. Henry Butler, of Royston.

June 21. At Maxeron, Bombay, aged 24, Edmund Machell Smith, Lieut. B.N.

June 22. At Deesa, Gzerat, aged 20, Ensign Eugene Stather Thomas, of the 31st Bombay N.I.

June 24. At Dargooee, aged 33, Capt. Robert Goldie, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, eldest son of the late William Goldie, esq., of Dumfries.

June 25. At sea, on board the ship "Sandbach," of Liverpool, ten days after leaving Demerara, Catherine Mary, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Goodman, C.B., and K.H.

Lieut. Charles Clutterbuck, R.N., of the "Comorandiel," was killed in the disastrous action of the Peiho. Lieut. Clutterbuck was the youngest son of the late Major Clutterbuck, of Warkworth, (himself an old Indian veteran), and was a highly meritorious officer, most ardently attached to his profession; was every inch a sailor and a gentleman; and it is almost an act of supererogation to add, that every one at all acquainted with him most deeply laments his untimely though honourable death, and experiences a heart-felt sympathy for his highly respected family, who also contributed to swell the list of the many gallant fellows that fell in India by the death of Capt. John Lyon Clutterbuck, eldest brother to him whose fate is now recorded from China.—*Northern Express.*

June 27. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Robert Wm. Dent, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of Mrs. Dent, of Homewood, Chislehurst, Kent.

On the west coast of Africa, Capt. J. Sanderson, R.N., of H.M.S. "Archer."

July 2. At his residence in the Island of Barbadoes, aged 38, Robert King, esq., J.P., and Police Magistrate for the district of St. George, Barbadoes, second son of the Rev. Robt. Francis King, Rector of St. Philip's, and Rural Dean of Barbadoes.

July 7. At Kurrachee, East Indies, Lieut. Joseph Cleland Cumberlege, 1st Bombay European Regt. (Fusiliers). He was the eldest son of Col. Cumberlege, of the Madras Cavalry, and had served at Goozerat and Moultan, for which he received a medal and two clasps.

July 11. At Bewar, Rajpootana, East Indies, aged 28, Emma, second dau. of Thomas Pierce, esq., of Gireford, Denbighshire.

At Kilmore, in Australia, suddenly, by a fall from a coach, aged 27, Thomas Graham Arnold, Police Magistrate of Heathcote, and Warden of the MacIvor Goldfields, second son of the Rev. Charles Arnold, Rector of Tinwell, Rutland.

July 20. At Brussels, Lieut. Richard Hamond White, R.N.

July 22. At Halifax, aged 52, Samuel Johnson, esq., third son of the late Joseph Johnson, esq., formerly Mayor of Leicester.

At Charret-valley-cottage, Uttoxeter, aged 67, Marr, relict of John Ezroyde Clarton, esq., of Liverpool.

At his residence, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, aged 66, Francis Chalmer, esq., magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

July 22. At Lisbon, Jane, wife of Moyes Bozzio, esq., of that place, and dau. of Alexander Isaac, esq., of Russell-square.

At his residence, Western-house, Kenal-green, Alex. Wright, esq., M.I.C.E.

At Jersey, aged 58, James Western, esq., retired V.S., H.E.I.C.S.

July 25. At Edinburgh, aged 73, Margaret McNeil, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Aitken, Seone, Perthshire.

July 27. At Madeira, James Macdonald, esq., of Barnley, Lancashire.

July 27. At his residence, Reedness, Yorkshire, aged 47, Robert John Bell, esq., surgeon.

Suddenly, at Haslemere, Surrey, Celia Freaake, wife of Alfred Beecheroff, esq.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 82, Christian F. Koch, esq., late H.M.'s Consul.

July 29. At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 84, W. Cotton, esq., late of the General Post-office.

At the Rectory-house, Kidlington, aged 61, William Seckham, esq.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 79, Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Stoddart, Rector of Newchurch, Kent.

At his residence, Hereford-street, Park-lane, aged 73, Charles Arthur Gamlen, esq.

July 29. At Chevreuse, near Paris, after a short but severe illness, Anne, only dau. of Thomas Rees, LL.D.

July 30. At Gibraltar, aged 28, Alfred Augustus James, Lieut. 6th Royal Regt., youngest son of the late John James, of Worthing, Secondary of the City of London.

At Camacha, Island of Madeira, aged 31, David Parker, esq., late Resident Civil Engineer at Palghat, Madras Railway.

At Collumpton, Geo. Page Harriett Milson, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Milson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

July 31. At his residence, Epping, aged 65, John Thurlow, esq.

*Death of a French Heroine.*—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says:—The Hotel des Invalides has just seen one of its glories become extinguished.

Angelique Duchemin, better known by the name of the widow Bruloc, died there three days ago, at the age of eighty-eight. She was the daughter, the sister, and the wife of soldiers, and was born and married in a camp.

Angelique Duchemin was admitted in 1792 into the 42nd Regiment of infantry, in which General Cassabianca allowed her to serve as a soldier, notwithstanding her sex. She was soon promoted for her gallant conduct in different campaigns.

At the affair of the fort of Gesco, on the 5th Prairial, August 2, she filled the functions of sergeant, fought with great courage, and received two wounds. Perceiving that ammunition began to fail, she left the fort at midnight for Calvi, half a league distant, roused up some sixty women, loaded each of them with as much ammunition as she could carry, and led them back to the fort, by which the defence was prolonged for forty-eight hours, and the possession of it maintained.

Some time after, at the siege of Calvi, she was working a sixteen pounder in the bastion which she defended, when she received a wound which compelled her to renounce the career of arms.

She soon after entered the Hotel des Invalides, where she was made sub-lieutenant. The Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on her the cross of the Legion of Honour and the St. Helena medal.

Recently at Oswego, N.Y., Jessy Bennett, an old resident of that city. At the time of his death he was worth about 300,000 dollars. About



ten years ago he caused a stone coffin to be made for himself, which he kept in his house, and which was consumed in the great conflagration there a few years ago. His original intention was to be enclosed in the marble coffin after death, and sunk into the depths of Lake Ontario, but this intention was afterwards abandoned. When the coffin was destroyed by fire he remarked that, "if it could not stand such a heat as that, it would never answer his purpose." He then procured another one, in which he was finally buried.

Aug. 3. Aged 90, Mr. Samuel Strand, of the Yew-tree Farm, Aldham. He died in the same house in which he was born; had held the office of assessor 67 years; that of constable 64 years; and that of overseer 50 years.

Aged 44, Henry, third son of V. H. Smith, esq., of the Hill, near Abergavenny.

Aug. 4. At Amesbury, Wilts, aged 42, David Allison Barrymore, esq., of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, Master of the Grammar-school at Amesbury.

At Cophthall, Twickenham, Middlesex, aged 69, Joseph Irish, esq., late of Tottenham.

At Vichy, France, aged 60, M. M. Nathan, esq., of Myddleton-square.

Aug. 5. At Crawley, Beds, aged 62, Harriet, wife of Lieut. W. Cole, R.N., and widow of Mr. Thomas Rodd, Bookseller.

At Parkmount, co. Antrim, Charlotte, widow of John McNeill, esq.

Aug. 6. At Sundridge, Kent, aged 76, Mr. William Smith, artist, of Woodcote, Salop.

Aged 51, Fanny Norina North Beckett, wife of the Rev. Wilson Beckett, Vicar of Heighington, Durham.

Aug. 7. At Beauvoir-terrace, Kingsland-road, aged 75, Jane Maria, widow of Wm. Moorsom, esq., banker, of Scarborough, Yorkshire.

At Staines, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Denton, esq., of Ashford-lodge, Middlesex, and Lew, Oxfordshire.

At Bexhill, Sussex, aged 27, Charlotte Louisa, wife of Henry Nicholas Gwyn.

At Eastbourne, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. B. Robinson, aged 99, Mrs. Ann Wigney, relict of Wm. Wigney, esq., of Brighton, banker. Had she survived till the ensuing month she would have completed her 100th year; her birth consequently took place in 1759, in the reign of George II.

At Monkton-house, near Taunton, Mary Anne, relict of Edmund Waller Rundell, esq.

Aug. 8. At Halle, Professor Ross, the well-known Hellenist and archaeologist, in a fit of mental depression committed suicide.

In London, aged 62, Sarah, widow of H. C. A. Hardy, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Charles Ross, esq., of Rochester.

Aug. 9. At Glasgow, Ducrow's Chinese Juggler. He was nearly eighty years of age, by his own account, and had been for about forty years in this country, having been brought here by the late celebrated Andrew Ducrow, the great equestrian; he was for a long period one of the greatest attractions at Astley's, and throughout Europe and America when he accompanied Ducrow. His name was Jon Junim Allook, and he was a genuine Celestial, not a sham of the lamp-black Ethiopian serenader or Barnum humbug school; and his talents were as undoubted as his nativity. There have been many imitators since he first appeared upon the scene; but old stagers who have seen him perform in his heyday declare that your Wizards of the North, Robert Houdins, Herr Doblars, Bedonins, and Indians who have succeeded him, are in most respects mere imitators, and that "take him for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again" as a conjuror. As our local poet laureate (now, alas, defunct!) Blin' Alick, used to say, Junim had "travelled all the world over and many a place beside;" but while performing his conjuring on a galloping horse, which was the way he did it, he unfortunately fell and

broke his thigh about 18 years ago; and his lameness preventing his continuing his old mode of business, after shifting hither and thither, he settled down in Glasgow about 14 years ago, where he has remained ever since, till death put a period to his chequered career. He made a somewhat precarious, but, on the whole, pretty good living here, by "acting his young encounters o'er again," from shop to shop, and from warehouse to warehouse; and he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and rather liked for his quaint peculiarities, but his inveterate fondness for John Barleycorn kept him always poor.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Aug. 10. At Versailles, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stafford, widow of the Hon. E. Stafford Jeringham.

At Tower-lodge, Streatham, Surrey, at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of Samuel Greathed, esq., of Landford-lodge, Wilts.

At Stoke-place, aged 70, Charles Holliday, esq.

Aug. 11. At Harbottle-castle, Northumberland, aged 80, Sarah, relict of T. Clennell, esq.

Aug. 12. At Cambridge Mills, Gloucestershire, aged 68, Hannah, wife of Samuel Hadley, esq.

At Hawick, aged 64, Robert Fraser, esq.

At Elliot-place, Blackheath, aged 74, J. Watson Borradaile, esq., late of Fenchurch-st.

At Ashburton, aged 79, Miss Eliz. Woodley.

At Street-End-house, Willesborough, aged 70, Commander John Waterman, R.N.

Aged 63, Wm. A. Eaglesfield, gent., Leicester.

At Chelsea, aged 16, Richard H., second son of T. L. Shuckard.

At the Limes, Southminster, Essex, Mrs. Sarah Clapham, of Porchester-sq., Bayswater, widow of Geo. Clapham, esq., of Great Baddow, Essex.

At his residence, the Grange, Edge-lane, Liverpool, aged 56, James Ryley, esq.

Aug. 13. Lieut. Andrew M'Intosh, of Rosebank-by-Windygates, Fifeshire.

At Aberdeen, aged 64, Mr. Thomas C. Boddie, a well-known comedian on the boards of the English and Scotch provincial theatres.

At Rugby, Jane, wife of Col. J. S. Paton, Deputy Quartermaster-General Bengal Army, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir James Tennant, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery.

At Hovingham, of apoplexy, aged 38, Mr. Rbt. Hagyard, surgeon.

At Harrowby-hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Allen.

At his residence, Nottingham-pl., Regent's-park, aged 69, John B. G. P. Paske, esq., late of the East India Company's Civil Service.

Aug. 14. At the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. J. Bourne, of Stoke Golding, Martham, dau. of the late John Edwards, esq., formerly of Harlescote, Salop.

At Paris, aged 80, W. R. Wills Sandford, esq., of Castleres, co. Roscommon.

At Revel, Russia, aged 47, Gertrude, wife of the Baron Theophile de Bosen, and dau. of the late Dr. Rigby, of Norwich.

At Middle, near Shrewsbury, aged 89, William Pritchard, esq.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Wellington-terr., Radipole, near Weymouth, aged 82, Vice-Adm. Abel Ferris.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 34, Mr. Charles Warburton, late Capt. of the 85th (King's Own) Light Infantry, and eldest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon of Tuam.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 48, the Dowager Lady Charlotte Suffield. She was the only dau. of the second Lord Gardner, and widow of the fourth Lord Suffield.

At Kennaway, George Forbes, esq., M.D.

At Heavitree, aged 18, Maria, second dau. of O. Roberts, esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

At the Dardanelles, Turkey, aged 76, George Ward, esq., retired Deputy Paymaster-General, for many years Superintendent of the Government Grain Department at Malta, and subsequently Collector of Land Revenue at Corfu.





commanding the Royal Artillery, North Britain, and eldest dau. of the late Major Henry Bowyer Lane, of the Royal Artillery, and of Spring-hill, Staffordshire.

Aged 65, Jas. De La Mere, esq., of Homerton. At Brighton, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Newel Connop, esq., of Durants, Enfield.

At Blakesley, Northamptonshire, aged 69, W. Tomlinson, esq.

At Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, N.B., Capt. J. H. Butler, late of the 49th Regt. M.N.I.

At Gower-st., Bedford-sq., aged 77, Mary, relict of Anthony Scott, esq.

At his residence, Fitzroy-sq., aged 74, Thomas Watson, esq.

At her residence, Turnham-green, aged 81, Frances, widow of Capt. A. Becher, R.N.

At Peak-hill, Sydenham, aged 85, Jane, wife of Frederick Moser, esq.

At Gower-st., Bedford-sq., aged 80, Mary Anne, relict of Capt. Kemphorne Quash, R.N.

Aug. 24. At Denbigh, aged 23, of malaria, Lieut. Twiston, 63rd Regt., only son of the late John Twiston, esq., Denbigh.

At Dover, aged 28, Michael Mascall, esq., of Caunterbury.

At Selly Oak, aged 72, Lucy, relict of Lieut. W. Jobson.

At Hyde-park-gate, Esther, wife of the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, late 2nd Life Guards.

At Lympstone, aged 16, George, youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Goring, Rector of Twineham.

At Portland-place, Brighton, aged 28, Constance, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Utterton, of Heath-lodge, Croydon.

At Sundorne-castle, Salop, of bronchitis, Dryden Robert Corbet, esq.

At Cork-abbey, Bray, aged 87, Col. the Hon. E. Wingfield.

At Bury, near Gosport, aged 51, Thos. Walton, esq., outfitter to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

Mrs. Margaret Lugsdin, of Erith, relict of James Lugsdin, esq.

Aged 53, Richard Plimpton, esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Cavendish-road west, St. John's-wood.

At Port of Spain, Trinidad, of yellow fever, Clinton F. B. Dawkins, esq., Receiver-Gen., Trinidad, West Indies.

Aug. 23. At Rustington, Sussex, Elizabeth Martindale, wife of the Rev. H. T. Rush, Vicar of Rustington, and second dau. of the late Wm. Vale, esq., of Mathon-court, Worcestershire.

At Upper Sydenham, aged 80, William Bennett, esq., of Nottingham - pl., youngest son of the late T. Bennett, esq., of Pythouse, Wilts.

At her residence, Belgrave-sq., London, the Countess-dowager of Norbury. The late Countess married, Jan. 1, 1808, the Earl of Norbury, who was murdered at his seat in Ireland, in January, 1839. The deceased Countess was mother of

Lady Grace Vandeleur, Lady Georgiana Rebow, Lady Braybrooke, and Lady Isabella Stewart; and was only daughter and heiress of Mr. Wm. Brabazon, of Brabazon-park, co. Mayo.

At Crewkerne, Rosina Bradford, widow of Geo. Darby, esq., of Bridport.

At Denia, Spain, aged 32, Frederick Charles, only surviving son of the late Samuel Canning, esq., of Osbourne St. George, Wilts.

Aged 53, William Morris Grundy, esq., of Sutton Coldfield.

At Mayence, William Henry Preston, esq., of Holly Bank, Knotty Ash, eldest son of Richard Wheeler Preston, esq., of Beech-hill, Liverpool.

At Mergate-hall, Bracon Ash, Norwich, aged 25, Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest dau. of William Edward and Elizabeth Blickmore.

At Dunscear, near Bolton, aged 23, S. F. Slater, esq., late of Shanghai, third son of the late James Slater, esq., of Dunscear.

Aug. 26. At Thanet-house, Margate, aged 79, James Mickleburgh, esq.

At the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, Herbert Leigh, infant son of Charles Gresley, esq.

Burned to death in London, by her dress taking fire, Miss Grey, eldest dau. of Sir C. Grey, late Supreme Judge of Calcutta.

At his residence, Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, George Dougal, esq.

At the Hollings, near Riply, Yorkshire, aged 81, Joshua Tetley, esq.

At his residence, Addison-crescent, Kensington, aged 64, Eyre Burton Powell, esq., late Comptroller - General of Inland Revenue for Ireland.

Aged 47, Emma Sophia, wife of George Harrison, esq., of Malpas, Newport, Monmouthshire. At Exmouth, aged 29, W. C. Earle, esq.

Aug. 27. At Springfield, Reigate, aged 45, James Arnold Wheeler, field 77th Regt.

At Lincoln, aged 53, William Woolly Cavie, esq., youngest son of the late Joseph Cavie, esq., of West Retford-house.

Suddenly, at Canterbury-villas, Brixton, the residence of his nephew, Edmund Rouse, esq., aged 60, James Roberts Rouse, esq., banker, of Truro.

Suddenly, at Dawlish, aged 84, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Darke, Rector of Kelly, Devonshire.

At his residence, Grendon-villa, West Teignmouth, aged 30, Mr. W. T. Langley, solicitor.

At Elderslie Manse, Jane Gray, wife of the Rev. David Reston.

In America-sq., London, very suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 40, William Nicholas Batson, esq., of New Orleans.

At Tatchbury - manor - house, Southampton, aged 71, George Anthony Wake, esq.

Aug. 28. At Lesnewth Rectory, near Camel-ford, aged 64, J. Bryant Messenger, esq., Major of the Royal Cornwall Rangers.

At Frome Selwood, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Edw. Mansford, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 29, Sarah Ann, wife of W. H. Atkinson, esq., solicitor, Blandford, Dorset.

At Hyde, Isle of Wight, Louisa Isabella, widow of Robert Gray, esq., of the Island of Trinidad.

At his house, Compton, Frederick James Whipple, esq., surgeon, R.N., son of the late Capt. Whipple, R.N.

Aged 67, Charles Montague Martindale, esq., of Southend, formerly of H.M.'s Paymaster-Gen.'s office.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 99, John Simpson, esq., surgeon, R.N.

Aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Key, esq., Tulse-hill-house, Upper Tulse-hill.

Aged 30, William Coyle Dobson, esq., surgeon, of Hamilton-place, Highbury.

At Thurso, N.B., aged 81, Alex. Brodel, esq.

At Lower Norwood, Surrey, aged 70, Louisa, widow of Thomas Jones, esq., and youngest child of the late Wm. Berry, esq.

Anne, wife of Forbes F. Allison, esq., of the city of Detroit, U.S., and younger dau. of Thos. Pope, esq., of Thornhill-sq., London.

*Death of the Original of Madge Wildfire.*—Intelligence was brought to Galashiels that an old woman of weak mind, well known to the people of Galashiels and Melrose by various cognomens—as Black Bess, Bet Gramsley, and Daft Bess—was lying in a dying state on the road near Ellwand-bridge. The county police,

with medical assistance, went to remove the suffering woman, who had lain there all night; but she yielded up her breath just as the doctor approached. The body was conveyed to the sick-house here, and afterwards interred in the stranger's plot at Ladbope burying-ground.

Fifty years ago Elizabeth Graham was the rustic beauty, respectably brought up, with health mantling on her cheeks, and guileless innocence in her heart. Returning home one evening, she was set upon in the gloomy solitude of the Bogle Burn, and there ruined. She returned home, or rather she immediately forsook the ordinary

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 At *Lessenahel*, *Wigton*, *Cumberland*, aged 42, *Chas. Rix*, esq.  
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 At *Bechops*, *Wortford*, *Herts*, aged 63, *Miss Sarah Norris*.  
 Aug. 31. At *Topsham*, aged 67, *Major-Gen. Tutbill*, R.M., eldest son of the late Rev. John Tutbill, Rector of *Hittisleigh*. The deceased

was a distinguished officer in the army, and served in the Peninsula, the Crimea, and the Indian Mutiny. He was also a member of the House of Commons.

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of very clever men. From thence he removed to Coalport, thence to London, afterwards to Madeley, and thence to the Potteries, where he succeeded, after great perseverance and expense, in producing specimens of porcelain equal to those he made his model—the highest productions of the Royal Sèvres Works in the palmy days of Louis XIV. "Aye, Sir," said a well-known dealer in the Strand, in our hearing, "the old Quaker stands first, at the top of the tree, but he will not put the French mark on his ware, (the double L,) otherwise I could sell any quantity at the tip-top price old Sèvres china sells for." "He has a conscientious objection, and would not be a party to deception," we remarked. "Conscience—the devil!" replied the keen witted tradesman, "there is no conscience in business." The Quaker thought differently, and made the inward monitor ever his guide and judge in commercial and private life. For a quarter of a century he was the advocate and supporter of the temperance cause. When the movement first came up, he emptied his barrels, cut them in two for tubs, and had the mashing-stick made into a good stout walking-staff, which, until his death, he carried as a trophy of the victory he had achieved over popular prejudice and long continued habit.—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

Aged 32, Francis Newman Rogers, esq., of Rainscombe, Wiltshire, eldest son of the late F. J. N. Rogers, esq., Q.C., of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of the city of Exeter.

Sept. 3. At Bude, suddenly, aged 55, Mr. Geo. Ellacott, of Passford-house, Hatherleigh.

At his private residence, Foxhill-bank, Lancashire, aged 46, James Simpson, esq., owner of the Branches-park estate, Cowlinge. His name is well known, and will long be remembered in temperance circles, in which cause he laboured with unflinching zeal. As president of the Vegetarian Society, his labours were incessant. He dispensed his charities with a bountiful hand, recognised no distinction of rank, rich and poor alike shared his friendship. For some years past his health has not permitted him to sit as chairman of the bench in the Acerrington Court, where his absence has been much felt, not only by members of the legal profession, but by their clients.

At Islington, aged 87, Joseph Hugh Hughes, surgeon in the Royal Navy. The deceased was grandson and heir of George Baron Sempill and Elliottstown, of Renfrew, N.B. The baronial estates were forfeited as a consequence of the Great Rebellion of 1745. For some time prior to his death the deceased resided with his niece, the Hon. Mary Catherine Seton (now Broadbent), only dau. and only surviving child of the late Sir John Seton, bart., of Garleton, who was also Earl of Winton.

Louis Stephens Lyne, esq., Accountant and Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue. Mr. Lyne has been long known as an able and indefatigable civil servant.

Sept. 4. At his residence, Saville-place, Newcastle, Aubone Surtees, esq., of Pigdon and Newcastle. Mr. Surtees, who belonged to an ancient northern family of respectability, filled a prominent place in the old Corporation of Newcastle, having successively served the office of Sheriff and that of Mayor. Mr. Surtees was connected by marriage with the great Chancellor Lord Eldon, whose union with Miss Surtees was considered at the time it took place to be a *mésalliance* for the daughter of a family whose social position ranked as high as that of the Surtees.

At Chester-sq., aged 45, Maria Susannah, eldest surviving dau. of the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Grey.

At Lisle-villa, Cheltenham, aged 76, Harriett, third surviving dau. of the late Thomas March Phillipps, esq., of Garendon-park.

At Dusseldorf, Francis, Marie, wife of J. G. Stiff, esq.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Lucinda,

youngest dau. of the late J. Brooke, esq., of Horringer-hall, and sister to A. J. Brooke, esq., late High Sheriff for that county, and wife of William Chinery, esq., of Matlock. By her death several thousand pounds revert to the Suffolk General Hospital, according to the will of her sister.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Fred. Joseph Barraud, esq.

Sept. 5. At Margate, aged 39, Thomas Cooper, esq., of Stone-castle, Dartford.

At Walliscote, near Reading, aged 70, Caroline, wife of Vice-Adm. R. Merrick Fowler, of Walliscote, Oxon.

At Margate, aged 41, Regnier W. Moore, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk.

At Sevenhampton-house, near Cheltenham, aged 73, John Griffiths Beavan, esq.

Olive, wife of William Cox, esq., of Scotsgrove-house, near Thame, Oxon.

At Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, aged 65, Miss Caroline Taylor.

At his residence, Pentonville-road, of disease of the heart, Wm. Stuart, esq., of Frederick-st., and Gray's-inn.

In Devonshire-place, Emma, wife of Col. Morse Cooper, formerly of the 11th Hussars. R.I.P.

At Beccles, aged 59, J. C. Webster, esq., solicitor.

Sept. 6. At the Baths of Lucca, Tuscany, aged 59, Josiah Howard, of Bredbury, Cheshire.

At his residence, Clarence-terr., New Hampton, Middlesex, aged 97, Dr. Alexander Anderson, formerly of Brompton-row, Knightsbridge.

At Brixton-place, Brixton, Surrey, aged 90, Edward Kirlew, esq.

At Carew Vicarage, Pembrokeshire, aged 20, Mary, elder dau. of the Rev. John Phelps.

Suddenly, aged 71, Charles Kerr, esq., of Hundalee-cottage, Jedburgh.

At Posters, Hendon, John Allan Powell, esq., of New-sq., Lincoln's-inn, and George-street, Hanover-sq.

At Pelham-place, Hastings, aged 43, Jonas Hopkinson, esq.

At Caxton, Cambridgeshire, aged 62, Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Augustus John Wright, esq.

At Cirencester, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Philip Baily, late printer and bookseller of that town; and on Wednesday, the 7th, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Edwin Baily, (brother of the above,) printer and bookseller, of Cirencester, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Heath, of Quemerford Mills, near Calne, Wilts.

Sept. 7. At Ashurst-lodge, Sunningdale, aged 66, Sir William Norris, late Recorder of Penang.

At his house on Turnham Green, Professor Henfrey, Fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, a member of the Council of the Horticultural Society, Professor of Botany in King's College, London, and Examiner in Natural Science to the Royal Military Academy and the Society of Arts, long known as an excellent histologist and sound vegetable physiologist.

At Knightsbridge, aged 75, Eliza, relict of Col. Lionel Hook, 16th Foot.

At Pitkelony, Scotland, aged 37, Wm. Sidney Kinder, solicitor, of John-st., Bedford-row.

At Padstow, aged 79, Capt. Joseph Mortley, late of H.M.'s coastguard.

Sept. 8. The Hon. John George Charles Fox Strangways, of Brickworth-house, near Salisbury, youngest son of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by his second wife, Maria, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham. He was married in 1844 to Miss Marjoribanks, third dau. of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks. The deceased gentleman was formerly in the Foreign Office, and in Sept., 1836, on the death of the late Earl of Kerry, was returned to the House of Commons for Calne. For some years he was Gentleman Usher to the late Queen Adelaide.

Aged 21, Mary Jane, second dau. of William Saunders, esq., Burton upon Trent.



At Thun, Switzerland, aged 15, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Randall Hatfield, esq., of Thorpearch-hall, Yorkshire.

At the Parsonage, Sinnington, aged 74, Mr. John Smith, son of the late Wm. Smith, esq., of Gilstead-hall, Bingley.

At Hastings, aged 71, Frances Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. George Edward Raitt, whom she survived only two months, and youngest dau. of the late William Jolliffe, esq., M.P. for Petersfield, and of Hayton-castle, Cumberland.

At Samer, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charlotte, widow of Lieut. Lewis David, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late J. Newman, esq., of Singleton, Sussex.

At Brighton, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Baker, of Mayfield, Sussex, Rector of Stanmercum-Palmer, and Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

In Wincheap-st., Canterbury, aged 44, Sarah Osmond, wife of the Rev. J. G. Carpenter.

At his residence, High-st., Exeter, Mons. Tavernier, Professor of Languages.

At Bath, aged 91, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Slater, Rector of Saltford, and Vicar of Keynsham, Somerset.

At Brighton, aged 71, John Benjamin Tolkein, esq., of Lausdown-pl., Clifton.

At his residence, Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 81, Thomas Instone, esq.

At Oxford, Eliza, wife of the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A.

At Bromsgrove, aged 75, Kezia, widow of John Adams, and last surviving dau. of Thos. Buxton, esq., formerly of Danet's-hall, near Leicester.

At the Cottage, Fyfield, Essex, aged 85, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Robert Gibson, formerly Rector of that parish, and eldest dau. of the late William Bullock, esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, Lansdowne-villa, Hackney, aged 60, Thomas Dignam, esq., solicitor, of Sise-lane, City.

Sept. 9. At Newton-house, Newton St. Cyres, aged 76, John Quicke, esq., J.P. for Devon.

At Gayfield-sq., Edinburgh, Anne Watson, second surviving dau. of the late W. F. Ireland, D.D., minister of North Leith.

At his residence, Aller-house, Somersetshire, aged 63, Charles Hyde, esq., of Ely-place, and late of Highgate-rise.

At Clarence-villa, Leamington, the residence of her niece, Mrs. Burbury, aged 93, Mrs. Sarah Rann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Rann, formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry.

At Lindfield, Sussex, aged 41, Stephen Cannon, esq., of Richmond-green, Surrey, and the Stock Exchange, London.

At Mornington-road, aged 14, Chas. Augustus, son of the late Jarvis Roebuck, esq., of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

At Kensington, aged 61, Mr. James Thompson, many years a clerk in the Consol-office of the Bank of England.

At Molesworth-st., Dublin, aged 66, William Soady, esq., Paymaster in Chief, Royal Navy, of East Loe, Cornwall.

At his residence, at Enfield, Middlesex, aged 83, Edward Williams, esq.

At Southwood, Highgate, the residence of her father, M. B. Peacock, esq., Rosa Parkin, wife of the Rev. George B. Weldon, B.A.

At Whitehall-house, Spital-st., Guildford, aged 69, Joseph Lee, esq.

At Boulogne, aged 34, Elizabeth Maria, widow of Francis Waugh, late Lieut. 47th M.N.I., and second dau. of the late Nicholas Mori, esq., of Bond-st.

Sept. 10. At Yarmouth, aged 73, John Fryer, esq., of Chatteris, an active Magistrate for the Isle of Ely, a bailiff of the Bedford Level Corporation, and many years since served the office of Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts.

At Acton-park, Wrexham, aged 74, Gen. Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, knt. and bart., C.B., of her Majesty's Indian army.

At Hatchland, near Guilford, Col. Wm. Home Sumner.

At Scarbro', Judith, wife of Wm. Jeffcock, esq., of High Hazels, near Sheffield.

At Bodelwyddan, of congestion of the brain, brought on by whooping cough, aged 65, Sir John Hay Williams, bart.

Edward Gibson, esq., of Hull and Hornsea, a magistrate for the East-Riding of Yorkshire.

Sept. 11. At Chargott-lodge, near Dunster, the seat of the Rev. Gerald Carew, from mortification resulting from a compound fracture of the thigh, aged 27, Capt. Reginald Guard Palmer, second son of the Rev. Septimus Palmer, Rector of High Bickington, North Devon.

Aged 55, John Coniam, esq., of Wave Barton, Chugford.

At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 87, Henrietta, fourth dau. of the late Charles Hurrell, esq., of Brundon-hall, Essex.

Suddenly, aged 69, Sigismund Stiebel, esq., of Gordon-sq.

At Portobello, Charles Maitland, eldest surviving son of Fred. Lewis Roy, esq., of Nenthorn.

At her residence in Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Lady Lumley, widow of Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, G.C.B.

Aged 56, Thos. Clark Day, esq., of the firm of Day and Watkinson, Huddersfield.

At Cheltenham, Jane Hepburn, relict of Archibald Hepburn Mitchelson, esq., late of Middleton, Midlothian, N.B.

Sept. 12. Jane, wife of William Maerorie, esq., Marylebone-road, aged 40, dau. of the late Mr. Sanham, builder, Dartford, Kent.

At the Vicarage, Aldborough, near Borough-bridge, Albinia, wife of the Rev. Geo. K. Holdsworth.

At Lewes, aged 22, Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Evan Jones.

At his residence, Hope-villas, Canonbury-park, aged 70, Robt. Plant, esq., of Upper Thames-st.

Suddenly, at his residence, aged 74, John Stratford Collins, esq., of Wythall, Walford, Herefordshire.

At his residence, Bassein-villa, New-road, Hammersmith, aged 75, Thomas Hancock, esq.

At Foxghyll, Westmoreland, aged 77, Hornby Roughsedge, esq.

At Church-row, Church-st., Stoke Newington, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Capt. W. Masters, of H.M.'s 40th Regt. of Foot.

Sept. 13. At Great Torrington, aged 60, Catherine, wife of John Sloley, esq.

Jas. Kemp Sturgeon, esq., Springfield-lodge, Dorking, Surrey.

Suddenly, Samuel Parish, esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey, and the Bank of England.

At his residence, Tytherington-hall, near Macclesfield, aged 75, William Brocklehurst, esq.

At Halkin-terr., Belgrave-sq., aged 69, Miss Walhouse, eldest dau. of the late Moreton Walhouse, esq., of Hatherton, Staffordshire, and sister of Lord Hatherton.

At Glastonbury, Somerset, Jane Delicia, wife of Capt. Philip H. Crampton, Chief Constable of Shropshire.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, Frances Barbara, wife of Joseph Ledsam, esq.

Sept. 14. At Kiveton-park, Yorkshire, aged 55, John Hall, esq.

At her residence, Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, aged 79, Esther, relict of Wm. Strange, esq., of Upton, Essex.

At Llandudno, aged 46, Henry Miller, esq., of Winekley-sq., Preston, youngest son of the late Thos. Miller, esq., of Preston.

At St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., aged 23, Thos. Vallance, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. H. Wellington Vallance.

Of pleurisy, Samuel Frederick Dendy, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Breams-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Celia, wife of Thomas Bamford, esq., of the Treasury, Whitehall, and of Gibson-sq., Islington.

Sept. 15. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 74, Edward Willbraham, esq., Q.C., of Horsley, Gloucestershire.

At Osborne-pl., Blackheath, aged 77, Maria, relict of Robert White, esq., late of Kennington, Surrey.

Sept. 16. At Forest-hill, Kent, aged 45, Arthur John Cridland, esq., fourth son of the late John Cridland, esq., of Spring-grove-park, Somersetshire.

At Petersham-house, Petersham, Surrey, of paralysis, aged 75, Wm. Kenworthy Walker, esq., late of the Grange, Leicestershire, for many years a Magistrate for the county of Leicester.

Aged 73, Maria, wife of H. W. Bailey, esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the borough of Thetford.

At Ramsgate, aged 69, William Hornidge, esq., of Kilburn, Middlesex.

Sept. 17. At his residence, Charles-street, Northampton-sq., aged 72, Mr. Essington Ward. At Grove-lodge, Upper Sydenham, aged 66, John Sharland, esq.

At Pockington, Jane, wife of Joseph Phillips, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

Sept. 18. Of gastric fever, aged 41, William

Sanderson Gawtress, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

At Hammersmith, aged 80, Fred. Crace, esq. At Etwell, Derbyshire, aged 76, Susannah, relict of Robert Prince, esq., of Canonbury, Islington, Middlesex.

At Wyseley-house, Dumfriesshire, Isabella Dennistoun, eldest dau. of Wm. Girdon, esq.

At his residence, Oakleigh, Bromborough, Cheshire, aged 61, Thomas Chilton, esq.

At Compton-terrace, Islington, aged 71, Sarah Sophia, widow of William Rawlins, esq.

Sept. 19. At Albemarle-villa, Stoke, Devonport, from disease of the heart, aged 68, Jane Isabella, wife of Chas. F. Priddle, esq.

In Paris, aged 36, Augustus Freeman Boyse, esq., only child of the Rev. Richard Boyse, of Halkin-st. west, Belgrave-sq., and Bannawhouse, co. Wexford, Ireland.

At Rowsham, Bucks, aged 74, J. Lucas, esq. Aged 33, Matthew Kitchen, esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Sept. 20. At Charlton Mackrell, aged 78, Hannah, widow of Robert Michell, esq., late of Langport, Somersetshire.

At Lee, Kent, Mary Anna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lancelot Sharpe.

Aged 90, Margaret, wife of George Musgrave, esq.

#### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aug. 20 .	676	146	166	167	33	1188	917	864	1781	
" 27 .	673	166	154	180	34	1217	840	870	1710	
Sept. 3 .	578	150	134	145	40	1047	878	833	1711	
" 10 .	609	156	147	156	29	1111	875	826	1701	
" 17 .	565	130	154	180	34	1092	802	805	1607	

#### PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Sept. 17.	43 6	32 11	24 2	31 7	43 9	37 11
	41 11	25 3	21 7	30 6	40 4	38 8

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPTEMBER 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

#### NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 19.	
Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Mutton .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Pork .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Lamb .....	
Beasts .....	5,770
Sheep and lambs .....	29,400
Calves .....	134
Pigs .....	360

#### COAL-MARKET, SEPTEMBER 19.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 9*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 57*s.* 3*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 151, STRAND.

From August 24 to September 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug	°	°	°	in. pta.		Sep	°	°	°	in. pta.	
24	64	79	64	29.96	fair	9	61	66	54	29.79	chdy. rain, fair,
25	66	81	67	29.84	fr.cl.thr.rn.lg.	10	55	64	52	30.7	fair
26	60	74	63	29.74	chdy. fair, chdy.	11	56	66	53	30.21	do.
27	62	76	61	29.80	do fair	12	55	68	55	30.17	fair, cloudy
28	60	67	58	29.91	fair, cloudy	13	53	62	49	29.74	do. cloudy
29	65	70	57	29.77	fr. cly. hy. rn.	14	51	58	51	29.46	rain, do. rain
30	64	68	51	29.62	cl.rn.hl.tr.lt.cl	15	54	62	52	29.53	heavy, do.
31	54	62	50	29.62	do.	16	53	60	54	29.44	chdy., rain
Sept 1	53	63	54	29.58	do.	17	54	61	49	29.83	do. do.
2	64	63	62	29.77	do. do.	18	53	63	50	29.99	do. showers
3	60	68	57	29.82	do.	19	54	62	53	29.81	do. fr. hvy. rn.
4	57	60	56	29.99	do. fair	20	54	65	54	29.85	fair
5	55	63	57	30.8	do. do. cloudy	21	56	67	48	29.38	rain
6	54	65	53	29.79	rn.hvy.rn.thr.	22	55	63	51	29.66	fr. cly. hy. rn.
7	59	66	56	29.83	fair, cloudy	23	55	67	63	22.62	rain.
8	60	69	60	29.94	do. do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Redwood.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £,1000.
24	95½	95½	95½	223½	219	23 pm.	5 dis.	
25	95½	96½	96½	223		20 pm.	3 dis.	
26	95½	96½	96½	224½		20 pm.	3 dis.	
27	95½	96½	96	224½		24 pm.	8 dis.	
29	95½	96	96½	223	216½	21 pm.		
30	95½	96	96		215			
31	95½	96½	96½	224½	217	24 pm.		
Sept 1	95½	96½	96½	225		24 pm.		
2	95½	96½	96	225			4 dis.	
3	95½	95½	95½		216½	23 pm.		
5	95½	96	96½	225	215			
6	95½	96	96½	225	216½	23 pm.	4 dis.	
7	95½	96	96½	225		24 pm.	2 dis.	
8	95½	95½	95½	223	215½	24 pm.	5 dis.	
9	95½	95½	95½			24 pm.		
10	95½	96½	95½			24 pm.		
12	95½	96	95½			22 pm.		
13	95½	95½	95½		217	25 pm.		
14	95½	95	95		215		3 dis.	
15	95½	95	95½			22 pm.	6 dis.	
16	95½	95	95			23 pm.		
17	95½	95	95			23 pm.		
19	95½	95	95			22 pm.	7 dis.	
20	95½	95	95			25 pm.		
21	95½	95	95			22 pm.		
22	95½	95	95		217	23 pm.		
23	95½	95	95		217	22 pm.	2 dis.	

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1859.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO REMOVE PAINT FROM OLD CARVINGS.

(See "Minor Correspondence," Oct. 1859.)

MR. URBAN,—I have tried many methods of removing paint from old carving; I have, however, never found anything answer to my satisfaction except *soft soap*. Its use is very simple. If the wood be dirty, wash it, then cover the whole of the painted surface with the soap to the thickness of about the sixteenth of an inch, taking care that it enters thoroughly into the interstices of the carving. When it has been on about forty-eight hours, wash well in cold water, and in most instances it will be found that the paint will come off with the soap. If a portion still adheres, repeat the process.

I have, within the last few months, had some richly-carved wainscot cleaned and fitted up in my library: the portion that is over the chimney contains six human figures, two of which were painted black, two yellow, and two unpainted; about half the carved panels were white or bright blue. No one now can discover, by the most minute scrutiny, which has been painted and which has not.

Country carpenters and cabinet-makers always wish to try to remove paint by burning it off with turpentine. It is impossible to do this without great injury to the texture of the wood. I have known several valuable articles spoiled by this foolish practice.

There are one or two notes on this subject in a kindred publication, to which perhaps your correspondent may like to refer,—"*Notes and Queries*," vol. viii. pp. 45 and 58.

With regard to staining oak of a dark colour, I must confess that I am completely puzzled. There must be some simple method, but nothing that I have tried myself, or seen used by others, has been satisfactory. I should be very glad of information on this point.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg.*

MR. URBAN,—In reply to the inquiry of F.S.A. in your last number, I beg to say, I. that the best mode of getting off paint from old oak carving is to put it into a copper and boil it, the paint will then peel off in a sort of jelly, and leave the wood as clean and as fresh-looking as the day it was carved, so that every mark of the chisel can be seen. II. To stain new oak, which is of a light colour, and make it as dark as old oak, get a few *oak apples* from the nearest copse, and boil them in a small

quantity of water, wash the new oak over with this liquid, and it will be turned as black as ebony; or the liquid may be diluted to any extent that is desired, and the colour of the oak will be reduced in the same proportion, the colour depending entirely on the strength of the liquid applied to it. III. Deal may be stained in the same manner, but the more usual and more convenient plan is to varnish it and put a little asphalt in the varnish; this may also be made more or less dark according to the quantity of asphalt which is used, but it is better to use a little only, just enough to take off the raw look of new deal and bring out the grain of the wood.

*Butleigh.*

WOODCARVER.

### BISHOP COPLESTON.

MR. URBAN,—F. G. would be obliged if your correspondent who furnished the addenda to list of Bishop Copleston's publications in *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, February, 1850, p. 220-1, could point out the book in which the English inscription to the memory of Dean Bruce Knight may be found.

### OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

MR. BOOTH, of Regent-street, has produced a very good facsimile of Norden's View of London Bridge as it appeared in or about the year 1600, which is well described by Norden himself thus:—

"It representeth vnto the eye the true forme of this famous Pyle, as neare as Arte (in this kinde of Delineation) can be demonstrated: The number and forme of euery Arch, and all the Buildings; their true height, breadth, and distance of euery particular, from the East towards the West: As for the other side, it likewise appeareth in my prospectiue description of the Citie, the Vaults, Sellers, and places in the Bowels as it were of the same Bridge (which are many and admirable) excepted, which Arte cannot discouer to the outward view."

Beneath this View there is printed a brief chronology of events in connection with the Bridges at this spot, an account of their origin, &c. This Plate will be a valuable addition to the collections of all who are interested in London Topography.

*A Biographical Notice of the late Robert Stephenson, the two Earls of Jersey, and several other eminent persons recently deceased, omitted this month, will be given in our next Magazine.*

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.

PROBABLY no country in the world affords so fine a field for the archæologist as Ireland, and on none has so great a quantity of nonsense been written under the name of archæology. The wildest fancies of the most insane dreamers have all passed current as veritable history, and until within the last few years there was no one to correct these errors, or to separate the wheat from the chaff, so that sober-minded antiquaries looked with despair upon every thing coming from Ireland; they considered it a hopeless case to endeavour to unravel the thread of real history, which was so thoroughly entangled and encumbered with rubbish. Thanks to the labours of Dr. Petrie, and the school which he has founded, this is no longer the case, a strong ray of light has been let in upon the darkness, and by degrees, no doubt, we shall see our way clearly. Two causes have mainly contributed to this abundance of material, and to the obscurity in which it has been involved; the first is the geological formation of the island; the second, the peculiar character of the people, generally turbulent, and always ignorant and fanciful, with a considerable degree of superstition.

Nearly the whole of Ireland is a mass of solid rock, in some parts so near the surface that scarcely any cultivation is possible, in others, covered with a very fertile soil. The nature of the material is a hard limestone, very well suited for the purpose of building with, in a rough state, but very difficult to cut. The surface of the stone is soon covered with mosses and lichens from the moisture of the climate, and thus often has an appearance of greater antiquity than really belongs to it. When broken up, or some of it burnt into lime and mixed with the soil, it produces very abundant crops, and in its natural state it seems to have been favourable to the growth of trees, especially the oak, a large part of the island having been covered with forests, and Irish oak having been in the Middle Ages a valuable article of trade, and highly esteemed in many parts of Europe. Frequent mention of Irish oak for roofs and for furniture occurs in the records and accounts of the Middle Ages, and many roofs and articles of furniture, particularly chests, remain to attest its use: it was supposed to possess the peculiar quality of always remaining clean and free from spiders or other insects. The mode of conveyance was of the most simple contrivance, merely floating the trees down the rivers, collecting them into rafts, and so conveying them to the harbours, just as is done now in

Germany and America. Unfortunately in Ireland from the indifference of the people and the negligence of the government the gorges and outlets of the innumerable water courses were allowed to become choked up. The oak forests became swamps, and eventually were converted into peat bogs, in which whole oak trees have frequently been found turned black as ebony by the action of their own sap in moisture. In consequence of this wholesale destruction of the forests fuel has become scarce, and, as might naturally be expected, every scrap of timber or woodwork in a neglected building has been burnt. But on the other hand, from the great abundance of stone, and the facility of obtaining it every where, either by merely collecting loose stone from the surface, or with very little trouble in digging for it, the old walls were suffered to remain. A stone building once erected cost more labour to pull it down again than the materials were worth, the old stones would not pay for the carriage even half a mile.

In many parts of Ireland, such is the abundance of stone on the surface ready for use for building purposes in its rough state, that it is said to be an uncommon thing for a house to be built in a day: that is, for a young couple to be married in the morning, especially on a Sunday morning, and for their neighbours and friends to assemble and build them a house to sleep in at night, a house meaning, of course, a cabin built of rough stone without any floor, and probably covered with thatch, with a rough tree for the ridge; openings would be left in the walls for a door and windows, and the chimney-stack would be left to be built afterwards in the middle, not being required in summer, when alone such a freak would be practicable. Such a cabin would be probably about twenty feet long by ten wide, and would eventually be divided by the chimney-stack into two chambers of about ten feet by eight; the gables at each end would be about ten or twelve feet high, and the side walls five or six: in some districts, where stone is very abundant, and either wood or thatch scarce, the cabin might be covered entirely with rough stones, just as in the primitive beehive-houses. This story may appear incredible to English readers who have never been in Ireland, but we have been assured of its literal truth by credible witnesses, who said they had themselves had a hand in "building a house in a day."

When we remember that such a cabin would in a few years' time become covered with green moss and lichen, and appear as old as the original beehive-houses of the primitive inhabitants, it will be seen that considerable care is necessary in investigating the ancient architecture of Ireland.

It is allowed by the best authorities that the usual mode of building by the ancient Irish was of timber only. Thus we are told by the Venerable Bede, that Finian, who had been a monk of Iona, when he became Bishop of Iona, "built a church for his episcopal see, (that is to say, his cathedral,) after the manner of the Scots or Irish, not of stone, but of sawn wood and reeds," which probably means wattled work between the timbers for the sides, and covered with thatch.

In a manuscript of the seventh century<sup>a</sup>, quoted by Dr. Petrie, St. Patrick is said to have "built a church of a quadrangular form of moist earth or clay, because there was *no wood* near at hand." In another manuscript, as late as the twelfth century, a life of St. Monenna, quoted by Archbishop Usher<sup>b</sup>, it is stated distinctly that "a church was built in her monastery of smooth timber, according to the custom of the Scottish nations, who were

<sup>a</sup> "The Book of Armagh." Petrie's Round Towers, p. 123.    <sup>b</sup> *Primordia*, p. 737.



not accustomed to erect stone walls or get them erected." St. Bernard, who lived in the twelfth century, also says in his Life of St. Malachy, that "the Irish *first began* to build with stone and mortar" at that period<sup>c</sup> :—

"61. That individual to whom he had ceded the possessions of the monastery of Bangor, ungrateful for the benefit, from that time forward behaved in a most insolent manner towards him and his friends, opposing him in everything, laying snares for him everywhere, and misrepresenting his actions. But his conduct did not pass unpunished. He had an only son, who, while he appeared as an imitator of his father, himself venturing on a course of opposition to Malachy, in the same year met his death. And thus it happened.

"It appeared right to Malachy that there should be erected in Bangor a *stone oratory, like those which he had seen in foreign countries*. And when he had begun laying the foundation, it excited the astonishment of all the people of the neighbourhood, *no such buildings having ever yet been seen in those parts*. But the above-mentioned wicked person, in accordance with his presumption and insolence, was not roused to admiration, but to indignation. From which indignation he conceived sorrow and brought forth iniquity. Spreading whispers among the people, he began at first secretly to detract from the work,

<sup>c</sup> "61. Is, cui Benchorensis monasterii cesserat possessiones, ingratus beneficio, extunc et deinceps insolentissime semper se habuit adversus eum et suos, in omnibus infestus, ubique insidians, detrahensque actibus ejus. At non impune hoc. Erat illi unicus filius, qui imitator patris, audens aliquid et ipse in Malachiam, eodem anno mortuus est. Mortuus autem sic.

"Visum, est Malachiæ debere construi in Benchor *Oratorium lapideum, instar eorum quæ in aliis regionibus extracta conspexerat*. Et cum cospisset jacere fundamenta, indigenæ quidem omnes mirati sunt, quod in terra illa necdum ejusmodi ædificia invenirentur. Verum ille nequam, sicut erat præsumptuosus et insolens, non miratus est, sed indignatus. Ex qua indignatione concepit dolorem, et peperit iniquitatem. Et factus susurro in populis, nunc secreto detrahere, nunc blasphemare palam: notare levitatem, novitatem horrere, sumptus exaggerare. Istiusmodi venenatis sermonibus sollicitans et inducens multos ad prohibendum: Sequimini me, inquit, et quod non nisi per nos fieri debet, contra nos fieri non sinamus. Itaque cum pluribus, quibus suadere valuit, descendit ad locum, repertum convenit hominon Dei, primus ipse dux verbi, qui erat principium mali: O bone vir, quid tibi visum est nostris hanc inducere regionibus novitatem? *Scoti sumus, non Galli*. Quenam levitas hæc? Quid opus erat opere tam superfluo tam superbo? inde tibi pauperi et inopi sumptus ad perficiendum? Quis perfectum videbit? Quid istud præsumptionis, inchoare quod non queas, non dico perficere, sed nec videre perfectum? Quamquam amentis magis est, quam præsumptis, conari quod modum excedit, vincit vires, superat facultates. Cessa, cessa, desine a vesania hac, alioquin nos non sinimus, non sustinemus.' Hoc dixit, prodens quid vellet, non quid posset, considerans. Nam de quibus præsumebat, et secum adduxerat, viso viro, mutati sunt, et jam non ibant cum eo.

"62. Ad quem vir sanctus, tota libertate utens: 'Miser, inquit, opus quod inchoatum vides, et invides, sine dubio perficietur: perfectum videbunt multi. Tu vero quia non vis, non videbis: et quod non vis, morieris: attendito tibi, ne in peccato tuo moriaris.' . . . Ita est: ille mortuus est, et opus completum est: sed ille non vidit, qui, ut præfati sumus, anno eodem mortuus est. . . .

"63. . . . Nec dubium Dei opus esse, quod Deo revelante Malachias prævidit. Contulerat primum cum fratribus de opere illo; et multi præ inopia minus libenter assentiebant. Inde anxius dubiusque quid ageret, cœpit inter orandum vehementer inquirere, quænam foret voluntas Dei. Et die quadam de via regrediens, cum jam loco appropriaret, prospexit eminus; et ecce *Oratorium apparuit magnum lapideum, et pulchrum valde*. Et intuens diligenter situm, formam et compositionem, cum fiducia arripit opus, prius quidem indicata visione senioribus fratribus, paucis tamen. Sane totum, quod attente notavit de loco, et modo, et qualitate, tanta diligentia observavit, ut peracto opere, factum viso simillimum appareret, acsi et sibi cum Moyse dictum audierit: 'Vide, ut omnia facias secundum exemplar, quod tibi ostensum est in monte.' Eodem visionis genere id quoque, quod in Saballino situm est, antequam fieret, præostensum est illi *non modo Oratorium sed et monasterium totum*."—*S. Bernardi Vita S. Malachia*, cap. xxviii.



then openly to abuse it, to remark upon its folly, to affect horror at its novelty, and to exaggerate its cost.

"Urging and inducing many by envenomed speeches of this kind to forbid the undertaking, 'Follow me,' he says, 'and let us not allow that to be done in opposition to us, which, except by ourselves, ought not to be done at all.' And so, accompanied by many upon whom his persuasions had taken effect, he went to the spot; and meeting there with the man of God, he who was the beginner of the mischief was also the first to speak. 'O thou worthy man, why hast thou thought fit to introduce this novelty into our country. *We are not Gauls, but Scots.* For what folly is this? What need is there of a work so superfluous and so superb? Whence canst thou, poor and needy as thou art, procure the means for its completion? Who will ever see it finished? What presumption is this, to begin a work which thou wilt not be able, I do not say thyself to finish, but not even to see finished by others? Although, indeed, it argues rather madness than mere presumption to attempt what exceeds bounds, what is too much for one's strength, and surpasses one's means. Give it up, give it up, cease from this insanity, otherwise we ourselves will not permit it, we will not tolerate it.' Thus he spoke, betraying what he wished to do, but not considering his power to carry out his wish. For those upon whom he relied, and whom he had brought with him, changed their minds, and were already no longer disposed to take his part, when once they had beheld the saint.

"62. To whom the saint, using all boldness of speech, thus replied: 'O miserable man, the work of which thou seest the beginning, and which thou enviest, without doubt shall be finished, and many shall behold its completion. But thou indeed, because thou wishest it not, shalt not see it; and, what thou wishest not, thou shalt die. Look then to thyself that thou die not in thy sin.' . . . And so it came to pass that both he died and the work was finished; but he saw it not, since, as we have before said, he died in the same year.

"63. . . . There can be no doubt that it was the work of God, which, by divine revelation, Malachy foresaw. He had at first taken conference with his brethren about it, and many of them had, on account of their poverty, given but a grudging assent. Then, while in anxiety and doubt as to what he should do, he began in his prayers earnestly to ask what was the will of God. And on a certain day when, returning from a journey, he was coming near a particular spot, he looked forward from some distance, and behold, there appeared a stone oratory of large dimensions and great beauty. And carefully considering the situation, form, and composition, he confidently and at once takes the work in hand, first telling the vision to a few only of the older brethren. It was indeed with such carefulness that he observed [in his erection] everything that he had attentively noted about the site and style and quality, that when the work was completed, it appeared to be the exact counterpart of that which he had seen in his vision, as though he had heard it said to himself with Moses, 'See that thou make all things according to the pattern which was shewed thee in the Mount.' It was by a vision of a similar kind that not merely that oratory, but also the entire monastery which is situated at Sabbhall," [now Saul, co. Down,] "was, previous to its erection, foreshewn to him."

Our readers, we are sure, will excuse our giving this long extract, of which we subjoin the original Latin, which is very easy, and loses much both in force and authenticity by being translated. As this is a very important turning-point in the history of architecture in Ireland, we cannot be too careful in stating it.

Malachy<sup>d</sup> was Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and was a personal friend of St. Bernard, whom he visited more than once in his

<sup>d</sup> "Malachy O'Morgair, a man of high birth, was educated partly at Armagh and afterwards at Lismore. He was made Bishop of Connor in 1124, being only twenty-nine years of age. After sitting there ten years, during which he wonderfully improved the manners of his people, he was advanced to Armagh."—*Cotton's Fasti Ecclesie Hibernice*, vol. iii. p. 10.

monastery at Clairvaux, and eventually died there in his arms in 1148. Whether we consider this vision as really supernatural and miraculous, or only the effect of a powerful imagination and memory, recalling what he had seen in France, the story as a whole bears evident marks of truth, and as St. Bernard wrote this life of his friend shortly after his death, it amounts to the best contemporary evidence. This shews most clearly that the Irish people were not then acquainted with the art of building in hewn stone, and St. Malachy, who was an Irishman, but had been to Rome to fetch the pallium from the pope, was desirous to teach his countrymen an art which he had learned in his travels. The whole of this life is very important for the history of Christianity in Ireland. We find from a previous chapter that St. Malachy had previously built a wooden oratory at Bangor, but this was built in a few days, after the usual manner of the country. "Porro oratorium intra paucos dies consummatum est, de lignis quidem lævigatis, sed apte firmiterque contextum, opus Scoticum, pulchrum satis<sup>e</sup>." The remains of the church at Bangor were unfortunately destroyed in the last century, but Dr. Petrie states that it was one of the largest and finest churches in Ireland.

Nevertheless, Dr. Petrie is of opinion that the round or oval structures of rough stone and earth, popularly called beehive-houses, which are still



Beehive-house on the great Isle of Aran, co. Galway

found in considerable numbers on the islands off the coast of Connemara, in the county of Galway, are of the sixth or seventh century, and as a corroboration of this opinion he quotes Bede's description of the house and church built at Lindisfarne in the year 684 by St. Cuthbert, who is supposed to have been an Irishman, "or at all events received his education from Irish ecclesiastics." This evidence does not appear to us very satisfactory, but the description is very remarkable, and applies to those singular structures in the west of Ireland, as well as to the round pits found on the

<sup>e</sup> Cap. vi. a. 14.

sites of the towns and villages of the ancient Britons in many parts of England.

"This building was almost round, and four or five perches from wall to wall: this wall was on the outside, of the height of a man, but in the inside was made much higher by sinking the natural rock. The wall was not formed of cut stone, nor of brick cemented with mortar, but wholly of rough stones and earth, which had been dug up from the middle of the enclosure; and some of these stones, which had been carried from another place, were so large that four men could scarcely lift one of them. In the house were two chambers<sup>f</sup>, one of which was an oratory or small chapel, and the other for the common uses of a habitation. The walls were in great part formed by digging away the earth inside and outside, and the roofs were formed of unhewn timber thatched with straw. Outside the enclosure, and at the entrance of the island, was a larger house for the accommodation of visitors, and near it a fountain," or well<sup>g</sup>.

"The annexed view gives a good idea of the general appearance of these round and oval houses, of which there are some hundreds still remaining, though generally more or less dilapidated. This house, known by the peasantry by the name of *Clochán na carraige*, or the stone house of the rock, is situated on the north side of the great island of Aran, in the bay of Galway, and is in its interior measurement, nineteen feet long, seven feet six inches broad, and eight feet high, and its walls are about four feet thick. Its doorway is but three feet high and two feet six inches wide on the outside, but narrows to two feet on the inside. The roof is formed as in all buildings of this class, by the gradual approximation of stones laid horizontally, till it is closed at the top by a single stone, and the aperture in its centre served the double purpose of a window and 'chimney'<sup>h</sup>."

'These houses, though round or oval externally, are frequently square or oblong within.



Oratory of Gallarus.

The next example which we select from Dr. Petrie's admirable work, is the Oratory of Gallarus, which belongs to another class, and appears to us

<sup>f</sup> "Duas in Mansione habebat domus."

<sup>g</sup> *Beda Vita S. Outhberti, apud Capgrave, Acta SS., p. 667.*

<sup>h</sup> Petrie, p. 127.

clearly of later date from its better construction. In the remote barony of Kerry, called Corgaguiny, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Smerwick harbour, where the remains of stone fortresses and circular stone houses are most numerous spread through the valleys and on the mountains, we meet with several ancient oratories, built of uncemented stones, admirably fitted to each other, and their side walls converging from the base to the summit in curved lines; indeed, the end walls converge also, though in a much less degree. None of these structures shew any acquaintance with the principle of the arch, and the doorways, as in the beehive-houses, are extremely low. The oratory of Gallerus is the most beautifully constructed and perfectly preserved of these ancient structures now remaining. This oratory, which is wholly built of the green stone of the district, is externally twenty-three feet long by ten broad, and sixteen feet high. The doorway is five feet seven inches high, two feet four inches wide at the base, and one foot nine inches at the top, and the walls are four feet in thickness at the base. It is placed in the west wall, as is usual in most of the small churches or oratories of Ireland. This oratory is lighted by a single window in the east end.

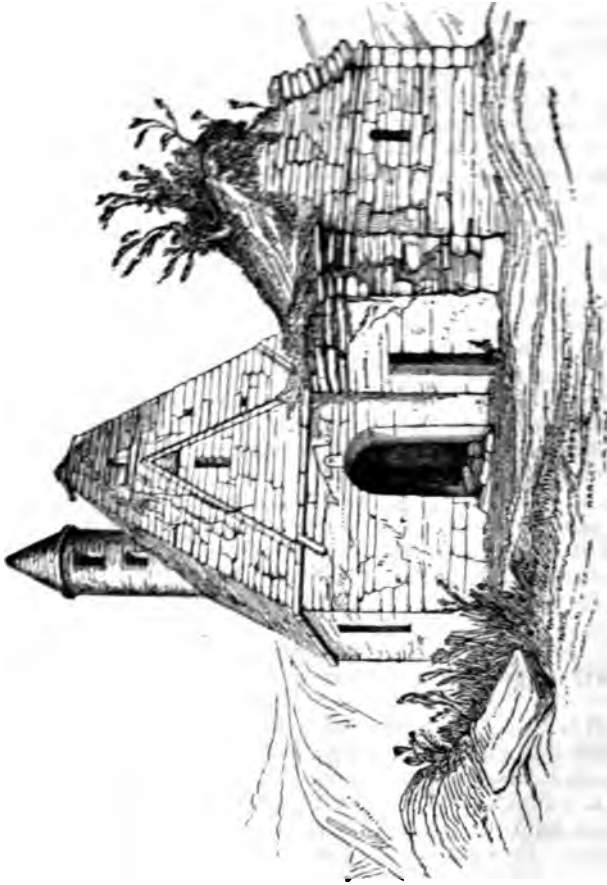
In some parts of Ireland the stone is not found in small pieces on the surface convenient for building purposes, but in solid rocks: these rocks are very hard and difficult to cut; but the rocks frequently consist of slate, or partake of that character, and are easily split in layers, varying in thickness according to the quality of the stone. Sometimes, as in the valley of Glendalough, it is in large masses, ten or twelve feet in length and two or three thick; these immense masses must have required many men to lift one of them, but as we read of St. Malachy taking a hundred and thirty monks with him to build a church, and the country people assisting, there was no lack of hands. We have already quoted Bede's account of building with large stones, one of which could not be moved by four men, and this account is as applicable to Ireland as to Lindisfarne. This kind of masonry has been called Cyclopean, and has been supposed to be of fabulous antiquity, but it is really a geological rather than an archæological question. Where such materials were found they were naturally used at any period.

One of the most celebrated buildings of what is called Cyclopean masonry, is the house or chapel popularly known by the name of St. Kevin's Kitchen; this name has evidently been given from its general appearance only, the round tower on the west gable having very much the look of a kitchen chimney.

This cell is a simple oblong building, 30 ft. long by 22 ft. 3 in. wide externally; the side walls are 11 ft. high, and 3 ft. 7 in. thick. These walls are of very large stones brought from the cliffs on the side of the valley, and not hewn or cut in any way. The cell is covered by a plain vault of the usual barrel form, the gable ends are twenty feet high, and there is a chamber above the vault six feet high in the centre, covered by the outer stone roof. But the Cyclopean masonry ceases at the height of the side walls; the upper parts of the gables, the vault, the outer roof, and the round belfry tower built on the west gable, are of comparatively small stones, evidently a different and a later work.

At the east end a chancel-arch has been cut through the wall, the top of which cuts through the original small east window. A chancel and a vestry have been added, apparently, by the character of the work, towards the end of the twelfth century; the chancel has been destroyed within the last few years, but the vestry remains. These additions appear to have





St. Kevin's House or Oratory, Glendalough.

been made at the same time with the vault and upper chamber and belfry. The date of the original cell is very uncertain. Dr. Petrie considers it as the original cell of St. Kevin, who died in 618. Such simple structures as these may be of any age; all we can say with any certainty is that they are the work of a rude people before the arts of cutting stone and burning it into lime were introduced. Yet if these stone buildings were standing in the time of Archbishop Malachy, it is singular that St. Bernard does not mention them, and that the indignation of the people should have been so strongly roused by his beginning to use stone for building. All that we know for certain respecting this cell is that it is recorded to have been burnt in 1163<sup>l</sup>, which serves to prove that the roof was then of wood, as the stone walls would not burn, and the ledge left on the top of the side walls within may have been for a wall-plate to rest upon. The stone vault was doubtless then put on as a security against fire in future, and the other alterations and additions made at the same time. The Archbishop of Tuam and his suffragans, writing in 1214, mention that the city of Glendalough had been "laid waste and desolate for nearly forty years<sup>k</sup>," probably from the time of the fire, and the various repairs and additions may have been made after that time; in remote parts of Ireland it is not at all improbable that the style of the twelfth century was continued in the early part of the thirteenth, as was the case in many other remote districts in other countries.

The cathedral or principal church of the city of Glendalough is within a few yards of the cell, and evidently partakes of the same history; the lower parts of the walls are of Cyclopean masonry, or rather, of the same sort of large stones as those of the cell. The dressings of the east window and the south doorway are of cut stones of a different quality, and evidently insertions, probably after the fire, and their mouldings agree very well with the beginning of the thirteenth century. The round tower is detached, standing near the west end of the church, and quite within sight of the round belfry tower added to the west gable of the cell.



St. Kevin's Cell, with the two Round Towers.

When looking at these two round towers together, and comparing one with the other, it is impossible to doubt that they are of the same age, the

<sup>l</sup> Annals of the four Masters, quoted by Petrie, p. 430.

<sup>k</sup> *Acta Sanctorum*, quoted by Petrie, p. 128.

material and the work are precisely of the same description. Photographic and stereoscopic views of these buildings may readily be obtained, and if a magnifying glass is applied to them, the construction may be examined almost as well as on the spot. The probable date for all these works after the fire, including the two round towers, seems to be about 1220, when money had been raised by the stirring appeal of the bishops, speaking of the desecration of these holy places into dens of robbers and so forth, just the sort of appeal likely to rouse the Irish people to great exertions.

The west doorways of the cell and of the cathedral are of the form so common in Ireland that it was evidently a regular Irish fashion, wider at the bottom than at the top. This fashion seems to have originated in the cairns, as at the hill of Dowth, and was formed originally of three rough stones, the two side stones drawn together slightly at the top to give a firmer hold and greater strength to the third stone, which formed the lintel. The fashion thus set was continued in Irish buildings commonly throughout the middle ages; it occurs in the oratory of Gallerus, in several of the churches or chapels in the valley of Glendalough, in the church of Killiney,



Hill of Dowth.

IRISH DOORWAYS



Church of Killiney

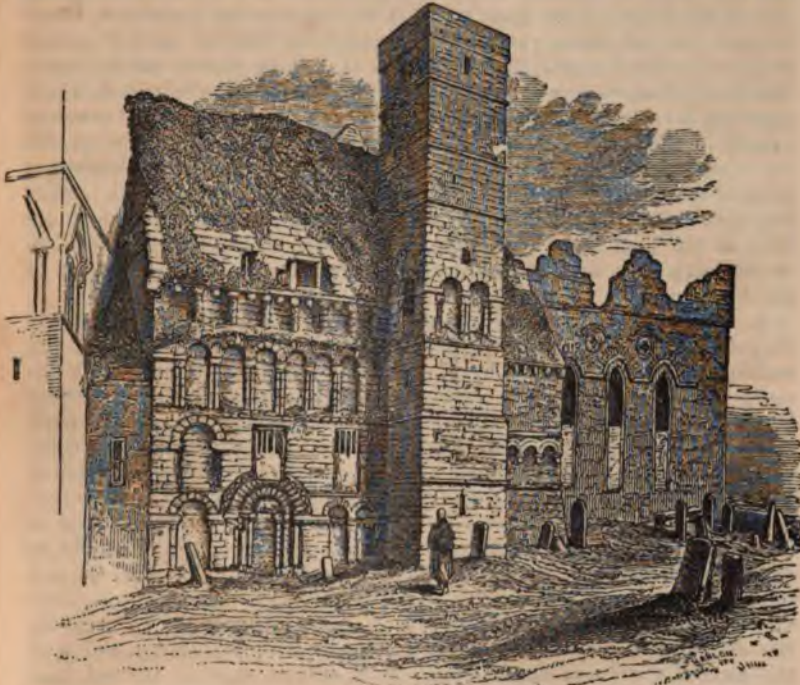
near Dublin, a building of the twelfth century or early thirteenth,—the character is transition Norman; in the castles of Maynooth and Athenry, of the thirteenth; in almost all the tower-built houses or castles of the fourteenth and fifteenth; and in dated houses at Galway of the sixteenth. It is frequently used for windows, as well as doorways. St. Columb's cell at Kells is so much of the same character as that of St. Kevin that it is useless to enter into a discussion respecting it.

The next building of importance which calls for our attention is Cormac's Chapel<sup>1</sup> on the rock of Cashel, and here, fortunately, we have an authentic

<sup>1</sup> Archbishop Malachy was the friend and spiritual director of King Cormac, and it is probable that the chapel at Cashel was built at his suggestion, and with his assistance. The King had been expelled from his kingdom by a faction, and restored to it,



history, which is so clearly made out by Dr. Petrie that there is no disputing it. The authentic Irish annals shew that it was begun about 1127, by Cormac Mac Carthy, king of Munster, and consecrated in 1134, in the presence of the "archbishop and bishops of Munster, and the magnates of Ireland, lay and ecclesiastical<sup>m</sup>." This is confirmed by various other authorities, and the manner in which it is mentioned shews that it was considered a great event. It is a small building, about fifty feet long by sixteen wide, is divided into nave and chancel, is vaulted, and has chambers between the vault and the roof, as in many other churches in Ireland;



Cormac's Chapel and Cashel Cathedral.

and has two square towers, one on either side of the chancel-arch, thus producing a cruciform ground-plan. This chapel is covered with ornament, both within and without, of the richest Norman character of the period, being built of a soft sandstone easily worked, brought from a quarry near the mouth of the river, about twenty miles distant. As this building is perfectly unique in Ireland, and exactly corresponds in all its

partly by the help of Malachy, in 1127, the year in which the chapel was begun, probably as a thankoffering for his restoration. See Bernardi Vita S. Malachie, cap. iv. s. 8—10. The date is supplied by the "Annals of Innisfallen," quoted in the "Life of Saint Malachy O'Morgair," by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, Svo., Dublin, 1859. This work is chiefly a translation of St. Bernard's Life, but with valuable notes added from other sources, and has only fallen into our hands while this article was passing through the press.

<sup>m</sup> Annals, quoted by Petrie, p. 285.



details with similar structures in Normandy and in England at the same period, there is every probability that it is the work of Norman or English masons and sculptors.

The two square towers which form the transepts, as at Exeter Cathedral about the same time, are of small dimensions, about twelve feet square, and very tall in proportion to their size, as is commonly the case in Ireland and in Italy. The round belfry-tower which stands detached in the churchyard, as usual in Ireland, seems to have been built immediately after the chapel, probably for additional bells, and with some stone that was left, being of the same soft yellow sandstone as the chapel, excepting that some layers of the hard stone of the country are introduced, either because the soft stone ran short, or under an idea of giving greater strength, as bond-stones, like the layers of Roman tiles in rubble walls. The round-tower is now separated from the chapel by the cathedral, which was built between them about a century afterwards. The round-tower is exactly of the same character of workmanship as the square towers, and the reason for building the one round and the other square, probably was because the one was detached, and the others were attached to the building. The cathedral, and the castle which forms the west end of it, are built of the hard stone of the country, and are quite plain compared to the chapel; they were begun late in the twelfth century, and finished in the thirteenth.

It is difficult to reconcile the two facts of the building of Cormac's chapel in 1127-34, and the violent prejudices of the people against any building of stone at Bangor, by Malachy O'Morgair about 1120. The interval is too short for so great a change. The most probable explanation is, that St. Bernard has partially misunderstood the statement of his friend, and that the real wonder of the people was at the building with cut stone and burning lime, instead of their own rough and ready method of ranging the rough stones in walls, and filling the interstices with mud. It is probable that at Bangor there was no soft stone to be had, and the process of cutting the hard stone of the country might well seem to the people an endless undertaking. The model which Malachy had in his mind (or saw in his vision?) was doubtless his friend St. Bernard's Monastery at Clairvaux, which was, without doubt, of cut stone. This seems to reconcile the difficulty in a rational manner, consistent with probability, and with the general history of architecture. It is only to suppose Ireland, from its remote situation, to have been about a century behind the north of France, and half a century behind England, in the great architectural movement which began in Aquitaine in the beginning of the eleventh century, and spread gradually from thence northwards. It is difficult to find a building of cut stone between the time of the fall of the Roman empire and the beginning of the eleventh century in France, or the middle of it in England. In Ireland there is no evidence of any building of cut stone prior to Cormac's chapel, which is expressly said by all authorities to be quite unique in character. There is some sculpture resembling that of Cormac's chapel, but of rather later character, in the valley of Glendalough, in the church of the monastery<sup>a</sup>; it is most distinctly of Norman, and late Norman character.

The rude buildings of rough unhewn stone, may be of any age, there is nothing to mark their date. That the celebrated round towers were the

<sup>a</sup> See engravings of these fragments in Potrie, pp. 252—258.

belfry towers of the churches, standing detached in the churchyard, there is most abundant evidence. They were probably built round originally because they were built of rough stone, and there was no getting cut stone for the corners, or *quoins*, as they were called. The fashion thus set was continued after they were built of hewn stone, as at Cashel; and these belfry towers continued to be commonly built after this fashion throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries their place is supplied by square towers, that is to say, towers square in plan, but equally tall and slender with the round towers. Instead of being placed in the churchyard, detached from the church, they are, however, placed between the nave and chancel, and are frequently introduced within the walls of an earlier church, probably with a view to form part of the fortifications, for most of the abbey churches in Ireland were fortified. Tall square towers of this description occur at Hoare Abbey, near Cashel, and Kilmallock Abbey, both in the county of Tipperary; Clare-Galway Abbey, co. Galway; Trim Abbey and Sands, co. Meath; and many others.

The magnificent cathedral of Cashel, one of the glories of Ireland, has been wilfully stripped of the roof and desecrated by the Anglican dean and canons within the last hundred years, and its place supplied by a wretched meeting-house in the town, now called the cathedral, in order to save the said dean and canons the trouble of walking up the hill. Thanks to the zeal of Archdeacon Cotton, the ruins are now carefully preserved and looked after. The infatuation of the Anglican Church and of the English government in Ireland during the last century, is almost beyond belief. A sensitive and imaginative people like the Irish are peculiarly liable to be influenced by visible objects, and the Roman Catholic priests know well how to take advantage of this. They are particularly anxious to inculcate on the people that Protestantism and the religion of the Anglican Church owe their origin to Luther, or to the hated Cromwell, in contradistinction to the ancient Catholic Christian faith. As if to give them every possible assistance, the Anglican clergy have suffered the ancient churches throughout Ireland to fall into decay in hundreds of instances, their fine old roofs and stalls of carved Irish oak to be used as firewood, and the roofless walls to stand as perpetual memorials of the ancient faith, whilst the modern faith is represented by a snug meeting-house, as ugly as it is possible to contrive, and not worthy of the name of a church. Even the buildings of the ecclesiastical commissioners within the last dozen years are distinguished by the same meanness and ugliness. The only decent churches, or buildings that deserve the name of churches, are those which have been built by Mr. Sidney Herbert within the last four or five years; fortunately, these go some way to redeem the English name, and to shew the Irish people what Anglican churches ought to be; symbols of the ancient faith reformed and purified from the abuses of ignorance and superstition. Perhaps the Anglican clergy in Ireland will some day awaken to the same facts, and then we shall no longer have the disgrace to our nation, to know that of the two Anglican cathedrals in Dublin, the one is a mere college chapel, and the other a mere parish church; and that in the long vacation, that is, in the summer months, the wealthy University of Dublin, and the dean and canons of St. Patrick's, cannot afford to have one daily service between them in the whole city of Dublin, notwithstanding the plain directions of the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland. What must the Irish people

think of the religious zeal of the Anglican clergy, as compared to that of the Roman Catholic priests, who have daily service in every chapel, and large congregations in them?

The restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, after two centuries of neglect, has at last been commenced in good taste and in a good spirit; let us hope that it will be carried on and completed, and that the clergy connected with it will also partake of the spirit of this restoration and revival, and will awaken to the sense of their situation as ministers of Christ planted in the midst of a heathen and idolatrous population. The day will come when those ignorant masses will be taught in loving words, in their own native tongue, to search the Scriptures, and will learn that the words of the Prophets and the Psalms are as applicable to themselves as they were to the heathen nations of old; and when they learn that the Roman Church, in carefully suppressing the second commandment from her catechisms and her teaching, has betrayed her consciousness of her own idolatry, they will not be slow to throw off the yoke. At present they are blinded by ignorance and prejudice; they are taught to identify Anglicanism with lukewarmness and indifference; to compare the easy, luxurious lives of the priests of the *Reformed* Christian Church, with the hard-working, self-denying labours of the priests of the *Unreformed* Christian Church.

Our Saviour's warnings against the danger of riches were never more



St. Loukagh's, near Dublin

needed than they were by the ministers of the Anglican Church in Ireland in the last century. Times are altering fast, and great results may be expected to follow. The poor ignorant people have long been taught also to

identify in their minds the principles of the Anglican Church with the fierce bloody fanaticism of the followers of Cromwell; it will be hard to make them unlearn this traditional lesson. Gradually and kindly they must be taught that the religion of love is as much opposed to the cold-blooded cruelty of those fanatics, as to idolatry. But until the Anglican priests will learn to talk to them in their own native tongue, they can never compete on fair terms with their subtle adversaries.

The next building which attracts our attention is the very singular structure of St. Doulough's, near Dublin.

This is a most singular combination of church, house, and castle all in one, and all comprised in the space of forty feet long by sixteen wide. It is, very distinctly, work of the fourteenth century. The church or chapel occupies about half the length of the ground floor, and has an east window of two lights of rather early Decorated character; the side windows are single lancets. The building is remarkably lofty for its size, and has a very high pitched roof, the ridge of which reaches up nearly to the top of the central tower. In this roof are dwelling-rooms over the vault of the chapel; at the west end are other dwelling-rooms, and as there are six windows one over the other in the west wall it appears to have been divided into that number of stories, but some of the floors have been removed. The stair-turret with the garderobes projects from the south face of the central tower; this has a battlement of the stepped form, which is almost universally employed in Ireland, and the central tower seems evidently intended for serious defence, and not for ornament, nor for a belfry only. The windows here are mostly small square-headed loops, just as in the castles or tower-built houses of the same period.



Irish Stepped Battlement and Water-drains.

The Irish stepped battlements call for a few remarks: their form is believed to be peculiar to Ireland, although something like them may be seen in Scotland. Another peculiarity shewn in our woodcut is the row of small openings under the parapet to let the water run off the roof more freely than could be done by means of the waterspouts or gargoyles used in England. The great quantity of rain which falls in Ireland made this pre-



caution necessary, and the same principle is carried out in a more ornamental manner in several of the castles and houses of South Wales.

The whole surface of Ireland is covered with ruins, and amongst them the most numerous and the most conspicuous are the old manor-houses, built in the form of towers for defence, and therefore called castles, or, in some districts, the Irish towers. These are almost within sight of each other over a large part of Ireland. They appear to have been used indiscriminately by the English or the Irish landlords; no distinction between the two has been discovered. They are generally square, but sometimes round, and are of all periods from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. Besides these there are numerous real castles or fortresses for soldiers, some of the finest and most perfect of which are those round the border of the English pale, to defend the country within that limit, such as Maynooth, and Trim, and Swords. The castles of Ireland would indeed afford a valuable addition to M. Viollet-le-Duc's admirable work on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, but our limits warn us not to enter on the tempting theme. There are also many smaller castles, with their keeps and walls of enceinte, after the fashion of the baronial castles of England, combining the military and domestic character. Such is Bullock Castle, near Dublin, which may be as early as the twelfth century, and served to protect the port of Dalkey, where the trade of Dublin was carried on for centuries.



Bullock Castle, at Dalkey, near Dublin.

This is of rough stone, and so plain that it may be of any period; it has the usual picturesque battlements and a valley roof, that is, the two ends are higher than the centre, an arrangement which is common in the Irish castles and larger houses. It has an archway through, to connect the inner and outer bailey, (*ballium*), or *baum*, as the Irish call it, and was so placed as to protect both those enclosures, into which cattle were driven for protection in case of need.

The more usual form of these Irish towers, or tower-built houses, is well shewn in the accompanying woodcut. The walls usually remain perfect, and the stone vaults, which were generally over the ground-room, and frequently over one or two of the upper rooms; but the roof and every scrap of woodwork have always been burnt. In a few rare instances the roofs and floors have been preserved and the house is still inhabited, as two small houses at Dalkey and one at Kilmallock. In a few instances also the roofs

and floors have lately been restored and the house inhabited by a farmer, the usual fate of the old manor-houses in England. Nor do these towers prove such inconvenient houses as would at first sight be supposed, and it is to be hoped that the fashion of restoring them to use will spread. In their present roofless state they add much to the appearance of desolation so commonly remarked in Ireland, and serve as a standing reproach to the English government, and as perpetual monuments of the atrocities of Cromwell's soldiers. These towers usually have the ground-room for a cellar, or store-room, the kitchen on the first floor, and the state apartment at the top. Some of the floors are frequently divided by a stone vault, others by a wooden floor only; at least the marks of the floor remain, with the fireplace, the windows and the wardrobes, on each floor, the wood-work being all gone. In the larger houses, as in Bullock Castle, about a third part is separated off by a partition wall all the way up, this smaller portion forming bed-rooms. The staircase is usually in the thickness of the wall, and a straight flight from floor to floor, but often winding in one corner or in a turret.

The entrance to an Irish house, castle, or tower, is usually protected in a manner unknown in England, or at least not commonly known, for there are a few instances of a similar arrangement in England. There is no external porch, but the doorway opens into a small square space, about six feet square and eight or ten high; in front is the door to the cellar, on the right is the door to a small guard-chamber, on the left the door to the



An Irish Tower-house.

staircase; each of these doors is barred on the other side, so that the visitor can proceed no further without permission, and immediately over his head is a small square or round hole, emphatically called "the murdering hole;" this opens into a small chamber in which a pile of paving stones was kept ready for use, so that if an enemy had forced the outer door he would not be much the forwarder. These precautions were obviously taken to guard against any sudden surprise. Even in the better sort

of cabins a similar precaution is taken, the outer door opens right against the side of the central chimney-stack, with a door on each side into the usual two apartments; both doors were kept barred, or *speared*, as it was called, and in front was a small opening, or squint, from the chimney-corner to enable the inmates to ascertain the character of the visitor before he was admitted. In the Castle of Cashel, and some other instances, a further precaution is taken, a flue is carried up from "the murdering hole" to the side of the kitchen fireplace, opening into the hearth, so as to be quite convenient for pouring down scalding water or molten lead on the assailant, whose armour would be a poor protection for his body in such a case.

The tower-houses are so numerous that it is in vain to attempt to give a catalogue of them, we must be content to mention a few examples. Loughmore Castle, co. Tipperary, is a square tower of the early part of the thirteenth century, with an Elizabethan mansion added on to it. The state room at the top of the tower is 36 feet long by 28 feet wide, and the whole is well built of cut stone, so that it must always have been a house of some importance. Ballincolig, near Cork, and Athenry, co. Galway, are also of the thirteenth, the latter particularly fine and interesting. Borris Castle, near Thurles, co. Tipperary, is a plain massive square tower, apparently of the fourteenth; Gralla and Mycarkey, also near Thurles, are square towers of the usual character of the fifteenth. Ballynahow Castle, in the same neighbourhood, is of the same character, but round instead of square. In the town of Thurles there are three tower-built houses of the fifteenth century.

Kilmallock has not only the tower gate-house before mentioned as still inhabited, but in the street is a fine row of Elizabethan houses, well worthy of the study of the architect for modern street fronts, and very superior to what we commonly see.



Street of Kilmallock

Fanstown, Ballygruffan, and Bruff, all near Kilmallock, are tower-houses of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

Blarney Castle, near Cork, is a fine tower-house of the fifteenth, with a



large square turret on one side for the offices, of the same period, and an Elizabethan mansion added. Augnamure Castle, co. Galway, on the borders of Connemara, is a fine castle of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Ballindruff, co. Galway, and Clare-Galway Castle, are fine square towers of the fifteenth. Coor Castle, on the hill of Howth, is a small square tower of the fifteenth. Drimnagh Castle, near Dublin, is a plain, poor example, but still inhabited, and has the moat perfect. Malahide Castle is also still inhabited by Lord Talbot de Malahide, but is much modernised, and has not much architectural interest remaining. Howth Castle is also much modernised, but has ancient portions, it is still inhabited by Lord Howth.

The town of Galway contains many houses of the Elizabethan period, several of which have been newly fronted and modernised. The finest house is the one called Lynch Castle, from the great family of that name. It has been entirely rebuilt from the ground, but fortunately the greater part of the old carved stone-work has been built up in the face of the wall to preserve it, and as ornament, but without regard to the original position or use of the different parts. This carving is very beautiful, and admirably executed in the hard limestone, but the character of the work is of the very latest Gothic, of the time of Henry VIII., whose arms form a part of these ornaments.

In style it is thoroughly Irish, and the idea of its being Spanish is altogether a fancy. The specimen which we annex will shew distinctly the Irish character of the ornament, the set-off in the dripstone, the tongue-



Part of the House, called Castle Banks at Galway, A.D. 1612.

shaped corbel, the interlaced ornament popularly called Runic; this originated in copying the wattling, or wicker-work, which we have seen to have been common in Ireland in the twelfth century, and in this instance, as in so many other things in this country, the fashion once set was continued for a long period, to the very close of Gothic ornament, as here we have it in work of the Elizabethan period. Several of these houses at Galway have their dates carved among the ornaments with the family arms,—as Banks, 1612; Brown and Lynch, 1627.



### SKETCH-BOOK OF WILARS DE HONECORT\*.

"WILARS DE HONECORT salutes you, and implores all who labour at the different kinds of work contained in this book to pray for his soul, and hold him in remembrance. For in this book may be found good help to the knowledge of the great powers of masonry, and of devices in carpentry. It also shews the power of the art of delineation, the outlines being regulated and taught in accordance with geometry."

When the Picard architect wrote thus, he doubtless had but little idea that his collection of drawings, after lying unknown and uncared for during six centuries, was one day to be reproduced to an extent unheard of in the thirteenth century, and his name and works to be the nine days' wonder of the whole European profession. A most singular lot has befallen the posthumous reputation of Wilars: less fortunate in some respects than his more distinguished contemporaries, such as Pierre de Montereau and Robert de Coucy, whose works at the present day excite our admiration, there is no known production of Wilars to which the student can refer, should he wish to compare the practice and precepts of the author of the Sketch-book. The choir of Cambray was pulled down during the revolution, and of his works in Hungary there remain but the foundations of a church he might possibly have built. But if his works have perished, at all events we know much more about him than about any other mediæval architect. It would appear from internal evidence that for some time before the journey he made to Hungary, he was in the habit of noting down objects and things he desired to remember, as well as others, such as studies from the life, to which he might want to refer and make use of. Some of the drawings, such as Pl. 26, representing the youth and the lady, were evidently done before the book was bound up; for the spears of the horsemen, Pl. 15, which is on the same sheet of parchment, come into Pl. 26. According to M. Quicherat, we can trace the journey of Wilars into Hungary by means of the sketches. Thus, setting out from Cambray, of which he gives a plan of the choir of the cathedral, we find him making sketches at Laon, Rheims, Meaux, Chartres, Lausanne, and Hungary. The itinerary would doubtless have been more complete had we the missing leaves of the book, but unfortunately we have to deplore the loss of more than a third of them, thirteen of which had disappeared before the pagination of the fifteenth century was made, while the other eight have been abstracted since that time. Leaving the contents for the present, it is not a little curious to note the history of the book, from the time when J. Mancel re-paged it, to its publication by the Messrs. Parker, with all the means and appliances, both intellectual and mechanical, of the nineteenth century.

Its modern history begins with its seizure as national property by the Republic one and indivisible. It was then in the library of the Abbey of

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\* "Facsimile of the Sketch-book of Wilars de Honecort, an Architect of the Thirteenth Century; with Commentaries and Descriptions by M. J. B. A. Lassus, late Architect of Notre-dame and of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, &c., and by M. J. Quicherat, Professor of Archæology at the Ecole des Chartes at Paris: Translated and Edited, with many additional Articles and Notes, by the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Imperial Legion of Honour; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin, &c., &c." (London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)

St. Germain des Prés, and is still ranked in the St. Germain Latin collection of the national library. The first person who noticed it was M. Willemmin, who engraved several subjects in his *Monuments Français inédits*, which, although published in 1839, was commenced in 1806. The description given in that work, although written by M. Pottier, must, as Professor Willis remarks, have been taken from the notes made by Willemmin, and not from actual inspection.

The facsimiles, although not incorrect, fail in rendering the firm, bold, and yet careful touch of Wilars, and indeed something of the same, although in a very much less degree, may be said with regard to even the present facsimiles. The truth is, that in the endeavour to shew every little deviation or spurt of the pen, the tracer has got the lines much more jagged than the original.

In 1849 M. Jules Quicherat published a most able and original account of the work in the *Revue Archéologique*, illustrating the subject with several facsimiles engraved on wood. To that essay Mr. Willis tells us he owes his first knowledge of the existence of the MS., and accordingly, in 1851 he sought the original in the Bibliothèque Imperiale, and obtained the rare privilege of tracing those pages which interested him as belonging to architecture and mechanism. It would appear to have been the intention of Mr. Willis to publish a commentary upon this portion of the Sketch-book, but the project was laid aside in consequence of the announcement that the whole was to be engraved in facsimile under the direction of M. Lassus.

Upon the lamented death of this gentleman in 1857, the unfinished work was completed by M. Alfred Darcel, and consequently published last year.

Mr. Parker having made arrangements with M. Lassus before his death for a certain number of the plates and the right of translation, at once had recourse to Professor Willis, who has thus been enabled to embody his own labours with the French edition, thus amending those portions where it was most strikingly deficient, viz. the architecture and mechanics, besides supplying the very talented and clever treatise of M. Quicherat, in place of a somewhat long and tedious controversy of M. Lassus upon the respective merits of the classic and mediæval styles; a subject, by the way, upon which all the purchasers of the present book doubtless long ago have made up their minds.

We have, therefore, in the present edition the results of the labours of all the commentators on the book, viz. M. Quicherat, Lassus, Darcel, and Willis, all of whose property is marked with their distinguishing initials. There are twenty additional woodcuts from various sources, such as the Bodleian Library, &c., besides two views of the chapels of Rheims Cathedral, obligingly lent by the editors of M. Viollet-le-Duc's Dictionary of Architecture. The contents of the book are as follows.—First, a preface by Professor Willis, in which he gives his opinion of the MS., the reasons which induced him to undertake the present work, and a short memoir of Lassus; then follows a list of the plates; and thirdly, M. Quicherat's Essay from the *Revue Archéologique*. We have next a detailed account of the MS., and a tabular view of the paging, shewing the various paginations and the subsequent losses; this table is more important than would appear at first sight, inasmuch as it goes a good way to prove that the present binding is the original one. We have then the facsimiles with the description to each plate, preceded by a most useful classified list of the subjects of

the drawings: divided into sacred or emblematical figures, secular figures, animals, flowers, plans, drawings of architecture, practical geometry, masonry, carpentry, machines, and receipts: the latter comprising hydraulic cement, depilatory paste, a potion to cure wounds, and how to preserve flowers.

To the archæologist and antiquarian the most interesting part of this book will undoubtedly be the figures, inasmuch as it would appear to settle



Mo. of the Roman d'Alexandre. Bodleian Lib.

several disputed points concerning the art and costume of the middle ages. For instance, Pl. 27, representing two wrestlers, and its accompanying illustration from the Roman d'Alexandre in the Bodleian Library, shew very completely the arrangement of the drawers, or *braies*, which were confined round the waist by a cord, exactly in the same manner as the mouth of a lawyer's blue bag is secured: very curiously, in Pl. 42, where there is a nude study from the life, the waist of the figure shews the mark made by the habitual wear of this cord. The bottom of the drawers, which descended when untied to the middle of the calf of the leg, had also cords, with which they were doubtless fastened

below the knee, thus giving the garment very much the same appearance as the breeches worn by the Zouaves. The bottom part of the leg was encased in long stockings, or *bas de chausses*, which were fastened to the girdle by means of a single tie each, called *lie-grègues*. Hence, M. Lassus tells us, "that the letter Y, assuming l'Y as a rebus for lie, became the sign of a mercer's shop, and still continues in use for that purpose in many places, although its connection with that trade is forgotten by the public."

Another excellent example of costume is afforded in the very spirited drawing, Pl. 26, although, when M. Lassus says that the youth wears a *chapeau d'orfroi*, he probably means a chaplet of goldsmiths' work, and not a cap of *orfroi*, or gold embroidery, as the translation renders it. Indeed, a glance at the plate shews that his head must be uncovered, for the lines of the face are continued on the other side of the small ring representing the chaplet. The use of the chaplet was evident in an age when the hair was worn long, for it prevented the side curls from getting disordered, or being blown by the wind across the eyes. In some trades at the present day the workmen confine their hair in a similar manner by means of a piece of wire.

The publication of the sketches of Wilars also settles the long-disputed question as to whether the artists of the middle ages drew from the life, and more especially from the undraped figure. Here we find Wilars, not a simple painter or sculptor, who might naturally be supposed to do so, but an architect, and most likely a man of mature age, and so far advanced in his profession as to be entrusted with the building of the choir of a cathedral, not only studying the nude and draped life, but also copying and taking hints from the antique itself. Now with all our boasted improvement and education, could as much be conscientiously said concerning many of the elder members of the same profession in England? It is not always an easy task to discriminate which figures are copied from nature, and which

from contemporary sculpture and painting. However, there can be no doubt respecting the two nude figures on Pl. 42, for they exhibit exactly those faults and mistakes which would naturally be made by a draughtsman ignorant of anatomy. Thus he indicates the unimportant markings with as strong a line as the larger muscles; he mistakes the serrati for the ribs; the patella is made circular, and the scapular head of the clavicle is shewn somewhere in the middle of the neck. The same sort of faults are observable in the lions, Pls. 46 and 47, which, he distinctly tells us, "et scies bien quil fu contrefais al vif."

These drawings of the lion, but more especially Pl. 17, are so conventional, that M. Lassus thinks that they were drawn from memory alone; but we all know how much more difficult it is to draw from animals who are continually changing their position, than it is from human beings who can be made to remain quiet for a time. Besides, take any one accustomed to conventional drawing, and set him, without any previous knowledge of anatomy, to draw from the life in motion, and the result will be that after some time he will get puzzled, and at last fall back upon his conventionalism; but still the drawing will not be wholly conventional, but will retain something of nature in it, for no one can go to nature without getting some good. Now this has been the case with Wilars. There is something natural in the pose of the lion in Pl. 46: the head, which is in profile, and consequently easy to draw, as well as the forepart of the body, are not so very unlike the life; but the legs, which were probably in motion, are by no means so good. Again, when in Pl. 47 he set to work to make a front view of the animal, the result is a complete failure: in the first place, it was a position an animal confined in a cage was very unlikely to keep for any length of time; and secondly, nearly every part would require some amount of foreshortening. Wilars was consequently obliged to fall back upon his conventional idea of a lion, and the result is that his nineteenth-century editor tells us, "that without his assurance this fact (i.e. the drawing being taken from the life) would hardly have been suspected, for never did nature give to the king of the animals a body so rounded or a face so human as those which he has assigned to him."

The front elevation of a horse in Pl. 45 is considerably better, but then, he had probably drawn from horses before, whereas he was not likely every day to get the run of a menagerie, as he would appear to have had when he drew the lion. He also draws a porcupine, a bear, a paroquet, and an ostrich, besides several other animals, such as cats and dogs, and insects, which must of course have been continually before his view.

In two instances he puts down what he heard from the Barnum of the menagerie about the animals exhibited. Thus concerning the lion:—

"I am going to tell you how a lion is trained. His master brings two young dogs. When he wants to make the lion do anything, he commands him to do it. If the lion growls, he beats the dogs. The lion is so perplexed when he sees the dogs beaten, that he refrains his ill-humour, and does as he is bid. But when he is really enraged, there is no help for it, for, right or wrong, he will do nothing for anybody. Remember that this lion was drawn from life."—(p. 171.)

And a portrait of the master and the two little dogs is accordingly added.

Over the drawing of the porcupine is written:—

"This is a porcupine. It is a little animal which shoots forth its quills when it is angry."—(p. 178.)



There are two groups evidently taken from nature in Pls. 16 and 27; the first represents two masons working in M. Lanson's drawing over the door, and the latter the group of workers above referred to. M. Rancé has remarked the curious similitude between this group and one of the same subject sculptured in the walls at Lausanne. Now Wilars visited Lausanne, for he gives us a drawing of the rose window of the cathedral, (very incorrect by the way, and M. Rancé's theory (and by no means an unlikely one, is that Wilars and the local architect or sculptor, both started from the same model. From all accounts, the sculpture is so ill executed, that it would become a very unlikely subject for imitation. Mr. Willis, on the other hand, thinks that the sketch is a copy from the bas-relief in the same manner as others of his sketches are evidently copies of executed works. Without a drawing of the sculpture it would be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory decision, but as Wilars never appears to have copied anything literally, witness the windows at Chartres and Lausanne among others, it is just possible that he might have improved upon the original sculpture, especially as it was so badly executed.

On the other hand, he is far from improving the antique when he copies it. The combats with lions, Pls. 51, 52, are, it is true, by no means ill done, but then, they were copied from some now lost consular diptychs in low relief. Again, the Mercury, Pl. 57, is very creditable, but then, it has every appearance of having been taken from a painting; but Pl. 21, an elaborate study from a statue, upon which he has evidently taken great pains, for it is shaded with bistre, is by no means so deserving of our praise. In the proper position of the figure he would have had a rather difficult piece of drawing in shewing the head of the femur and the foreshortening of the glutei muscles; but his way of meeting the case was to do exactly as shortsighted persons are apt to do when drawing from an object, viz to go nearer, and consequently to see more of one portion of the object than they did in their first position: Wilars did this with the muscles in question, and has consequently represented his figure with a most protuberant hip. At the same time, it is impossible to deny that the anatomy is very much superior to that of his other figures, Pl. 42, which we noticed as being drawn from the life; the articulations are better, the patella approaches the proper shape, but the clavicle is still wrong: while another fact to be noticed is the separation of the great toe from the others, which is invariably observed in the antique, and in the feet of persons who do not wear shoes; in the figure, Pl. 42, the great toe is pushed close up to the other toes.

In his other and last study from the antique, which he designates as "The sepulchre of a Saracen that I once saw," but which was probably a Gallo-Roman sepulchre, he is by no means faithful to his original<sup>b</sup>; and so great are the discrepancies, that the only way to account for them would be to suppose that the drawing was made on the spot with a leaden or silver point alone, and that it was inked in when the original lines had become indistinct and faded; hence the features are not filled up, and hence the mediæval contour of the heads and the presence of the thirteenth-century finial and vases.

<sup>b</sup> One of the Chertsey tiles now in the Museum at Brompton has evidently been copied from an antique. Could Wilars have made the sketches for these tiles? They are certainly somewhat in his style, and the original wooden moulds very probably came from France.

Plates 34 to 37 are occupied with what Wilars calls the elements of portraiture (*le mate de la portraiture*), or, as he further explains it on the reverse of the page, "The power of the lines of portraiture for facilitating work as taught by the art of geometry." Now Wilars, in all probability, had no intention to shew the art of constructing figures by some geometrical system, as some have supposed; all he attempted (as M. Quicherat very properly tells us) "was to teach a mere art of readily reproducing certain attitudes, by merely retaining in the memory the simple geometrical figures which are respectively associated with them. The *matière de portraiture* is, in truth, a mere routine, and the drawings are a set of patterns for a certain number of selected subjects; but it is remarkable that the peculiar attitudes and aspects produced by this method are precisely those which characterize the works of the painters and sculptors of the thirteenth century." It may even be simply a number of examples shewing the application of guide-lines, and exhibits another proof, if one was wanted, that no geometrical system ever did or ever will supply the place of dexterity of hand or application of thought.

Wilars, indeed, completely disproves the theories of those gentlemen who imagine that our cathedrals were designed with the help of squares, circles, triangles, or what they quaintly term the *vesica piscis*.

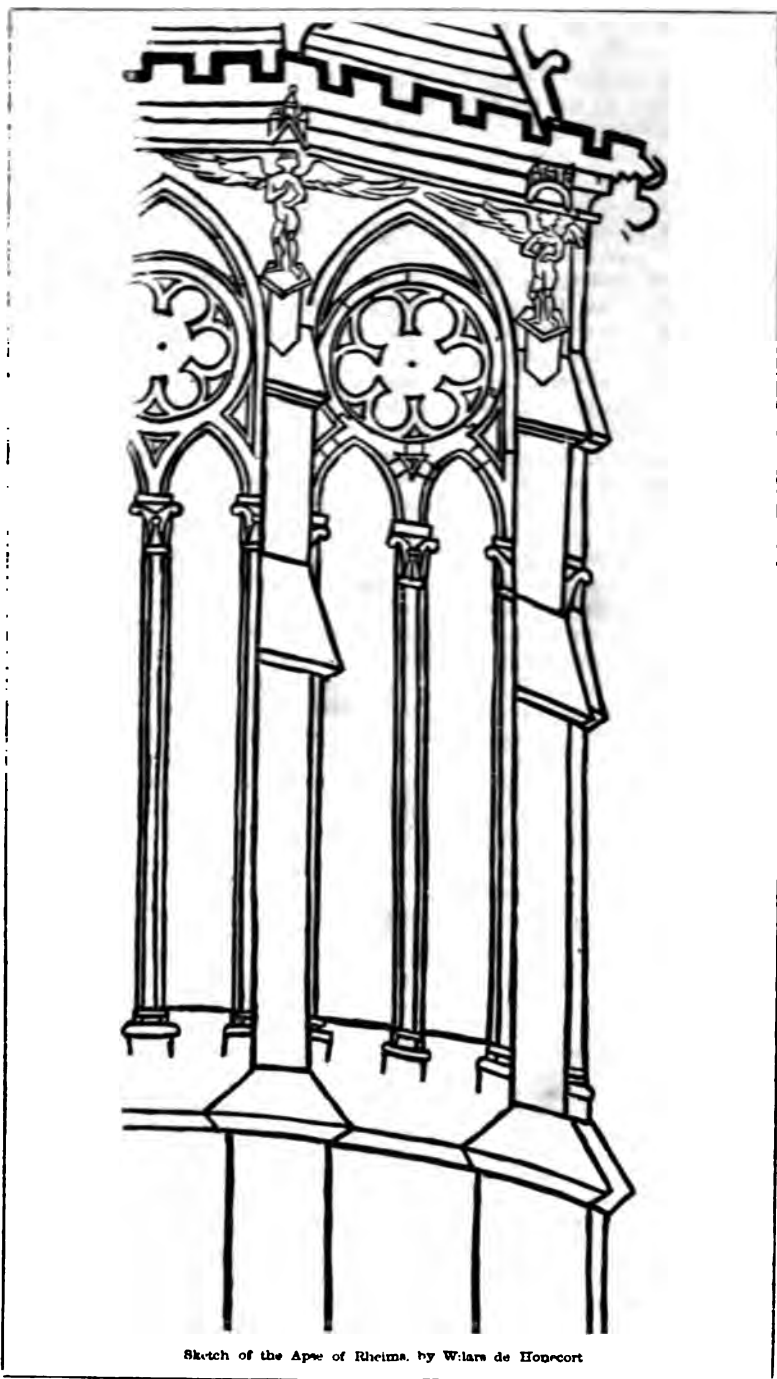
Lastly, the beaver, Pl. 13, which M. Lassus calls a dog, deserves attention, as an almost identical figure of the same animal occurs among the incised stones which formed the pavement of the choir at St. Omer; this particular stone has, however, been removed to the museum.

In his architectural sketches Wilars gives us but little of his own designs. The plan of Cambay is probably his own work, and he certainly must claim half the credit for the plan of the eastern end of a church which, he tells us, was the production of "Ulardus d'Hunecort et Petrus de Corbeia inter se disputando." He also gives us plans of the eastern ends of Vaucelles and Meaux, in all probability preliminary studies, like the elaborate drawings from Rheims, for his own work at Cambay. Mr. Willis has admirably illustrated the plates relating to Rheims, both by his observations and by the addition of sundry woodcuts:—

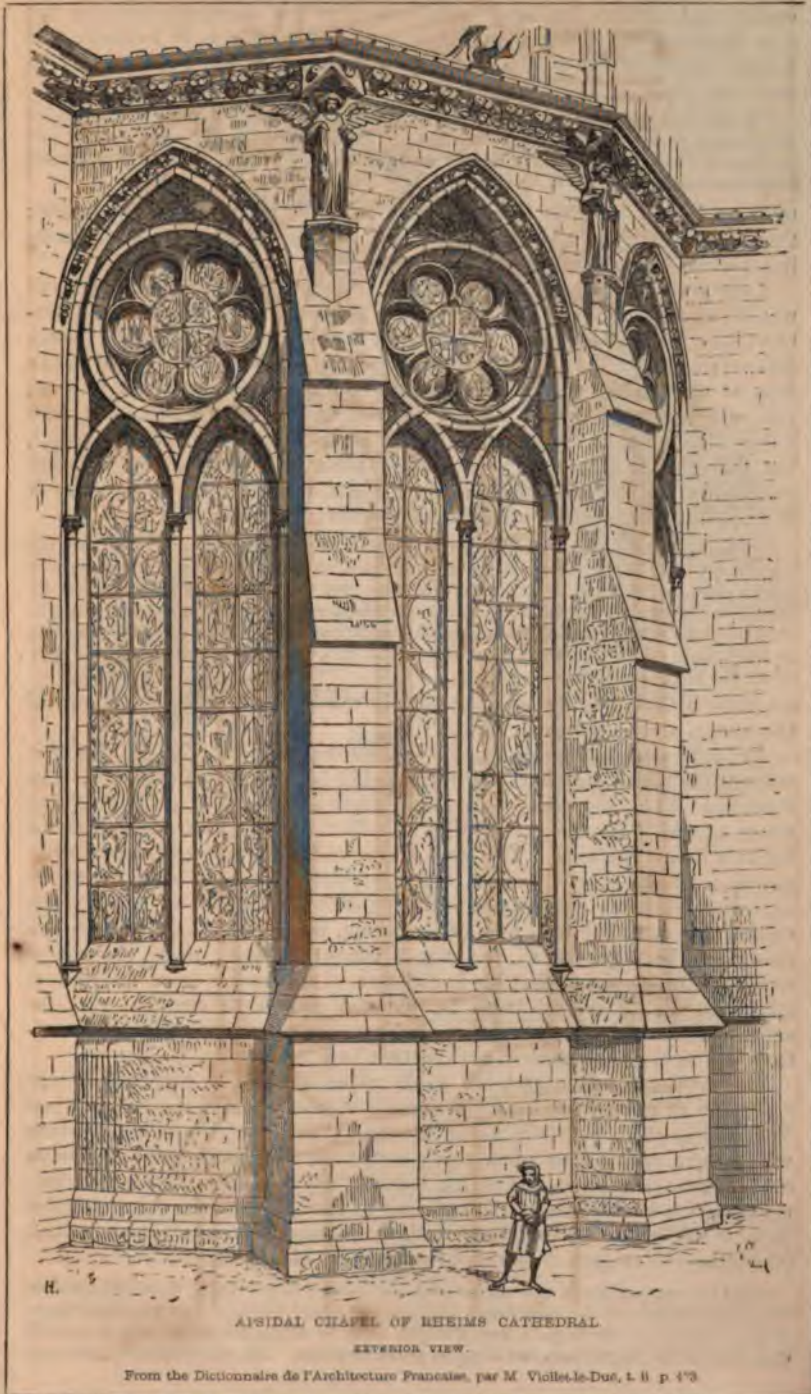
"In the next page you may see the elevations of the chapels of the Church of Rheims on the outside, from the beginning to the end, just as they are. In the same manner will be those of Cambay if they are rightly made. The upper tablement (or entablature) must have merlons."

"By comparing this exterior view with M. Viollet-le-Duc's accurate sketch of the chapel, it will be seen that the principal features are delineated with tolerable fidelity. It shews the circular form below the window-sills and the polygonal above. In the reality, a huge buttress for the support of the flying buttresses of the clerestory is introduced between each apsidal chapel, and this buttress is omitted by our artist on both sides of his drawing. Had he not inserted the base and capital of a lateral window-shaft beyond each of his outer buttresses, the double outline of the latter might very well have been intended to shew the face of the great buttress, so that it is probable that the facings of the great buttresses were not completed at the time of his visit, and that he finished them subsequently in his sketch in imitation of the others. In the tracery of the window the circle is truly represented as having its bowtell molding completely detached from that which circumscribes the arch-head of the window, but mitred with those of the light-heads. He has also marked the joints of the masonry in the tracery of one of these windows. The angels with outspread wings still stand on the pentagonal abacus of a short pentagonal pedestal, as in the drawing, and over their heads is an insignificant canopy, not very different from that represented."—(p. 217.)

These drawings of Rheims, as also those of the tower at Laon, are very



Sketch of the Apsis of Rheims, by Wilars de Honcourt





careful and correct compared with others of his drawings, such as the rose windows of Chartres and Lausanne. The reason is evident; the former were drawn as studies for his own work at Cambrai; indeed, he tells us in one place,—

“In the next page you see the elevations of the chapels of the Church of Rheims on the outside, from the beginning to the end just as they are. In the same manner will be those of Cambrai if they are rightly made. The upper tablement (or entablature) must have merlons.”—(p. 217.)

whereas, in the latter, he drew the original with his own improvements; thus at Chartres he turns the inner circle slightly round, so as to get more light, while Lausanne is so altered as scarcely to be recognised.

Among other things, we find drawings of a clock-tower, evidently a small wooden construction like that in Beauvais Cathedral; the labyrinth of Chartres Cathedral; a stall, and two elaborately carved ends called *poupées*; some tile-pavements from Hungary; a hand-warmer similar to those used in the East at the present day; a monumental or wayside cross, and a lectern; this latter is triangular in plan, and was re-drawn in good perspective, with a little alteration, by the late M. Lassus in his designs for Lille Cathedral, but the effect was not very successful, even with all the help of good perspective and colour. After all, we might imagine it to be a vagary of Wilars, like his machine for perpetual motion; but as he tells us,—

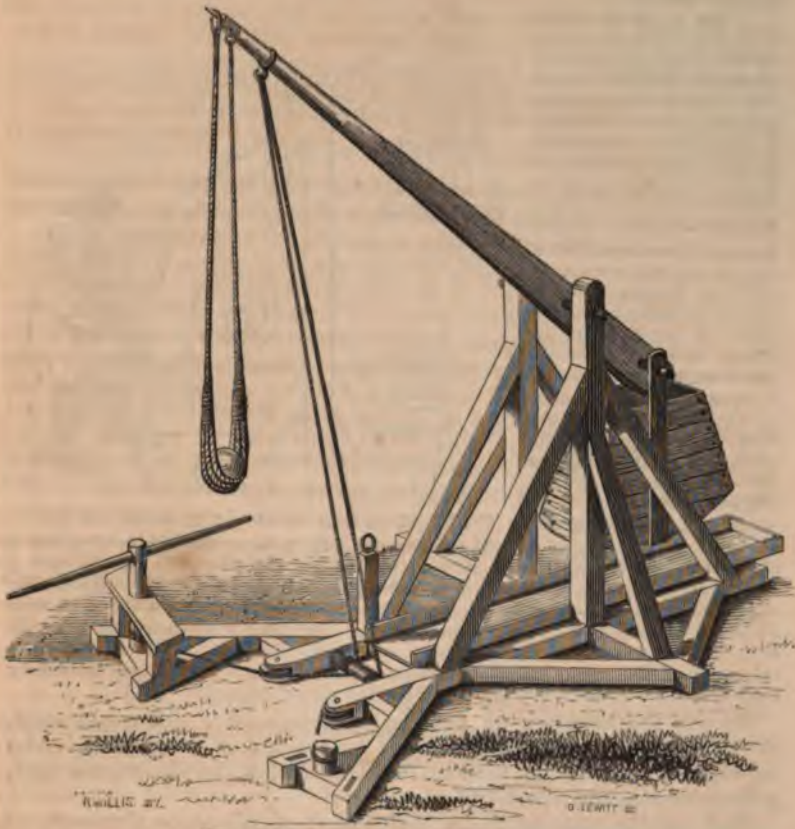
“Whosoever desires to make a lectern to read the Gospel from, will see here the best form which I construct. Three serpents rest on the ground, and upon them is fixed a plank in the form of a trefoil. On this rest three serpents in a different direction, with columns of the same height as those serpents, and above is a triangle. Over all you see how perfect is the form of the lectern, of which you have the portrait. In the middle of the three columns there must be a stem to carry the pommel upon which the eagle is placed.”—(p. 45.)

we must believe that he was actually in the habit of making lecterns of this shape, and approved of them.

As to the practical geometry, it would be impossible to give an idea of it without the plates, and the same indeed may be said of his masonry. As Professor Willis remarks, Wilars had here no intention of shewing the whole system of his day, but simply to collect a number of expedients for his own future guidance. This part of the work has received the particular attention of the English editor, and the result is exactly what might be expected from his antecedents: the explanations which in the French edition are confused and very often wrong, become as clear as they can reasonably be expected to be; but it cannot be said, when the reader has got through them, that his knowledge of mechanics or geometry is at all increased. The real truth is, that the nineteenth century is as far superior to the thirteenth in mechanical contrivances, as the thirteenth century was to the nineteenth in architecture and the arts.

The architect will regret the small space devoted to carpentry, more especially as so very few examples remain of woodwork of the epoch when Wilars flourished, but it is by no means unlikely that the missing leaves would have satisfied us upon this point, more especially as he mentions *des engiens de charpenterie* in the introductory sentence: these, however, may perhaps refer to the machines, such as the saw-mill, the screw to raise weights, the wheel for perpetual motion, the cross-bow, and the trebuchet, (the latter the subject of an excellent essay by Mr. Willis):—

“For the comparison of this engine with the more common form, three illustrations from manuscripts of the fourteenth century are added below. The principal agent of the trebuchet is the *verge*, a long straight lever, to which is fixed an axis at a point that divides the length into two unequal parts, or arms. The short arm of the verge



The Trebuchet, as drawn by Professor Willis, from the Sketch of Wilars de Honcourt.



Trebuchet, from the MSS. of the Romance of Alexander, Bodl. 960 A.D. 1328.

is accordingly thick and strong, and the long arm gradually tapered from the axis to the extremity.

"From the short arm is suspended a chest, or other receptacle, roughly constructed of boards, and, as Honecourt tells us, filled with earth, or, of course, with stones, gravel, or sand, as most convenient. In the vignette from the *Roman d'Alexandre* it resembles a tub with hoops. In nearly all the drawings it is wider below than above, and its bottom curved, in order to accommodate its form to the swinging motion which it must have assumed, and which would have brought the corners of a square-sided chest awkwardly into contact with the frame or other parts of the engine. Its sides would be best made parallel, as they are usually shewn.

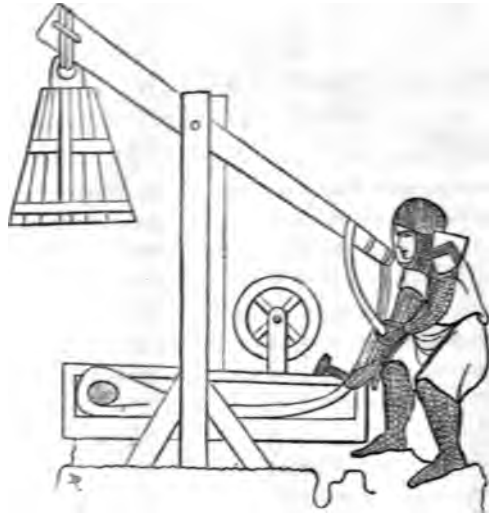


Fig. 100. From a French Manuscript of the fourteenth century.

"The sling by which the discharge of the missile is effected consists of a long rope, to the middle of which is attached a kind of mat formed of ropes, interwoven with the main rope in such a manner that, when the latter is doubled in half, the mat shall constitute a bag capable of embracing and retaining the missile, as the drawing shews. But if the main rope be stretched straight the stone will be released. This sling is suspended by both ends from the long arm of the verge; its inner end is attached to a staple fixed near the extremity of the arm. Its outer end is furnished with a ring, which is merely slipped over a metallic spike that terminates the verge."—(pp. 197, 198.)

Among the machines we find the machinery for a heliotropic angel, the said angel evidently being intended for the roof of a cathedral. Also an eagle who turned his head to the deacon when the Gospel was read, a Tantalus cup, and a dark lantern.

Such are the contents of the Sketch-book of Wilars de Honecourt, of whom, if he had not drawn it, we should never have heard. Of his condition in life and social status we know absolutely nothing; it has even been attempted to deny the fact of his being an architect, on account of the figures being better drawn than his architecture, the supporters of this theory forgetting the minute directions and details occasionally written or drawn to the architecture. On the contrary, we see none to the figures and animals; the reason was, as an architect he occasionally took details for his further information, but was satisfied with the figure as he drew it; probably he did not paint or sculpture himself, but was simply called on for the general grouping and arrangement of the sculpture; to do this he was obliged to draw tolerably well, and yet not so well as a regular painter, otherwise we should have seen studies of hands, feet, and features in the Sketch-book, which we do not see. Wilars, it is true, drew his architecture badly and out of perspective, but we all know how the actual architecture of the age is esteemed, and how precious we preserve it. We for the first half of the nineteenth century have drawn and coloured most beautifully, but how about *our* architecture, and how much of it will be preserved by a future age, if it ever comes down to them.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE DESIGNS FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE; OR, CLASSICAL *versus* GOTHIC.

WE consider it as a fortunate circumstance that the decision of this question has been deferred for six months, with a promise that it shall not be settled without being brought before Parliament. By this means it has become the plain duty of every member of Parliament to examine the question for himself and endeavour to understand it, although he may never have thought about it before. Nor is this duty confined to our representatives, it applies equally to their constituents, and especially to those educated persons who have power to influence both the constituents and the representatives.

Unfortunately, a large number of persons, generally well educated and well informed on other subjects, are supremely ignorant upon this, simply because they have never heeded it, never given any attention to it, have considered it as merely an architect's question; which is a great mistake: to be ignorant of the general history of architecture, is to be ignorant of a very essential part of all history; and the architects as a body are generally more ignorant of the history of their own art than the generality of educated persons in other professions.

It may therefore be useful, without pretending to enter deeply into the subject, to give a slight general outline of that part of it which bears practically on the present question, the different styles of architecture in use in England, and their leading characteristics. The subject will appear very trite to many of our readers, but to others we are convinced that such a summary view will be useful, if only by way of reminder. These styles are:—

I. THE PURE GREEK. The characteristics of this are, the columns and the entablature, a bold projecting horizontal entablature carried on a series of columns, forming a colonnade, or with a roof and pediment over it, forming a portico. The main building is behind this portico, and originally consisted of the *cella* only, open to the sky in the centre, or lighted from above. Windows are unknown in this style in its purity. The only Grecian buildings we have remaining are temples; we have no palaces, or houses, or public buildings of this style, and windows must of necessity be always ugly blots when they are introduced in it\*.

II. THE ROMAN. This differs from the Greek in substituting a series of arches for columns, and an arcade for a colonnade; but the horizontal entablature carried on the arcade is still the most prominent feature. The

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\* The College of Physicians in Pall Mall East is an example of the gloominess produced by the attempt to naturalize pure Greek in England.



principal lines of the building are still horizontal. The Romans had no building stone in their own country, their buildings are all constructed of brick,—hence the substitution of arcades for colonnades. It is true that Grecian porticoes, with marble columns imported from other countries, are often added to the face of Roman buildings, and marble columns are applied on the face of the piers as ornaments. The Romans also made some variations in the working of their columns from the Greek models, but neither porticoes nor columns are any natural part of the Roman construction, they are only adjuncts and ornaments. When Augustus boasted that he had found Rome of brick and left it of marble, he meant only that he had imported from conquered countries a sufficient quantity of marble to *renew* the face of the Roman brick constructions with thin slabs of marble, and ornament them with columns.

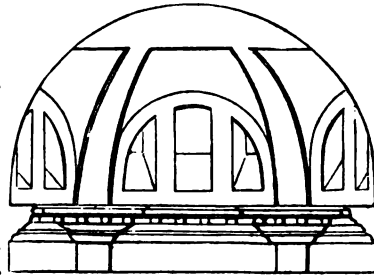
In the Roman style, also, windows have no natural place; if they occur at all, they are small, poor, insignificant, and ugly blots on the design. The reason for this is obvious. In Italy, as in Greece, the heat is so great and the light so intense, that the object of the builders was rather to shut them out than to provide for their admission. The best Roman buildings have no windows at all. The Pantheon is lighted entirely from a circular opening at the top in the centre of the vault. Other temples were lighted from above also, as in the Greek temples.

III. THE BYZANTINE STYLE. The chief characteristic of this style is the dome. It is a natural development of the Roman style, although invented at Byzantium, and practised more especially in the Eastern empire. The Roman vaults of the circular or polygonal temples, such as the Pantheon, had approached very near to it, and it was soon transplanted into Italy, as in St. Vitale at Ravenna. The Byzantine was the origin of the Moorish and other Oriental styles. The chief feature of it, the dome, was very commonly adopted by the architects of the Renaissance at Rome, who produced some very beautiful domes in some of their earliest buildings, the churches of Rome in the fifteenth century. The Cathedral of Sienna also affords us a very remarkable example of the combination of the Byzantine with the Gothic, the result of which, the Gothic dome, is a most striking and beautiful feature, and perhaps one of the finest churches in the world. The same idea was attempted at Florence in a magnificent conception, but badly carried out. The return to the Roman style seems to have put a stop to the further progress of this combination and development, which might have led to great results.

A colony of Byzantine Greeks settled in Perigord, in the south-west of France, and built a number of churches there in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the Byzantine style, the chief of which, St. Front, at Perigueux, bears considerable resemblance to St. Mark's at Venice, that being also a Byzantine church; but there is not the slightest Venetian character in the churches of Perigord. The neighbouring provinces of Anjou and Poitou,

which then belonged to England, borrowed largely from the churches of Perigord, and produced a style of their own, the Angevine and Poitevine style, which is a curious combination of the Romanesque or debased Roman, and the Byzantine, not venturing on actual domes, but with a series of domical vaults under an outer roof. This combination seems to have led to the formation of the Gothic style, as we have before pointed out, the earliest example known being the Hospital at Angers. And from these English provinces it was introduced into other parts of the kingdom.

IV. THE STYLE OF THE RENAISSANCE, OR THE REVIVED ROMAN STYLE; THE ITALIAN, OR THE PALLADIAN STYLE. These may all be classed together as varieties of the same style, and all are avowedly taken from the old Roman style, with some variations. In all of them the windows are the great difficulty, and are always an ugly feature, looking as if they had no business there. Some architects boldly wall up the intervals between the columns and leave holes in these walls for windows; others attempt different contrivances to get over the difficulty, some of them very strange ones, and all of them ugly, because any attempt to force into a style a feature which does not belong to it, must always look ugly. The pride of the Italian style is St. Peter's at Rome, and anything more ugly than the windows of that building it is impossible to imagine or to contrive. The more able architects in this style endeavoured to get over this difficulty in the best of the Italian palaces by bringing forward a series of open corridors, or *loggias*, in fact, open arcades, in front of the windows to conceal them. The most celebrated and most elegant of these are the *loggia* of the Vatican at Rome. But



West Window of St. Peter's at Rome.

even in that climate these open passages were found very inconvenient, and so forcibly was this felt, that within the last few years Pio Nono has enclosed the whole of these beautiful *loggias* with a series of glass window frames, more like the cucumber frames of our market gardeners than anything else we can think of. These cucumber frames now cover over the whole of the principal front of the Vatican palace, and are distinctly visible over a large part of Rome,—a standing protest against the Italian style even in the climate of Rome, for which it is specially adapted. In this style it will be observed also that the chief lines of the building are always horizontal. The heavy cornice, with a projection often of three or four feet, which is an essential feature of the style, is very objectionable in this climate, where it greatly impedes the light, though very useful in Italy for throwing a shade and keeping off the sun.

V. THE MEDIEVAL STYLES, commonly called **GOthic**, and the name

is convenient as a general name for the styles of the Gothic nations which sprang into vigorous life after the fall of the Roman Empire, and of the Roman style of building along with it.

The chief general characteristics of these styles are, that the leading lines are all vertical, in opposition to the horizontal lines of all the classical styles, and that the windows are among the most important and most ornamental features of the building; and there is the same obvious reason for these large and prominent windows in the climate of England, as there is for their absence in the climate of Italy. In the place of the burning sun and intense light of the South, our climate requires all the sun and light we can get. Our National Style was the gradual growth of centuries, moulded and adapted to all our wants as they arose; hence our large and lofty hall windows, our criel windows, our bay windows, polygonal projections of all kinds adapted to catch every ray of light, and convey it into the apartment.

Why are we to abandon the use of these happy inventions, called for and adapted to the necessities of our climate, and which are peculiarly English, rarely, if at all, found abroad, because not needed there? No contrivance could be more happy than that of buttresses, serving as legs to carry the roof or the vault of the building, and leaving the whole space between them open to be filled with glass if necessary, as indeed it often is, without any dissight, and without injury to the stability of the building. Again, why should we abandon our beautiful fan-tracery vaulting, another peculiarly English feature, merely because foreigners did not construct their vaults in the same manner, and therefore could not adopt it?

Battlements are another feature which may be said to be almost exclusively English when used as an ornament only; they continued to be used freely in England as an ornament for two or three centuries after their original use for military purposes had gone out, and they are rarely found on the Continent used in this manner. We consider them as a convenient and not inelegant finish to the parapet-wall, breaking the straight line against the sky in an agreeable and inexpensive manner. We are aware of the prejudice against them on account of their military origin, but do not consider it well grounded; many other things have had their use changed in the course of time.

The straight vertical lines through the head of a window, called Perpendicular tracery, is also railed against by a certain school at present, but we also consider this prejudice as much exaggerated. This kind of tracery may fairly be defended on the ground that it harmonizes better with the vertical principle of Gothic, and is more consistent with the material of stone than the curved bars, which more resemble iron.

It is true that this summary cuts both ways, but it is a summary and outline of the truth, and we must not consider the feelings of individuals in

stating general truths. If the followers of Mr. Ruskin do not like them, we cannot help it; if the glaring horizontal streaks of colour and bold horizontal cornices of the mongrel Italian Gothic are borrowed originally from the Moors, the earliest and best example in that style being the Mosque at Cairo, (as any of our readers may see by the photographs of it which are now to be bought everywhere,) that circumstance does not make those features one whit more English, nor are their windows or other details at all better suited for our climate. The beautiful oriel, the convenient and handsome bay window, are as much out of place in that style as in the Roman; fan-tracery is equally unknown and incongruous to it. The splendid Italian Gothic palaces of Lucca, Pisa, &c., are very fine buildings in their proper place, but totally unsuited for England, and are remarkably flat and tame in comparison with our English houses of the same period.

The present fashionable, namby-pamby, dilettanti prejudice against the bold, manly English styles is, in fact, the result of that half-information which is always so michievous. Our fine gentlemen have travelled in Italy, and have brought home pretty bits in their sketch-books, and want to force them on their countrymen as a new style; they cannot see that the greater part of these pretty bits are imitations in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the Northern styles of the thirteenth and fourteenth, and are generally bad in construction, not essential features, but ornaments stuck on. If they choose to advocate that the brick buildings of London should be veneered with marble, or have marble ornament stuck on, let them boldly say so, there is something to be said for it; but for our part, we prefer the manly vigour of our ancestors, who made use of whatever material came most readily to hand, the cheaper the better, and moulded it to their purpose, to supply their wants, and knew how to make every useful feature ornamental also. We are no despisers of brick buildings; some of the finest Gothic buildings in the world are built entirely of brick.

The application of these remarks to the case of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Scott is sufficiently obvious. Mr. Parker pointed out in his letter which we printed a few months since, that Mr. Scott has begun of late to yield a little too much to the influence of this *Ruskinism*, and to depart from his own manly, vigorous style. There were too many symptoms of this change in his design for the government buildings, and Mr. Parker protested against the introduction of these foreign features, but in no unfriendly spirit. We were sorry to see that his letter was construed into a hostile attack on Mr. Scott, which was not at all the sense in which we understood it. We thought that in proposing to include the English provinces of France as authorities for our national style, he was enlarging the boundary for study to the utmost limits consistent with historical facts, and including a wide field with a great variety of examples; still the Gothic of Aquitaine *is Gothic* in principle and in construction, but the Gothic of Italy *is not*.

The case of the Foreign Office appears to us to admit of an amicable com-



promise. It is clear that the government and the country are pledged to the employment of Mr. Scott, and cannot honestly withdraw from that engagement; it is clear also that Lord Palmerston has said more than he meant; what offended his eyes and his taste was that *very foreign look* which Mr. Parker had noticed. Let Mr. Scott be called upon to withdraw those foreign features, which he has expressed his readiness to do, and make his design really national, as it professes to be, and let Lord Palmerston withdraw his predilection for the Pennethorne style, of which the country has had quite enough.

We subjoin the official correspondence, which appears to us to place it beyond doubt that Mr. Scott has been regularly appointed, and that the appointment cannot honestly be withdrawn from him:—

“NEW FOREIGN AND INDIAN OFFICES.

“*Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 21st July, 1859;—for,*

“COPIES ‘OF THE OFFICIAL LETTERS BY WHICH MR. SCOTT WAS APPOINTED THE ARCHITECT OF THE PROPOSED NEW FOREIGN AND INDIAN OFFICES.’

“(4575 a.)

“*Office of Works, &c., 12th November, 1858.*

“MY LORDS,—In accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons ‘on Foreign Office reconstruction,’ made in their Report, dated 13th July last, ‘that a preference should be given to the successful competitors in the erection of the New Foreign Office, it is the intention of the Government to employ as the architect of the proposed building, in the event of the necessary funds being voted by Parliament in the ensuing Session, Mr. George Gilbert Scott, one of the successful competitors.’

“In the Report of the Committee they state that ‘they are of opinion that whoever may be the architect ultimately selected, *he ought to be allowed the fullest liberty in the modification and improvement of his original design,*’ and that ‘with reference to one detail it appears that the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, demanded in the competition designs, however convenient, is not absolutely requisite for the public service; while the series of reception rooms also demanded ought, if they are built at all, to be constructed for the occasional use of every Minister.”

“Acting upon these suggestions, I propose to instruct Mr. Scott to revise his original designs for the Foreign Office, so as to omit the residence of the Foreign Secretary, and to adopt such alterations or additions as, after communication with the officers of the Foreign Office, may be considered to be now necessary for the proper accommodation of that department, some new arrangements therein which have taken place since the original designs were considered, especially as regards the Passport Branch, probably requiring a further modification of those designs.

“I also propose to call upon the architect to furnish, with the revised designs, an estimate of the cost of carrying the same into effect; and I shall then submit them for your Lordships’ approval, with a view to an application being made to Parliament for the necessary funds for the erection of the new building.

“As the preparation of the designs and estimate will be attended with some expense, and as there is no money at this Board’s disposal applicable to the purpose, I request that if your Lordships shall approve of the course above suggested, I may be authorized to provide for that expense in the estimates of this department for the ensuing year.

“It is proper at the same time to observe, that in the event of the building being

erected in conformity with those designs, the cost of them will form a part of the commission to be paid to the architect.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed)

"JOHN MANNERS."

"The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of  
Her Majesty's Treasury."

*"Treasury Chambers, 24th November, 1858.*

"MY LORD,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your Report of the 12th instant, on the subject of the selection of Mr. George Gilbert Scott for the preparation of Plans for a New Foreign Office, I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lords approve of the course of proceeding suggested, and to authorise you to make provision in next year's Estimates for the designs and estimates to be obtained from Mr. Scott.

"I am to observe at the same time, with reference to the communications on the subject from the late Board of Treasury, that it will be necessary to consider the question of remuneration to Mr. Pennethorne for the Plans furnished by him.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed)

"C. E. TREVELYAN."

"The Right Honourable  
the First Commissioner of Works, &c."

"(4744.)

*"Office of Works, &c., 29th November, 1858.*

"SIR,—I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to erect a new Building in Downing-street for the accommodation of the department of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, omitting however a residence for the Secretary of State as contemplated by the Plan and instructions issued from this Office for the competition in 1856, and that the First Commissioner has appointed you the architect to design and carry out the necessary Works.

"I am therefore to request that you will put yourself in communication with Mr. Hammond, one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, with the view to consider how far in the preparation of your Plans it will be essential that you should conform to the instructions of 1856, and especially whether the number and dimensions therein given of the various rooms might, without detriment to the public service, be reduced. When you shall have obtained the requisite information upon this point, the First Commissioner requests that you will examine the Site proposed, by the Plan and instructions above referred to, to be allotted to the Foreign Office, in order that you may well consider whether it will be practicable to avoid encroaching on the park. You are also to bear in mind that it is necessary so to arrange the position of the New Foreign Office as best to harmonise with any other offices which may hereafter be erected in the neighbourhood.

"As soon as you shall have considered the whole subject, the First Commissioner will be glad to receive from you probationary sketches of the Plans and Design generally, and he will then give you further instructions with reference to the future preparation of detailed plans, specifications and estimates.

"I am, &c.,

"G. G. Scott, Esq."

(Signed)

"ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary."

"Office of Works, &c., }  
July 26, 1859. }

"HENRY FITZROY,

"First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c."

### FRENCH'S LIFE OF SAMUEL CROMPTON<sup>a</sup>.

IN publishing this work it has been Mr. French's praiseworthy object to lift out of obscurity the memory of a man who has high claims upon the gratitude of our commercial nation. Few men have done greater service, of a special kind, to their country, than Samuel Crompton did by his vast improvement in spinning machinery; and the services of few men have been worse requited during their lives, or less remembered after their deaths. The peculiarities of his own character, perhaps, in some measure account for the ill-fate that attended him in his life-time. He was not gifted with the qualities by which people gain prosperity and popularity. He seems to have been a morbidly shy, and very independent man, utterly destitute of all tact, with little in his manner to attract or conciliate, and not sufficiently keen in watching over his own interests. Now, however, that the man has passed away, and his individuality has no more influence, he might receive justice. Yet his name is still but vaguely known, and would probably have remained unnoticed but for the kind and intelligent efforts of Mr. French.

About a mile from the town of Bolton, in Lancashire, there stands, on a rocky elevation, a large old mansion known by the name of Hall-in-the-Wood<sup>b</sup>. According to its present appearance, its name seems a misnomer, but aged inhabitants of Bolton can remember the splendid oak and beech-trees by which, in by-gone days, it was embosomed. A hundred years ago, some rooms in this building were tenanted by a poor widow and her three young children. The mother was an energetic and industrious woman, and contrived, by her exertions, not only to support her family, but to procure for her only son the advantages of a superior education. The boy, we are informed, learned to write a good hand, and obtained a knowledge of algebra, mathematics, and trigonometry.

Thus, Samuel Crompton commenced life under more favourable circumstances than many a man of genius. He had not to submit to the painful drudgery by which George Stephenson endeavoured to supply his want of early instruction, nor was he hampered throughout his career by the consciousness of deficiency which has retarded the progress of some other inventors. Of his youthful habits of study, if he acquired any, no accounts have been preserved; nor do we know anything of his juvenile tastes, except that he had a strong love of music. This passion prompted him to exercise his ingenuity in the manufacture of a violin, which undertaking seems to have been the first effort of his mechanical talent, and to have turned out very satisfactorily.

In 1769, when he completed his sixteenth year, he first wrought as a weaver, working at home, in a room of the old mansion, under his mother's eye. For five years he patiently plied his occupation in this manner, with

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<sup>a</sup> "The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton, Inventor of the Spinning Machine called the Mule. Being the substance of two papers read to the Members of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution. By Gilbert J. French." (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

<sup>b</sup> Mr. S. C. Hall's "Ancient Baronial Halls of England" contains an engraving of this ancient pile, part of which is supposed to belong to the end of the fourteenth century.



such conveniences as the spinning machinery of the time afforded. His leisure hours were spent, in winter, with his violin; and, in summer, amongst the green lanes about the Hall-i'-th'-Wood, or upon the margin of the Eagley.

At the age of twenty-one, he commenced the construction of the machine which was eventually to bring such amazing increase to the cotton trade of England, and to be a means of turning the quiet picturesque old Hall into the centre of a bustling manufacturing district. It took him five years to mature his invention, and cost him every shilling of money he possessed, and, as we may believe, every second of time he could spare from his daily labours. No more wanderings, now, in summer nights; and no more evenings with his violin, except, indeed, at the Bolton Theatre, where he and his instrument were engaged, somewhat frequently, for a very small fee. The remuneration he received for these services was very acceptable to the young mechanist in the slender state of his finances and his great need for proper tools to carry on his work. Nor was an insufficient supply of tools the only difficulty in his way. His mother, although affectionately fond of her son, was a strict disciplinarian, rigid in insisting upon the accomplishment of a certain task at the loom; so that the only time Samuel could devote to his own pursuit had to be taken from his seasons of relaxation or of rest. Advanced night often found him busily employed, and it was this that first attracted attention to his proceedings. "Strange and unaccountable sounds were heard in the old Hall at the most untimely hours; lights were seen in unusual places; and a rumour became current that the place was haunted." Steadily, however, in spite of obstacles, and with no companion to aid him in his toils, Crompton prosecuted his design; and in 1779 his first Mule was completed.

Spinning by rollers was not a new discovery in 1779, when Crompton used rollers in his machine. The invention was patented as early as 1738, and Arkwright had established the system more than ten years before the completion of Crompton's mule. Crompton, it appears, was aware that rollers were employed, but entirely "ignorant of the manner of their use;" therefore, his application of them must rather be considered as invention than adoption. The jenny-wheel, which had been invented in 1770 by James Hargreaves, formed another feature of Crompton's machine; and, in fact, it was from its combination of these two contrivances that it obtained its name. The most important part of the construction, however, was the spindle-carriage; the peculiar character and advantages of which are lucidly described in an extract which Mr. French has introduced into his narrative. The extract in question is from a paper on Samuel Crompton, by the late Mr. Kennedy of Manchester:—

"The great and important invention of Crompton," says this gentleman, "was his spindle-carriage, and the principle of the thread's having no strain upon it until it was completed. The carriage with the spindles could, by the movement of the hand and knee, recede just as the rollers delivered out the elongated thread in a soft state, so that it would allow of a considerable stretch before the thread had to encounter the stress of winding on the spindle. This was the corner-stone of the merits of his invention."

His long labour being brought to an issue fully realizing his desires, Crompton married, and settled himself in a house of his own. He still, however, retained a room in the Hall, where he kept his precious machine, and worked at it with the utmost secrecy. The qualities of the yarn he produced astonished the manufacturers, who were ready to give him his





## ETRURIA AND ROME\*.

THIS work appears to us quite like a resurrection, or a dream realised. Who can believe it at first sight? After an interval of *forty years*, the same identical Mr. Taylor who, with his friend Mr. Crecy, drew the buildings of ancient Rome, in 1817, '18, '19, and published the best work on the subject in 1822, appears again before the public, reads a lecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is now before us, and boldly announces a new edition of his great work on "The Antiquities of Rome," folio, with 132 plates, "with the addition of the antiquities discovered since 1820." He begins with stating the circumstances which have thus brought him forward again, and his revival will be cordially welcomed by all who know the value of his work:—

"TO MY BROTHER ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT;—

"I have willingly accepted the invitation to give you some of the results of my second visit to Rome, after an interval of nearly forty years, in the hope that I may be able to bring forward much fresh matter of interest, even to those who have already visited the Eternal City; as well as to explain the antiquities to those who have not had that advantage.

"In the period between my two visits, the monuments which I saw, and drew, and published, have deteriorated much; but, on the other hand, a good deal has been done in the way of excavating and bringing to light other objects, not only interesting in themselves, but also assisting to identify the sites and remains of buildings hitherto erroneously denominated.

"The history of Rome and her monuments is unquestionably a noble theme.

"I do not, however, propose to enter on the subject further than is necessary in examining into the construction and probable periods of her ancient buildings. In these, Rome stands pre-eminent among the cities of the earth; and the monuments of her fallen greatness, as well as the splendour of her Renaissance, will attract attention as long as one stone stands upon another; and although the Goth—the Christian—Time—the Earthquake—War—Flood—Fire, and above all, her own sons, have destroyed or disfigured most of her noblest monuments, and although we may join in the lament—

'Roma! Roma! non è piu come era prima;'

yet we must say with Byron—

'As a whole,—ancient and modern Rome—  
It beats Greece—Constantinople—everything!'

"At present our concern is with Ancient Rome."—(p. 3.)

The large panoramic views with which his lecture was illustrated, and of which he gives reduced lithographic plates, are beautifully executed and very striking pictures, and seem to have in some degree forestalled the very elaborate and admirable picture which Mr. Ashpitel lately exhibited at the Royal Academy. But any description of these would be unintelligible without the plan and drawings; we must confine ourselves to more restricted limits, and select particular buildings; we wish particularly to call attention to the works of the ancient Etruscans, which are perhaps the most interesting subjects of research that the fertile field of Italy presents to us, and which seem now again to be attracting the attention of the antiquarian world. Mr. Taylor's object, however, is more especially Rome, and ancient Etruria is rather introduced incidentally to illustrate Rome than

\* "The Stones of Etruria, and Marbles of Ancient Rome. By George L. Taylor, Architect, author of 'The Antiquities of Rome, Pisa,' &c. 4to. 24 pp." (Longmans.)  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVIL. 3 N

treated of specifically. Of the learning and the labour which Mr. Taylor has brought to bear upon his subject some idea may be formed from the following extracts :—

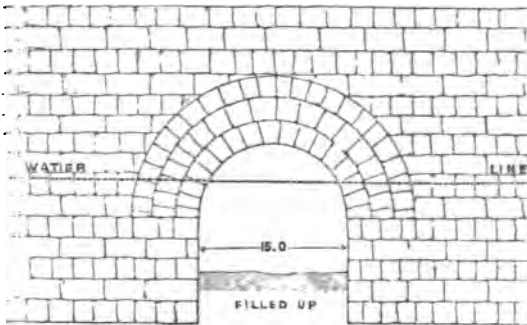
“The antiquities of Rome are described by numerous authors, of whom I have not less than 194 names in my list. Among the early historians, are Herodotus, Plato, Cicero, Varro, Horace, Pliny, Livy, Strabo, Vitruvius, cum multis aliis, and subsequently Sextus Rufus, Publius Victor, the Capitoline Base, the ‘Notitia,’ the ‘Mirabilia.’ These writers led the way and afforded arguments for a host of successors, of whom among architects are Alberti, Bramante, Baldassar Peruzzi, Sangallo, Labacco, Serlio, Scamozzi, Vignola, Palladio, Pirro Ligorio, Milizia, Vasari, Deagodetz, Fontana, Cameron, Du Perac. Then follow in my list 131 others, of which I will only mention Winkelmann, Agincourt, Cicognara, Piranesi, Guattani, Gell and Nibby, Pinelli, Bunsen, Müller, Niebuhr, Plätner, Braun, Hobhouse, Burgess, Valadier, Taylor and Cressy, Murray’s Handbook, for the general accuracy of which I can vouch, Smith’s Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, the article Rome, in which the classical references to the subject, and the German and Italian controversies, are ably given; and though last, not least, Canina, who has fully gone into the whole subject. His works, however, are too extensive and too expensive for general possession, and difficult of reference; they require to be condensed, and the dimensions more clearly and accurately expressed.

“I will now proceed to treat upon the interesting architectural relics left us, more upon their *own testimony* than that of verbose writers.

“‘Parlano anche i Sassi.’ Even stones will speak! and sometimes more truthfully than writers.

“Commencing historically, we will take the *known* works during the period of the seven kings, *i.e.*, from the foundation of Rome by Romulus, 753 years B.C., to Tarquinius Superbus, who was expelled in the 254th year of Rome.

“The length of the reigns of these seven kings is worthy of observation. 1. Romulus, 753 B.C., reigned 38 years. 2. Numa Pompilius, reigned 43 years; he came from Cures, the capital of the Sabines. 3. Tullus Hostilius, reigned 32 years: in his time the war with the Albans and the conflict of the Horatii and Curiatii occurred. 4. Ancus Martius, reigned 24 years; he enclosed the Aventine and Janiculum Hills, founded Ostia, built the Mamertine Prison, and the Sublician Bridge. 5. Tarquinius Priscus, reigned 39 years: he quitted the City of the Tarquins to come to Rome, built the Cloaca Maxima and the Pulcrum Littus. 6. Servius Tullius, reigned 44 years; he enclosed the Seven Hills with walls, a great part of which remain to this day, much having lately been discovered. 7. Tarquinius Superbus, reigned 24 years. His son’s brutal rape of Lucretia eventually caused his expulsion from Rome; he fled to Tarquinii and claimed his Etruscan consanguinity. Porsenna, king of Clusium, marched to Rome with a large army in order to restore him, encamped on the Janiculum, and would have crossed the Tiber but for the heroic defence at the bridge by Horatius Cocles, who stayed the enemy while the bridge was destroyed behind him.



Cloaca Maxima.

“Of these works there still remain—of Ancus Martius—the Mamertine Prison, upper and lower; of Tarquinius Priscus—the Cloaca Maxima, and the Pulcrum Littus, or beautiful shore; of Servius Tullius—the walls surrounding the city and enclosing the Seven Hills. All these are of the time of the kings, and their dates are known; the stones speak for themselves; they are of tufa, and all of the same dimensions, *viz.*, the double

cube of 2 ancient Roman feet—3 ft. 10 × 1 ft. 11 × 1 ft. 11, English,—the joints worked with the greatest precision, and without cement.

"The Mamertine Prison at the foot of the Capitol. The *upper part* was built by Ancus Martius, and consists of a vaulted room of an irregular quadrilateral form, built and arched with large tufa stones with fine joints.

"The *lower part* was subsequently excavated by Servius Tullius in the solid tufa, the sides walled in like manner, where the tufa could not be made to answer; with a very flat arch of masonry, of fine construction, serving as the floor of one and the ceiling of the other.

"In this lower prison it is said St. Peter was confined, and a spring still remains said to have miraculously sprung up for him to baptize his gaolers.

"The Walls of the City built by Servius Tullius, and which appear in various parts of their extent of 8 miles, particularly to a considerable length, lately opened up in the *Vigna del Collegio Romano* opposite the Church of *S. Prisca*.

"The masonry of these walls is similar to that of the Tabularium—'Isodomum,' or with courses equal in height—1 ft. 11 or two ancient Roman feet, built 'header and stretcher,' but the stretchers longer than the double cube; in the course of these walls are arches of fine masonry, but the wall filled in under them.

"During the Republic, the Romans were engaged in twenty-one serious wars, and we can trace but little the dates of their works of construction; however, the Tabularium is a fine exception, the date of which we know by an inscription still visible, stating that it was constructed by Q. Lutatius Catulus, in the year of Rome 651, or 102 B.C. It is still 'to the fore' nearly 300 ft. in length, and 50 ft. in height; the stone is Peperino or tufa; the courses Isodomum or equal, header and stretcher; every stone a double cube of two ancient Roman feet. . . .

"Following up my hypothesis of judging the dates of Roman buildings by their masonry, I must quote for the size of their stones, though not for such regularity, the Tomb of Scipio, 466 A.U.C.; the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, (Capo di Bove,) B.C. 67; one of the finest specimens of early construction, the circular surface being composed of the finest Travertine; the Island of Esculapius in the Tiber, constructed in the form of a vessel; the Theatre of Marcellus; the Colosseum; and the Temple of Fortuna Virilia. The Travertine stones of the cell of this temple are exactly to the gauge of the two Roman feet, or 1 ft. 11 English,—a strong argument in favour of its reputed erection in the time of Servius Tullius, and its restoration in the time of the Republic. The *early* date of all the above is thus clearly established.

"We will now trace whence the Romans derived this magnificent construction. For this end I must introduce you to Etruria, of which I made the tour in search of 'old stones.'

"The origin of the Etruscans is—like that of the Romans—legendary; it is hardly known whence this enlightened race came. Their Lydian origin seems most probable; their entry into Italy is placed by some before the Trojan war, but the subjects on their most beautiful vases, representing the heroes of that time and their mighty deeds, with the names, Ajax, Achilles, &c., written in Greek at the side of each, would seem to controvert this idea. We may probably place it three or four centuries before Romulus.

"Rome, before her intercourse with Greece, was indebted to Etruria for her chief lessons in art and science. The history of Etruria, as there are no chronicles extant, and her race and language have been swept from the earth, must be gathered from the mighty walls and gates of her cities, composed of massive stones, put together with the finest joints, and without cement; from her tombs and their contents, many of which remain to this day.

"'Parlan le tombe e murà, ove la storia è muta.' Tombs and Walls speak, where history is mute; as we shall see.

"But first regarding the language: although we have not as yet been able to decypher what is left of it, many attempts have been made to obtain the key, and at this time a member of the Collegio Romano, by name Tarquinio, and probably, therefore, a descendant of the Etruscan Tarquins, has propounded the idea that it is derived from the Hebrew, and has given, in the '*Civiltà Cattolica*,' (an authorized publication of the Church,) translations, word for word, of several inscriptions, and is proceeding with others. The character is very peculiar, and, like the Hebrew, read from right to left. We may therefore soon be able to enter more fully into the history of Etruria from the many inscriptions left us.

"Of the twelve confederate cities, nearly all were at different times struggling with the superior power of Rome, which eventually subjugated all those in which the walls are found agreeing precisely in size and construction with the walls in Rome already described, of which they were evidently the forerunners.



"At Sutri, much walling remains of the precise size of the stones of the Tabularium, 'Isodomum;' much also 'Pædisodomum.' Here is also an Etruscan amphitheatre, the seats and arena cut out of the solid tufa rock; the podium, an arched communication under it, the seats, &c., mostly remaining. This amphitheatre is supposed to have given the idea to the Romans. Here are also many tombs, and a mediæval church, cut out of the solid tufa."

"At Nepi is much of the regular Isodomum walling, precisely the same in size and construction as in the Tabularium.

"At Faleri, near Civita Castellana, the whole of the walls of the city known to have been built B.C. 241, remain, though not only the buildings of the ancient city within them are gone, but also of a mediæval city the ruins only of a church remain. These walls enclosed a city three miles long and two broad, and they remain round the whole circuit; two gateways also remain, with noble semicircular arches. The walls are Isodomum, the courses each 1 ft. 11 high throughout, but the stretchers are larger, and the perpendiculars of the joints are not preserved. These walls in some parts are 26 courses, or 50 feet in height; they are 7 ft. 8 in. thick, or two stones of a double cube.



Etruscan Walls at Faleri.

"At Fiesole are extensive Etruscan walls, but more irregular in their construction.

"At Cortona the walls are Pelasgic, of large blocks; and there is a tomb with a semicircular arch of fine masonry, Etruscan.

"At Siena there are remains of the ancient Etruscan city walls, 'Pædisodomum.'

"At Volterra the stones are larger, and may be called Cyclopean; the gateway bears a bold Etruscan character, with three ominous-looking projecting heads, thus:—

"At Clusium the ancient stones of the walls lie scattered in more modern buildings.

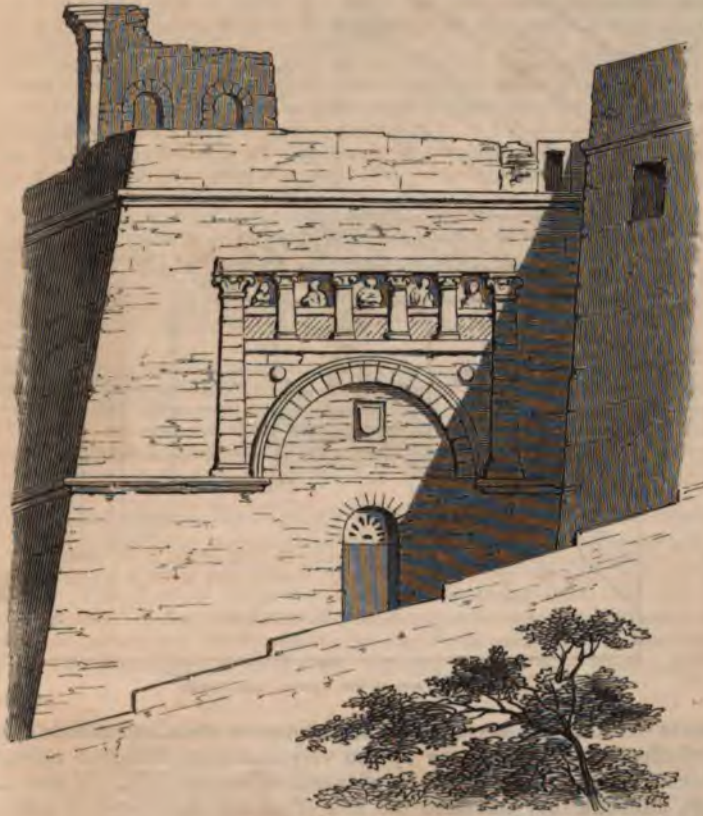
"At Cære they form the divisions of the land in lieu of hedges.

"At Perugia, much of the Etruscan walling of the ancient city remains, with more extensive walls of *Braccio Forte Braccio*, of the 15th century. In the former still stands the magnificent north entrance gate, the most imposing gateway extant. . . . .



Etruscan Gateway at Volterra.

"Another gateway was removed by Sangello at the time of making the fortifications (begun 1540); but from the respect that architect seems to have had for its character, he rebuilt it in the walls of the fortress; the jambs of the original gate are visible and in place, within the fortress, and many portions of the palace, towers, houses and streets, which are also built over by the fortifications of that time, remain, so that under the fortress you pass through as it were a subterranean city.



Etruscan Gateway at Perugia.

"Towers, strong and lofty, were peculiar characteristics of Etruscan cities, and were very numerous, every family of note being compelled to have one. Perugia is said to have had seventy; many remain diminished in their loftiness in after times compulsorily. Siena has also many of these; and at an ancient town called Gemignano, on the route to Volterra, nearly all its numerous towers remain to their original height, and present a very imposing effect from a distance.

"Perugia has maintained her high position in every phase of her existence, and at this time rises superior to every other Etruscan city in her state of modern art and civilization.

"Near it is the tomb of the Volunni, an Etruscan family, the monuments of whose members are still preserved in the vault, which is cut out of solid tufa, the ceiling and walls ornamented by sculpture in relief, the last member being a Roman who married into the family."—(pp. 8—12.)

This tomb is remarkably perfect and highly interesting, and perhaps

throws more light on the customs of ancient Etruria than any other single monument of that remarkable people. It shews their mode of interment.



Etruscan Tomb of the Volunni, near Perugia

proves that they possessed the art of sculpture in stone and marble in great perfection, as is shewn also by the very numerous Etruscan sarcophagi which are found at Rome and in all parts of central Italy. It also shews that, although they possessed the arts of sawing stone and of sculpture, and although they enclosed their cities with massive walls and handsome gates, and built fine temples, yet their ordinary habitations, their dwelling-houses, were of wood; it can hardly be supposed that they *ordinarily lived* in caves, or sepulchres cut out of the rock. It is true that there are very numerous dwelling-places for the living, as well as sepulchres for the dead, cut out of the rocks in or under most of the Etruscan cities, as at Viterbo and Perugia; there are even some hundreds of these; but, granting this, we must remember that such dwelling-places are almost imperishable, and they are not numerous enough for the dwellings of a whole nation. This sepulchre of the Volunni, cut out of the solid rock, is, nevertheless, a representation of a wooden house; there is no mistaking the rafters of the roof, and the corbels in the inner chamber are exactly of the same pattern as the wooden corbels in common use in the houses of Perugia to this day.

It appears to us clear, almost to demonstration, that, just as afterwards

in the Middle Ages, the substructures, the foundations, and the vaults under their houses were of stone, or cut out of the rock when convenient, but the superstructure, the upper parts of the houses, the ordinary dwelling-places, were of wood, and therefore have perished either by fire or by natural decay, while the stone-work was so massive as to be imperishable. The same history probably applies to the ordinary habitations of the ancient Greeks and Romans, of which we have still less remaining than of the Etruscans. The dwelling in wooden houses was no proof of any want of civilization; people naturally build their dwellings of the materials which are most abundant, most easily procured and worked. From this cause the art of working in stone seems to have been entirely lost in many countries after the fall of the Roman empire.

Our limits warn us that we must pass over much that is interesting in these valuable remarks of Mr. Taylor.

"We have now to trace on to Augustus, who became Emperor in the year 30 B. C., and died in the 14th year of the Christian era. He boasted to have found Rome *brick* and to have left it *marble*; and we shall find few, if any, *marble* buildings before his time. Most of the temples have been destroyed, or burnt and restored, and to trace what does remain to any period requires the eye of an experienced architect, more than reference to ancient or modern records in writing or tradition, which, however, are great helps in their way.

"We know from Strabo, who wrote in the time of Augustus, that the whole of the Campus Martius was covered with fine buildings; and the Mausoleum of Augustus, and the Pantheon, with several other remains on that site, corroborate his statement. The Temple of Concord, and of the Dioscuri, the noble *marble construction* of which you see in full-sized drawings on the walls, prove the state of architectural construction and sculpture in the Augustan period."—(p. 13.)

We protest against Mr. Taylor's expression of *marble construction*. The buildings of Rome are not *constructed* of marble, the main *construction* is invariably of brick, veneered with marble and ornamented with marble columns. The boast of Augustus is somewhat exaggerated: he did not rebuild Rome; he imported marble largely, and used it to decorate the brick buildings which he found, by casing them with marble veneering, and ornamenting them with marble columns. Take the Pantheon, for instance:—

"The building next in character, the date of which is known, is the Pantheon, built by Agrippa in his third consulate under Augustus, B. C. 27. At least the Grand Portico is his work, which may be an appliqué to an older building.

"The columns of this *portico* are 46 ft. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$  in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. diameter, except the angular columns, which are 5 ft. diameter. They are monoliths, *i.e.* the shafts are each in one block of granite from Elba.

"The capitals are of white marble, 5 ft. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. high. The foliage and tornure of the *Caulicolæ* are the most elegant of all the capitals I have seen.

"As I have before observed, the hand of the Greek artist may be traced in all. Nature has been his guide, assisted by Art.

"This portico is composed of sixteen columns, having eight of them in the façade, and it is well observed by Forsyth—

"The portal is more than faultless; it is positively the most sublime result that was ever produced by so little architecture."

"That the interior or cell of the Pantheon is circular is well known; it is 142 ft. 4 in. diam. and exactly the same dimensions in height.

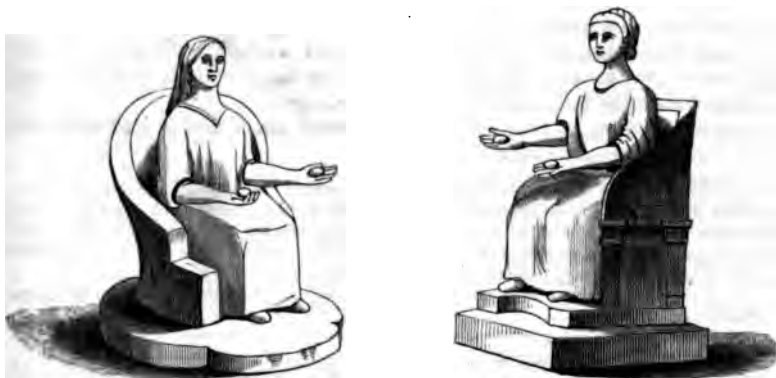
"As a temple it is said to have been dedicated to Mars and Venus."—(p. 17.)

It is one of the most perfect of all the buildings of the ancient Romans, and has come down to us unaltered from the time of Augustus; it is now used as a Christian church, dedicated, we believe, to all the saints of the



modern Roman calendar, with a series of altars in the recesses round the walls. The circular opening in the centre of the vault still remains open; the rain still falls to the pavement, which slopes to a drain in the centre. The marble casing of the exterior has never been finished; to this day one of the arched recesses under the portico remains of brick.

The woodcuts of Etruscan tombs (which Mr. Taylor has kindly lent to us) represent two seated figures, about four feet high, found at Chiusi,



*Etruscan Sculpture, from Chiusi.*

and deposited in the Museum there. They are of *cispo*, or fetid limestone; the limbs are of separate pieces. It will be observed that each figure is seated in a convenient arm-chair, and represented as in life, not in death,—the head erect, and the hands held out, shewing considerable skill in the sculptor. The third figure is from one of the numerous *cippi* in the city of Perugia. The figure is half-recumbent, which is the more usual form of the Etruscan tombs. On the side of the sarcophagus is a representation of an Etruscan funeral.



*Etruscan Tomb, from Perugia.*

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## THE DATE OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—The love of fair play which, with perfect truth, you claim for the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will, I doubt not, lead you to allow me again to reply to the remarks on Waltham Abbey contained in your last number. Your reviewer has, it seems to me, almost entirely misapprehended the arguments brought by me in your September number.

An argument of this kind so often gets confused through one or other of the disputants running off upon minor points, or sometimes upon mere *obiter dicta* of his antagonist, that it may be just as well to remind your readers exactly how the case stands between us as regards the essential features of the controversy.

1. I gave it as my opinion, grounded on the natural sense of contemporary documents, that the existing church of Waltham is the nave of the church built by Harold.

2. The reviewer calls this in question on the ground that in monastic churches it was usual to consecrate the choir only at once and to finish the nave at leisure. If, therefore, the original choir at Waltham survived, that would doubtless be part of Harold's work, but the nave would probably be of a later date.

3. I answered that Waltham was not a monastic church, and that the reasons which led to the postponement of the nave in many cases did not apply to Waltham, while there were other special reasons which made it probable that the nave was really Harold's.

4. Your reviewer now answers that the distinction between monastic and secular churches is not to the purpose.

Now in a discussion of this sort either party may very easily make slips on smaller points which really do not affect the main argument. The question is how we stand on those points which are essential to proving our case either side.

I suppose every one will allow that the *onus probandi* lies on those who deny the nave to be Harold's. The contemporary writers<sup>a</sup> mention Harold's building a church and mention no later rebuilding or addition. A church, *prima facie*, includes a nave, though it may be possible to show that it does not necessarily do so. The *presumption* is clearly in favour of the nave being Harold's work. If my argument, No. 3, upsets the reviewer's objection, No. 2, then the presumption is restored in my favour. And it must be considered to upset it unless the reviewer's rejoinder, No. 4, upsets my argument, No. 3. This is, I think, how the case now stands.

The question now at issue really is this, Has the reviewer shewn the practice of postponing the nave of a large church to be so absolutely universal as to overbalance the *prima facie* meaning of the contemporary

<sup>a</sup> I say "contemporary writers," because the three authorities, the Charter and the two Waltham books, are each of them contemporary for some part of the period for which we want contemporary evidence, namely, for the time of Harold, of Henry I. and of Henry II. respectively. They form a chain of contemporary history.

writers? In my argument, No. 3, I endeavoured to show that this practice was not absolutely universal, that the nave would be built at once or postponed for awhile, according to the circumstances of each particular case, and that the circumstances which naturally led to postponement in many cases did not exist in the case of Waltham. Now does the reviewer's rejoinder, No. 4, so upset my answer No. 3, as to leave his answer No. 2 in possession of the field? I think not.

The reviewer has quite mistaken the argument which I drew from the fact that Harold's foundation was not for monks but for secular canons. He has also introduced a few *obiter dicta* about it, which may serve to distract attention from the main point. He has also put one or two things into my mouth which I cannot find either in my original Essay or in my letter in your September number. I will try and clear these small matters off first.

About monks and canons, I am really a little surprised at finding a reviewer in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE justifying an inaccurate mode of expression, which has led to many falsifications of history, on the ground of common parlance. To use "monks" as "nearly synonymous with Roman Catholic priests," may be "common parlance," but it is a parlance leading to gross error, which should certainly be avoided in any scientific argument. Again, I do not understand the following passage on this head:—

"He has convicted us of using the word *monks* in a loose and popular sense, as including the members of all the religious houses, just as we speak of the dissolution of *monasteries*, including in the term the houses of the friars and secular canons."

This I cannot make out. 1st. It is in no "loose or popular sense," but in a strictly accurate one, that the word *monks* includes "the members of all the religious houses." I only object to applying it to the members of societies which were not "religious houses." 2ndly. No accurate writer would include the dissolution of the "houses of secular canons," in the "dissolution of monasteries," because they were two quite distinct events in distinct reigns. But he would include the dissolution of the "houses of friars" because such houses were religious houses, and were dissolved along with the other lesser monasteries.

The reviewer then accuses both myself and the Confessor (*par nobile Eadwardorum*) of committing the same fault of calling secular colleges monasteries. Of my sainted predecessor I will speak more at large presently. I am just now concerned for myself. I really do not see the gravamen of my offence. At the Somersetshire meeting Mr. Hugo read a paper on an ecclesiastical foundation at Taunton of which I never before heard and of which I now know nothing except what I remember of Mr. Hugo's account. Mr. Hugo certainly spoke of it as a monastery, and mixed up with its history some remarks on monasteries in general. On those remarks I made some farther remarks, and I may in so doing have spoken of the particular foundation at Taunton as a monastery. If so, I did it because Mr. Hugo did. If the foundation turns out to have been one of Secular Canons, my fault is not that of calling Secular Canons monks, but (I think the minor one) of not knowing that the clergy of a particular church were secular and not religious.

The reviewer says:—

"Mr. Freeman considers the words of the charter of foundation as a mere matter of ordinary form: we are not at all of that opinion. He says that *all* religious foundations were to say masses for the souls of their founders and benefactors: this is very



true, but this was no mere matter of form, it was the primary object of all these foundations."

I cannot find anything like this either in my East-Saxon pamphlet or in my letter to SYLVANUS URBAN, nor do I exactly see how it bears on the question.

Again, the reviewer says :—

"Mr. Freeman assumes that there is a difference in plan between a church designed for the use of monks and one for the use of secular canons."

I am totally unconscious of having assumed any such thing, nor would the assumption be an accurate one. The plan of a secular and of a monastic church may well be exactly the same, and they commonly are so when the secular church is of sufficient size and dignity. The architectural difference is not in the church itself, but in the way in which the church is connected with the chapter-house and other buildings. But this has nothing to do with our Waltham controversy, nor have I ever written anything about it, though it has been dealt with by another writer in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August.

I have now cleared off what I call the *obiter dicta*. I now come to an important part of the question, How far does the fact that Harold's foundation was secular and not regular bear upon the question whether the existing nave is his work? People in general make such confusions about the regular and secular clergy that I see I must go back pretty well to first principles to make my meaning clear.

A monk is properly a person who goes out of the world to save his own soul. He is in no way called on to preach to anybody, to say mass for anybody, or to be in holy orders at all. Doubtless, monks often did all these things and many more of the same sort,—particular orders of monks were even bound to some of them,—but they form no part of the real monastic life. What a society of monks really wanted as a matter of necessity was simply a house to live in and a church to pray in. They might have sermons to preach, or relics to exhibit, or crowds of pilgrims to receive both in the church and in the "guesten hall." But all these things were something quite secondary to their original purpose. The buildings designed for such ends were something quite subordinate to those which were absolutely essential to the monastic life. Therefore the nave of the church was something quite subordinate to the choir. Therefore, if it so suited the convenience of the society, the choir would be built and consecrated at once and the nave put off to a more convenient season. This, as the reviewer truly says, we actually find to have happened in numberless cases. When we know the early architectural history of a Cistercian Abbey founded in a wilderness in the twelfth or thirteenth century, we commonly find that the first thing is the foundation of the society itself, then comes the building and consecration of the choir of the church, and lastly the building of the nave, which is often, as the reviewer says, not completed for fifty or sixty years or even longer.

But the whole idea of a Collegiate Church, one served by Secular Canons, is something wholly different. As I before said, in the one case the church exists for the monks, in the other the canons exist for the church. An abbey church was built primarily for the monks to pray in, any other use was something quite secondary. But a collegiate church was built for just the same objects as a parochial church. Indeed it was, as a rule, a parish church also, which monastic churches indeed often were,



but still only as something exceptional. A collegiate church is simply a parish church whose ministers are greater in number and higher in dignity than elsewhere. In a vast number of cases the architecture of a collegiate church differs in nothing from that of a parish church. A very large proportion of the later collegiate foundations were actually attached to a parish church already existing, as at Higham Ferrers and Irthlingborough. The church, in short, is not built for the canons to pray in, but the canons are appointed to minister in the church. I infer therefore that in a collegiate church a congregation is contemplated, and that the nave is not at all the secondary thing which it is in an abbey church, but something quite as essential as the choir. It is easy to conceive circumstances under which it would have to be postponed, but its postponement would be by no means the almost matter of course which it is in a monastic church. The rule would surely be the other way; the nave would be built as soon as it possibly could.

Now from theory, let us turn to recorded facts. I have briefly sketched the ordinary history of an abbey; the society is founded, then the choir is built and consecrated, then the nave is built at leisure. The date of foundation is, I believe, always earlier than that of consecration. Let us see if the phenomena of the foundation of Waltham are at all the same.

Now, first of all, the date of the consecration of the church is earlier than that of the charter of foundation: the consecration is in 1060, the charter in 1062. I believe this would be quite without parallel in the history of a monastery. In a foundation like Waltham it is perfectly natural. Harold becomes lord of Waltham. He finds the church of the place the seat of a new and popular worship, which evidently made a deep impression on his own mind and that of his countrymen. No doubt the Holy Rood of Waltham attracted hosts of pilgrims which the small church of Thoni could not contain. What did Harold do? What were his objects? They cannot be better expressed than in the words of his biographer:—

“At vir magnificus, locum et loci cultum omnimodis cupiens cum suis cultoribus sublimare, novas ibi basilicam fabricare, ministrorum augere numerum, redditusque eorum proponit ampliare; utque celebriorem fama, illustriorem clericorum frequentia, caelestibus nobilitatum muneribus, locum terrigenis exhiberet, scholas ibidem institui \* \* \* \* satagebat<sup>b</sup>.”

Here we have a grand scheme, devotional, architectural, and (in the slang of our own day) educational. The increase in the number of priests is merely one part among others; the “nova basilica” is clearly the great thing. The local worship wanted a grander church, and, if ever a nave was wanted at once, it was surely in such a case as this. The biographer goes on to describe the building of the church and afterwards speaks of the increase in the number of the clergy. King Eadward, as we shall presently see, follows the same order, and seems almost to speak of the increase of clergy as a sort of afterthought. The author *De Inventione* alone, himself a canon, pardonably gives the foundation of the prebends the precedence in his story. By this we can quite understand how the consecration came to precede the foundation charter. The first thing was to build a church; the details of the collegiate foundation, the exact amount of land the founder might settle on them, might well come after. In short, as I have more

<sup>b</sup> *Vita Haroldi*, p. 160.

than once said, the founder of a monastery builds a church for his monks; Harold founded his canons for the church which he had already built.

And now for the royal charter, which the reviewer has triumphantly quoted against me because Waltham is there called "Monasterium." When I wrote my account in the Essex Transactions I did not give all the importance I ought to this charter, which in truth tells most strongly my way. I was puzzled by the application of the name "monasterium" to a society which was undoubtedly secular. You must know very well how, when one is studying any particular point, one's ordinary reading soon supplies one with evidence upon it which otherwise one would have passed by unheeded. I had never before had any particular reason to look into the exact use of the word "monasterium;" I therefore had not then found out, what I very soon after did find out, that "monasterium" by no means always means "monastery," but very often "minster," or large church. In this sense it is applied indiscriminately to monastic, cathedral, collegiate, and (vide Ducange in voc.) even parochial churches. But in this sense it means the *church* distinctively, and not the society or the other buildings. This use is retained in the English *Minster*, the German *Münster*, and the old French *Moustier*, and it is worth noticing that the churches to which the name *Minster* is most commonly applied are more commonly secular than regular, e. g. York, Lincoln, Southwell, Beverley, Lichfield, Wimborne. The use is easily to be explained; the monks built the first grand churches in northern countries; as Professor Stanley observes<sup>c</sup>, the great abbey of a place at first commonly out-topped the cathedral. "Monasterium," "minster," therefore easily got the sense of "church," especially "great church," whether connected with a monastery or not. My attention was first called to this by the use of the word by the biographer of the Emperor Henry IV. to express the Cathedrals of Mainz and Spire<sup>d</sup>. I then found it used by a yet more exalted person even than the West Saxon Basileus; the Emperor Frederick himself, in his letter to Bishop Otto of Frisingen prefixed to that Prelate's History of his acts, when speaking of St. Peter's at Rome, talks in one line of "Monasterium Sancti Petri," and in the next of "Basilica Sancti Petri." On turning to Ducange, I found divers other references of the same kind, and I have no doubt that, now that I am once thinking about it, I shall, as I go on, find many more. With all this before me, I do not hesitate to translate the words "Construxit Monasterium" in King Eadward's Charter by "built a church."

Now, so construing it, I find in the Charter a description of Harold's doings exactly as I conceive them. The order there given is,—

1st. "Monasterium ad laudem Domini nostri Jesu Christi et Sanctæ Crucis construxit."

2nd. He had it consecrated.

3rd. He enriched it with relics and ornaments.

4th. "Quid plura? sæ denique conditionis non immemor, ibidem quorundam caterulam fratrem secundam auctoritatem sanctorum patrum canonicæ regulæ subjectam constituit, quæ Deo et sanctis ejus die noctuque laudes hymnizando decantet<sup>e</sup>."

Now why do I go into all this, when none of my quotations in so many words assert the building of a nave? I go back to my old position. The *presumption* is that the church described by our authorities was not a mere imperfect fragment; the onus probandi rests with those who say it

<sup>c</sup> Memorials of Canterbury, p. 174.

<sup>d</sup> P. 2, in Pertz's smaller edition.

<sup>e</sup> Kemble, vol. iv. p. 155.

was. The reviewer argues that it was, because in one class of churches—namely monasteries—it was usual to postpone the nave. I answer that the reasons which induced the postponement of the nave in a monastery did not apply to a secular college, and that the recorded history of Waltham shews that the course of things there followed a different order from that usual in the foundation of monasteries. This, I venture to think, upsets the reviewer's objection, and restores the original presumption that the church so elaborately described was a whole church and not merely a little Norman choir.

I now come to some of the reviewer's other points. He tells us "the church at Waltham was not intended for parochial use." Here facts seem to be against him. As was often the case, the nave of the abbey church formed the parish church, a fact to which we owe its preservation. It is for him to show that Harold's college followed a different arrangement, above all, that it followed a *less popular* one than that of the subsequent monastic times.

I threw out a doubt whether the practice of postponing the nave was as old as the eleventh century, and whether it did not come in with the use of long choirs which was introduced late in the twelfth. The reviewer challenges me to "point out one large church which was built throughout at the same time in the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century." I begin unhesitatingly with pointing to the Metropolitan Church of Christ at Canterbury. The reviewer says that "at Canterbury there is good reason to believe that one of the western towers was the only part of the early Norman church which was completed." This is really beyond me. Eadmer and Gervase distinctly assert the contrary, and Professor Willis does not give the slightest hint that their statements are to be taken in other than the literal and grammatical sense. Eadmer says, in words as plain as words can be, that Lanfranc built the whole church in seven years:—

"Ædificavit et Curiam sibi, Ecclesiam præterea, quam spatio septem annorum à fundamentis ferme totam perfectam reddidit<sup>†</sup>."

Of what Lanfranc's church consisted we learn from Gervase. It was a perfect church, nave, choir, transepts, a central and two western towers:—

"Navem, cruces, turres<sup>‡</sup>." "Ab hâc [turre] versus occidentem navis vel aula est ecclesiæ subnixa utrinque pilariis octo; hanc navem vel aulam finiunt duæ turres sublimes<sup>‡</sup>."

After this, the reviewer's statement about Canterbury is to me wholly incomprehensible.

Now perhaps I am rather perverse and see things through spectacles of my own making, but it really does seem to me that the reviewer's other instances also tell my way rather than his. What I doubted was whether it was usual in the eleventh century to build a nave by bits, a bay one year, another bay another, at intervals scattered over a period of fifty or sixty years. It is at least plain that Lanfranc's cathedral was not so built. And I am inclined to add that the reviewer has not shown that the instances he quotes from Carlisle, Chester, and Caen were so built either. What he does show in these cases is, not that the piers and arches of one part of the nave greatly differ in date, but that the upper story of the building is later than the lower. In all his cases, by his own showing, the

<sup>†</sup> Hist. Nov., lib. i. p. 9. ed. Selden. Cf. Willis, p. 14.

<sup>‡</sup> X Scriptor., col. 1294.

<sup>‡</sup> Ib., col. 1293. Cf. Willis, p. 37.



Norman work extends over the whole length of the nave, though not through its whole height. This seems to me to prove that the practice of the age was rather to make a nave at once, a nave which might not yet have its full magnificence of height, but whose area was ready for sermons, processions, and those gatherings of various kinds for which the naves of great churches were used, including, in many cases, the parochial service of a parish attached to the college or abbey. On this I shall have something more to say before I have done.

St. Stephen's at Caen is a church which I have long wished to see, because, being so nearly of the same date as Waltham, it may naturally be expected to throw some light upon it. The last time I was in France, I intended to go to Caen for the express purpose of comparing them. I was however obliged to give up my intention of so doing. But Professor Willis<sup>1</sup> quotes St. Stephen's as being built between 1064 and 1077, this last being the year of consecration according to Orderic<sup>2</sup>. The Professor seems to have no doubt either that the church then consecrated included a nave or that that nave is the one now standing. The clerestory however has been added, or rather raised, as the Professor mentions the heads of the original clerestory windows as still remaining. The triforium, he also tells us, was originally open to the aisle, just as it is at Waltham. Surely this is a case quite on my side; the nave is built at once, and apparently quite finished, for though the clerestory is later, it supplanted an earlier one, I suppose at the time when the western towers were carried up to their present height.

I fully expected that my reference to the Bayeux tapestry as a witness for the probable completion of Westminster by Eadward would be objected to, though I did not anticipate the particular objection brought by the reviewer. I know some people rate the historical value of the Tapestry very much lower than I do, and of course it is easy to say that minute accuracy on such a point was not to be expected in it. But it certainly seems to me unlikely that, in depicting a past historical event, the designer of the Tapestry would represent the church as it was meant to be at some future time; he (or she) would surely either make a purely fancy sketch, or else draw it as it actually stood then. What follows I cannot understand. The reviewer says,—

“For our own parts, we do not believe the Confessor's church at Westminster was anything like the length of the present church; therefore the present church is not a mere rebuilding of his nave.”

I never said anything as to the probable length of Eadward's church. I do not know that there is any evidence about it, and I can well believe that it was much shorter than the present one. All I contended was that it had a nave; therefore that the present nave was a rebuilding, that is, a building which takes the place of something which before existed, and which therefore is not an absolutely new erection. Such a rebuilding is often on a larger scale every way than the building it succeeds, and such may very likely have been the case at Westminster. My argument was that when a man built quite new from the ground, like William at Caen, Eadward at Westminster, Harold at Waltham—I say Harold at Waltham, because I think it is clear that Thoni's church vanished altogether and in no way influenced Harold's design—he would build much quicker than one who was merely rebuilding, whether on exactly the same scale as the earlier building or on a larger one. In the latter case you can afford to work much more leisurely, because you can use parts of the old building while

<sup>1</sup> Canterbury, p. 64, 5.

<sup>2</sup> Ap. Duchesne, p. 548.



the reconstruction goes on. For instance, I conceive that in rebuilding an Anglo-Saxon or early Norman church in later times the nave would remain untouched at least till the new choir was finished. If the new nave was to be longer than the old, I conceive the builders would next build its western portions, those beyond the west end of the old nave, and last of all, would pull down the old nave (if actual pulling down was intended) and build those bays of the new one which were to occupy its site. The church would thus be left as little time as possible deprived of any of its essential parts, and as long an interval as was wished might elapse between the different stages of the work without serious inconvenience. This is the very order described by the reviewer; the most natural order for one who was gradually substituting a new church for an old, but I think not a very natural one for one who, like William, Harold, and Eadward, was building one actually new.

The next paragraph is quite beyond me :—

“Mr. Freeman lays stress upon the coronation of William having taken place at Waltham.”

After all the years I have given to the history of the eleventh century, I trust I am incapable of so absurd a blunder, and I am sure there is nothing like it in my letter or in my original essay. What I did say was to use the fact that Westminster Abbey, immediately after its consecration under Eadward, was used for the election and coronation of kings as another argument to show that the church, as built by Eadward, had a nave. Doubtless the actual ceremony of the unction was performed in the choir; but surely such a great national solemnity would be attended by a crowd of people far too great to be contained in the two or three bays of a Norman choir of those days. Surely, if Westminster Abbey in 1066 was no bigger than that, it would have been far more natural to have had the ceremony at St. Paul's.

The reviewer makes no attempt at any answer to two very important branches of my argument, the utter historical improbability that the nave of Waltham could have been built, as he suggested, in the first fifty or sixty years after the Conquest, and the fact of the resemblance between the existing work and the description of Harold's work given by the Waltham writers.

The reviewer “can hardly imagine that I have succeeded in convincing any of your readers, even if I have altogether satisfied myself.” The reviewer has probably had more opportunities of talking over the matter with others than I have, but the few people I have met capable of judging I have found on my side, and on my side also is a very acute writer in the Saturday Review for September 17th. That I have satisfied myself I think this letter is quite proof enough.

Now as to the more minute examination of the church likely to be effected by Mr. Burges, I know that when a building is pulled about in that kind of way, new evidence is almost sure to be found out, which very often upsets one's previous notions. Such new evidence I shall be ready to weigh, and, if necessary, to yield to. But I really see nothing to yield to in the reviewer's *à priori* arguments. Mr. Petit says, with great truth<sup>1</sup>, “We must be cautious, lest the invaluable treatise of Rickman, by the precision with which it marks the difference of styles, should render us too positive in assigning dates and too careless of actual records.” In the pre-

<sup>1</sup> On Southwell Minster, Proceedings of Archaeological Institute at Lincoln, p. 213.

sent controversy I contend for the *natural sense* of actual records against a mere preconceived theory. In this I believe I am quite successful. But I freely admit that there is a still higher court of appeal. Facts may be discovered to show that the records must be taken *in a non-natural sense*, which is sometimes the hard necessity of historical documents as well as of Articles of Religion. To such facts, if any such do turn up, I am ready to yield, but not to a theory which does not prove its point. But in the case of such convincing facts appearing, I desire that all blame may be transferred from my shoulders to those of my deceivers, namely, King Eadward the Confessor, the writer *De Inventione*, and the biographer of Harold.

And now, in conclusion, I am glad to hail in the reviewer's last criticism two or three passages which afford to me some hope of our effecting if not an agreement, at least a compromise. When I say that Harold or any one else built a nave, I do not mean necessarily to assert that he brought it to such a state of absolute perfection that some final touches may not have been given afterwards. And it seems that when the reviewer says that such a man did not build a nave, he does not mean necessarily to deny that he may not have laid its foundations, have begun walls through the whole of its intended length, and have carried them up high enough to receive a temporary roof and allow the building to be used for the purposes of a nave. From these two points a very little yielding on each side may perhaps bring us to absolute agreement, even without the help of Mr. Burges' hewing and pecking. I believe my own argument is quite successful from my own point of view. The only fault I find with the reviewer is the truly English one that he does not know when he is beaten. I believe I have fairly won my Magenta and my Solferino; what will the reviewer say to meeting at Villafranca and dividing the disputed territory? Will he let me take my Lombardy in the arcade and triforium, if I let him keep his Venetia in the clerestory? I think there is something to be said for such arrangement. Those who have read my original Essay may remember that I allow that I only came to my conclusion "with doubt and hesitation" "after weighing difficulties on one side against difficulties on the other<sup>m</sup>." The reviewer it seems, also, does not dogmatically rule his point, he only "considers it a doubtful question whether the whole of the existing remains of the nave are the work of Harold." Suppose we agree to rule that part is and part is not? The reviewer says "the clerestory appears to our eyes quite late Norman and evidently later than the lower part." I remember very well that it was this apparently late character of the clerestory which long staggered me, and it is in the clerestory that we find nearly all those differences in detail between the different bays, on which we have both enlarged a good deal<sup>n</sup>. Will the reviewer then allow the possibility that Harold built the existing nave, but either without a clerestory (like St. Sernin at Toulouse) or with a lower one than at present, and that the present clerestory was added or raised under Henry I. or II. as he pleases? I think such a theory is not absolutely inconsistent with my evidence. I cannot believe that my local historians would omit all mention of so great a work as the addition of the whole nave, while I can believe that they might not think it necessary to record a comparatively small change which might almost pass for a mere repair. On this view, the history of Harold's

<sup>m</sup> Essex Transactions, p. 2.

<sup>n</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 14, 15.

church at Waltham would be almost identical with that of his rival's church at Caen. The churches, including the naves, were completed and consecrated in 1060 and 1077 respectively, the naves being of the same length as at present, but of a lesser height. A later period of the Norman style added or raised the clerestory. Different periods of Gothic rebuilt the two choirs and added an immense side chapel to the nave of each, only on different sides. The chief differences are that at Caen the late Norman repair carried up the western towers which were left unfinished at Waltham, and that at Caen luckily no one began any such barbarous changes as Waltham was partially subjected to in the fourteenth century.

I do not know whether the reviewer will be ready to accede to these terms, but I certainly think that I am offering him conditions of peace, as fair and favourable as can reasonably be expected.—I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*Lanrumney, Cardiff, October 10th, 1859.*

P.S.—I may take this opportunity of correcting two mistakes into which I have fallen in my Essay, though they are in no way connected with the date of Waltham Abbey. One of them I found out for myself, for pointing out the other I have to thank Professor Craik.

In p. 8, I seem to have been a little puzzled at the expression in the Life of Harold that the Emperor Henry III. was "affinitate conjunctissimus" with Eadward the Confessor. Henry's second wife, Agnes, and her son Henry IV., are so much more prominent in history that I quite forgot that Henry III. had at an earlier time married Eadward's half-sister, Gunhild, which of course explains it.

In the same page I call Agatha the wife of Eadward Ætheling a "kinswoman" of Henry III. This is not literally untrue, as there really was some community of blood between them, though so excessively remote that we must go back as far as Henry the Fowler for the common ancestor. This however was not what I meant. I was writing with the Saxon Chronicle, Anno 1057, before me, and I fancied that in the words *Des Caseres mīga*, the Cæsar meant was Henry III., whose death is recorded the year before, though why he is called Cona I cannot make out. But I ought to have remembered the passage in Florence (Anno 1017), "Eadwardus vero Agatham filiam germani Imperatoris Heinrici in matrimonium accepit," where the Emperor meant must be Henry II. Therefore *Des Caseres mīga* in the Chronicle must mean a niece of Henry II. and not an infinitely distant kinswoman of Henry III.

#### CRYPT AT CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS.

MR. URBAN.—The noble priory church, which gives name to the borough-town of Christchurch, Hants, has happily at last been entrusted to Mr. Benjamin Ferrey for restoration. The outer walls were in a deplorable condition of decay, the roofs were dilapidated, and drains were almost wholly wanting. A thorough repair of the walls, buttresses, windows, and roofs, the formation of drains to prevent the accumulation of damp and green mould, and the restoration of the carved stonework of the nave, aisles, transepts, and north porch, are imperatively demanded. The estimated cost is £5,000; a much larger sum would be required to emulate the internal restoration of Sherborne, Wimborne, and Romsey. The obnoxious gallery in the south nave aisle has been removed, the stone roof of the north



porch will be restored, and the masons are actually at work on this portion of the building; the buttresses on the north side of the nave are being rebuilt, and the arcades of the north transept are in course of restoration. Mr. Garbett many years since casually mentions in a letter upon the minster that there was a "Saxon" crypt under each transept. Whilst the crypt of the south wing has been attached for upwards of a century and a-half as a burial-vault to Hinton Admiral, a manor-house in the neighbourhood, that on the north side has, until very recently, been shut off from access. On the north-east angle of the north transept there is a round Norman staircase turret, the lower steps in it communicate with the crypt; in restoring the external arcade, attention was drawn to these stairs, as a loophole which opened upon them had to be reconstructed. The crypt was found to be choked up with a pile of bones, many of comparatively recent date, thrown in without care or order; upon the removal of these at the western end the workmen discovered a regular pile of bones, laid with the utmost exactitude, to the number of 1,500, or perhaps 2,000. These poor relics have been reverently interred by the curate, the Rev. Z. Nash, in a pit in the churchyard.

The crypt is Early Norman, apsidal, and measures 30 by 12 feet, and is 9 feet 7 inches high. On the west and north-west are round-headed loops; the staircase then intervenes; on the north-east is another loop, with a curious graduated splay, like stairs, cut through the walls, which are seven feet thick. Opposite the loops on the south-west and south-east are two round-headed recesses, probably aumbries; the vault is of rubble, and cylindrical, with two plain massive ribs, following the curve of the arch, with the edges rounded off; these rest upon half pilasters—like the walls of ashlar—similarly rounded, with plain bases, and an abacus formed by the stringcourse, which is bevilled off on the lower side. At the east end there are two diagonal ribs springing from short pillars with plain bases and capitals. Between these at a later period a doorway, which had folding-doors, has been pierced, and opens on three steps, which are blocked up by a wall; possibly they may have led only to a repository of church plate. An altar doubtless once stood in the apse.

In Switzerland, at Steinen, there is an ossuare, or bone-house, built in the year 1111; in it were collected the bones and skulls thrown up by the grave-diggers from time to time. At Hereford Cathedral the crypt below the Lady-chapel was used as a charnel; charnel chapels were likewise attached to the churches of Worcester and Norwich. In the crypt under the chancel of St. Leonard's Church at Hythe, in Kent, is a large pile of bones, which, if we may judge by Leland's silence, were placed here after his visit. In a drawing of the so-called Grymbald's crypt under the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, bones and skulls are represented. (See Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*, vol. iii. 1837, published by Mr. Parker.) There is a crypt full of bones at Ripon Cathedral. A charnel-house and chantry formed part of the buildings of St. Margaret's, Lynn. The entrance of the catacombs under Capo di Monte at Naples is blocked up with the bones of the victims of a plague which desolated the city in the sixteenth century. The subterranean quarries of the catacombs at Paris were in recent times, by a decree of the French government, filled with bones from the overcharged churchyards.

A Norman crypt exists under the choir of Christchurch, but is now walled up. Professor Willis has shewn that the so-called Saxon crypt of Winchester formed "no part of the Saxon church," (*Proceedings of Archæological Institute*, 1845, p. 35). There was a Saxon collegiate church



of the Holy Trinity at Christchurch, of which Flambard, afterwards Bishop of Durham, was dean; and it is stated in the register of the priory that he rebuilt the church; the nave and transepts are undoubtedly Norman-work, and bear the impress of the same hand which raised the nave of Durham. I believe that crypts were frequently used as the burying-places of the canons.

These carniary-crypts are alluded to by several writers. Duncumb mentions that in his time the Lady-chapel crypt was called the Golgotha,—with some profanity, be it observed,—and that it had long been used as a receptacle for bones, (Hereford, i. 589). In the undercroft is the monument of A. Jones, who restored this carniary in 1496. Green relates that Bishop de Blois built a carniary chapel at Worcester, that is, a crypt with a chapel over it; in the former were laid all the bodies disinterred during the restoration of the cathedral; in the latter, chaplains said service, and Walter de Cant-lupe, bishop in 1265, consecrated it to the honour of God, SS. Mary and Thomas, (Worcester, i. 55).

At Norwich, John Salmon, bishop of the see, who died in 1325, founded at the west end of the church a charnel-house, consisting of an upper chapel of St. John Evangelist, and a lower chapel and charnel-crypt, with a warden and chaplains to celebrate mass for the souls of the founder, and his predecessors in the see, and “the souls of all those whose bones were deposited in the vault of this charnel; in which, with the leave of the sacrist, who kept the key of the vault, the bones of all such as were buried in Norwich might be brought into it, if dry and clean from flesh, there to be decently reserved till the last day.” “Whether,” then proceeds Mr. Blomefield, “the bones were piled in good order, the skulls, arms, and leg-bones in their distinct rows and courses, *as in many charnel-houses*, I cannot say,” &c. (Norfolk, iv. p. 56.)

Other instances, as at Lynn, might be alleged, but these are sufficient to shew that carniary chapels were not an unusual appendage of a large church as repositories for remains thrown up in the churchyard, and also places of offering prayers for the dead.

A practical observation suggests itself from these remarks,—the advantage such a charnel would be in these days. A few years since the abominations committed in metropolitan and other overcrowded yards would have been prevented by such an obvious receptacle of bones which might be disinterred. Even now, where the means of accommodation exist, the poor would find it a great relief to have their dead laid within the shelter of sacred walls before interment, and removed from their narrow dwelling-rooms. In case of any contagious disease or the cholera, even the wealthier classes would find an equal comfort and security in such an arrangement.

I may add, that subscriptions for the restoration of Christchurch will be gratefully received by the Rev. Z. Nash.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

*Knightsbridge, Oct. 20.*

#### THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of some recent inquiries respecting the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, (made in connection with a History of Hampshire in which I am engaged,) I have met with a few historical memoranda concerning the architecture of the church and the hall, of great interest, which I beg to

place at your disposal. They are derived from a copy of a MS. Register, at present in the possession of the Court of Chancery, but soon to be restored to the keeping of the Master of the Hospital: and I am indebted for them to the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Alchin, the Librarian of the City of London, whose MS. collections, and

Indexes to the Winton. Dioc. Registers\*, are such as to shew that the spirit of our elder antiquaries, Madox, Tanner, Rymer, Birch, Lysons, Cole, &c., is not yet dead.

The first set of extracts is taken from fols. 84 *et seqq.* of the original MS., and is entitled, *Opera lapidea diversa . . . facta tempore Johannis de Campeden* :—

“Campanile Sanctæ Crucis et tectum cancelli, et duo tecta pro insula in utraque parte . . . de nova facta fuerunt. . . Item in dicto campanili super solarium et celuram facta fuerunt . . . de novo octo fenestras lapideas vitriatæ. Item, sub solario et celura factæ sunt similiter octo fenestras vitriatæ. Item in choro ibidem ex parte boriali et australi factæ fuerunt in inferiori parte sub volto sexdecim fenestras vitriatæ.”

Mr. Freeman’s account of the Church of St. Cross (Arch. Instit., Winchester vol.) points out the signs of the alteration in the level of the roof of the choir and its aisles, (p. 7). The sixteen windows in the triforium of the choir are those which Milner regarded as demonstrating the origin of the pointed Early English arch, (Freeman, pp. 7, 12, 13). The windows in the tower below the solar are plain twolight, early Perpendicular, and those above the solar light a passage in the wall, and are inserted into two arches of an open Early English arcade, on each side of the tower, the other arches being blocked up with masonry :—

“Item in introitu ecclesiæ per claustrum factæ fuerunt duæ valvæ novæ.”

This I believe to refer to the celebrated triple arch in the angle between the choir and the south transept. For there is little doubt that there was a cloister in that angle, (Freeman, pp. 5—7); and the existing ambulatory, or cloister, was built at a much later day; John de Campeden having built, as it appears, the first wall of it :—

“Item murus lapideus cum valvis ejusdem, ex parte boriali ecclesiæ usque cameram custodis, factus fuit eisdem temporibus . . . circum Anno Domini 1398.”

The lodging of the Master appears to have been over the entrance gate :—

“Item stalla, sedilia, et formulæ in choro, et pictura in retrodorso. . . Interclausum capellæ pro vestiatorium factum fuit Anno

Domini 1388. Item duæ columnæ lapideæ in cancello ibidem factæ fuerunt 11 Ric. II. Item interclausum capellæ Beate Marie cum descis et formulis in dicta capella et cum descis tredecim fratrum factum fuit, 1390. Item Presbyterium ibidem juxta altare perfectum fuit. . . eodem anno [13 Ric. II.] paviata fuit ecclesia cum capella et insula.”

The north aisle most probably was the Lady-chapel, and the south the vestry. The two great octagonal piers in the choir are spoken of by Mr. Freeman, p. 12. Other entries speak of the consecration of the high altar in 1386; and of the altars of St. Catherine, St. Sitha, the 11,000 Virgins, and St. Stephen, “near the sacristy,” at the same time. A chapel of St. John the Baptist is mentioned, and altars of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The other passages are from fol. 63 b. of the original MS. :—

“Iste Will. de Edyndon . . . cooperuit navem ecclesiæ ibidem cum plumbo quæ prius cooperiebatur cum stramine et fecit fenestras lapideas ex utraque parte navis predictæ, et eas vitriabat.”

The roof of the nave, like that of the choir, was originally at a different level from the existing one. The windows in the clerestory of the nave are good but late Decorated, of two lights, with the arches of the lights merely trefoiled, and in the head a circle, with six cusps, or two long quatrefoils. Special interest attaches to these windows, since by comparing them with those of Edington Church, which were the work of William of Edyndon, and with the windows nearest the west end of Winchester Cathedral, I think it may be clearly established that *the tracery of the latter cannot be the work of the same architect, who, we know, constructed both the former*<sup>b</sup>.

“Item fecit tectum aule vocatæ Hundredmenhalle, quæ nunc custoditur in duas aulas, videlicet, in aulam custodis et familiæ ibidem, et in aulam Hundredmannorum.”

The Master’s lodgings being over the gateway, I regard the existing hall as that part of the original Hundredmen’s hall which was appropriated to the Master and the brethren, the other part being taken up into the existing Master’s house, when the Hundredmen-hall poor ceased to be fed in the hospital. There are indications in the architecture of the hall of an earlier date than Cardinal Beaufort, to whom the

\* It is greatly to be desired that these collections should be secured for the British Museum. For students of English archaeology and ecclesiastical history, they are literally invaluable, the sources whence they are collected being, for the most part, inaccessible to all but specially favoured inquirers. The proper place for the indexes is, no doubt, the registrar’s office at Winchester; but the British Museum would be a very appropriate place for them also.

<sup>b</sup> May I add in a note, that in Harl. MS., 1,616, fol. 29<sup>o</sup>, is a circular letter of Bishop Ethelmar, dated 1255, which shews that the church of St. Cross was unfinished at that time.



erection is commonly ascribed. Waynflete's charter expressly states that the Cardinal's buildings were "on the western side of the church."

With many apologies for the length of this communication,—I am, &c.

B. B. WOODWARD.

*Haverstock Hill, London.*

#### THE DATE OF WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN.—In your October number I was much pleased with your reply to the article of Mr. Freeman; not only from the temperate manner in which you have treated his attack, but the mild satire with which you have chidden his chronological and architectural blunders.

Perhaps you will allow me to make a few additional remarks on one passage in your reply. You say in p. 401, "The church at Waltham was not intended for parochial use; there is in the charter no mention of or allusion to any congregation being present, nor, according to the ideas of that age, was there the slightest necessity for one."

Now, Sir, the fact seems to have been that all the building from the east wall or apse of the choir, including the transepts, which were used as vestiaries, passages for the processions of the brethren, and other ceremonies on stated festivals, was considered to represent the "Holy Place" and the "Holy of Holies," as in the temple of Jerusalem; and thus appropriated to the priesthood and the officials, including the acolites, which was reckoned the first tonsure. Thus it was only essential to build a choir or chapel for the brethren, wherein to sing mass and perform all occasional services at festivals, obits, and other stated periods; since it was considered that their prayers and praises being offered (as was the *sacrifice* of the Mass, and even the *Missa sicca*), both for quick and dead, were sufficient for the whole population. When the number of converts after the Conquest became too numerous for the superintendence of

the brethren, and their individual instruction in the formalities of the faith, the addition of a nave, already laid out in the foundation, was gradually built, beginning probably at the east, as in the proximity of the choir and high altar, where mass was sung, and perhaps a rostrum or pulpit erected, from which to deliver a short address to the people, explanatory of what they saw and heard. There would then be some notice taken of the *emblems* with which the choir was ornamented, as the Trinity, the Cross, &c. In many of our very old churches, these emblems were in later times extended to the capitals of the pillars in the nave; in one case the progress of the Creation was thus represented. Such were the methods adopted for the instruction of the first congregations of the laity,—by the eye and ear, before written language became the medium of instruction, and while the priesthood in the seclusion of their convents combined in themselves the professions of divinity, law, and physic.

In order to render the choir the most sacred part of the building, it was more-over appropriated as a place of sepulture for founders, abbots, and noble benefactors, whose remains were deposited under the eastern wall, whether with or without an apse. Instances of this may be found in the ground-plan of churches, and old wills, chartularies, and other MSS. in the British Museum; and even in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey several of the abbots were buried under the walls, where their effigies are still to be seen.—I am, &c.

Oct. 7, 1859.

E. G. B.

#### THE DATE OF WALTHAM NAVE.

MR. URBAN.—Rejecting the altered western bay in your elevation of Waltham nave, I am unable to detect any variations sufficient to call for the free taste of individual workmen, or any material lapse of time between the erection of one bay and that of another, as an explanation. There is the ordinary and systematic alternation of cylindrical piers and clustered ones. The changing surface work on the former is what we find elsewhere. Durham and Lindisfarne churches, in my immediate neighbourhood, present the very designs seen on the Waltham columns.

Now no part of Durham Cathedral is older than the laying of its foundation-stone in 1093, and Bishop Flambard (1099

—1129), when commencing with the nave, found all the rest of the church, choir and transepts, completed,—"*usque navem Rannulfus jam factum invenit.*" He built the whole walls of the nave:—"His namque sumptibus navem ecclesie circumductis parietibus ad sui usque testudinem erexerat."

The characters of the nave and choir are sufficiently, nay strongly distinguished, and if we could believe that Harold's style lingered without change or improvement until 1093, we might expect to find in it a greater similarity to our choir than to our nave.

But on comparing the nave at Waltham attributed to him with the works at Dur-

ham, the very reverse position presents itself. There are such differences as we may look for in two buildings widely apart, but they are unimportant, and there is so striking a resemblance in conception, plan, and the very ornaments of the piers and arches in the two *naves*, that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they are contemporary. Checked as it is by our almost coeval chronicles, the church of Durham is a most invaluable criterion for our guidance in placing Norman erections under their true periods.

That the word *minster* was not confined to monastic churches, is evident from its universal application to the secular ones of York, Beverley, and Ripon up to the

present day. That the same word is the representative of the Latin *monasterium* is evident from the frequent usage of the latter in speaking of York Minster in its fabric rolls. Even the English form *monastery* was sometimes used in a similar sense. When Katherine, the widow of Henry Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland, desired burial near her lord, she expresses it as "within the *monasterie* of Beverley," and we know from other wills, from Leland, and from existing tombs, that he and his ancestors are sleeping in the collegiate church of St. John, commonly called Beverley *Minster*.—I am, &c.

W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gateshead, Oct. 13, 1859.

#### WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—During the restorations now in progress in Waltham Abbey Church the axe-head of which I send you a drawing was found in the south aisle, about four inches from the surface. Of course the common opinion sets it down as Harold's battle-axe, although some obstinate



antiquaries assert that it is a carpenter's axe of the Decorated period, when so much was done to spoil the original church; and they further allege the fact of the fore point being somewhat less than the hind point, as if worn away by being constantly sharpened; as also the coincidence in shape with the axe represented in the Duke of Berri's Bible, in the illumination of Noah building the ark. Mr. Urban, I only mention these opinions to shew how far obstinate people can go. My object in writing to you is by no means to obtain your opinion as to whether it is or is not the battle-axe of Harold, (for all right-minded people can do that at a glance.)

but to ask you whether you think it can be the identical weapon mentioned in the following thrilling incidents which I extract from the excellent work of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, and which has been most unaccountably forgotten by Mr. Freeman in his list of authorities.

"... But William, waiting for the first discharge, and seeing full mark at Harold's shoulder as the buckler turned, now sent forth his terrible shaft. The noble Taillefer, with a poet's true sympathy, cried, 'Saxon, beware!' but the watchful Saxon needed not the warning. As if in disdain, Harold met not the shaft with his shield, but swinging high the mighty axe (which with most men required both arms to wield it), he advanced a step and clove the rushing arrow in twain. . . ."

"With his own hand William placed the mail on the ruined Druid stone, and on the mail the helm. Harold looked long and gravely at the edge of the axe; it was so richly gilt and damasquined, that the sharpness of its temper could not well have been divined under that holiday glitter. But this axe had come to him from Canute the Great, who himself, unlike the Danes, small and slight, had supplied his deficiency of muscle by the finest dexterity and the most perfect weapons. Famous had been that axe in the delicate hand of Canute, how much more tremendous in the ample grasp of Harold! Swinging now in both hands this weapon, with a peculiar and rapid whirl, which gave it an inconceivable impetus, the Earl let fall the crushing blow: at the first stroke, cut right in the centre, rolled the helm; at the second, through all the woven mail (cleft asunder as if the slightest filagree work of the goldsmith) shone the blade, and a great fragment of the stone itself came tumbling on the sod."—(*Harold*, pp. 317, 318.) I am, &c.,

TENAX(E) PROPOSITI.

P.S. We are all in hopes, as the work proceeds, of finding the arrow which killed Harold.



## PARKER'S DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE—VOL. III.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me, as one who has long anxiously expected, and has gladly welcomed, the concluding volume of Mr. Parker's admirable work on our Domestic Architecture, to add my testimony as to its great merit to your own. The subject of which it treats is one to which I have myself devoted much time and thought, and I can truly say that it well deserves to take its place as a standard book, thoroughly trustworthy for all purposes of reference, and excellent in all respects as a *history*. The title, "Some Account," is far too modest. It is no qualification of this high and well-deserved praise to say that a few inaccuracies may be found here and there. Absolute accuracy is rarely to be found in any book; and to provide altogether against errors in a work on so extensive and varied a subject as the Domestic Architecture of Great Britain was, of course, simply impossible. The wonder is there are so few.

At page 361, and in the Index, Pengewick is a mistake for Pengersick. It is easy to see how 'rs' might be written like a 'w.'

Again, at page 180, near the bottom, for "an original opening through the *south* wall of the ante-chapel [of Magdalen College, Oxford], from a room in the bur-

rows' tower," read, "an original opening through the *north* wall," &c.

One little *hiatus*, arising apparently from a small hole in a MS., I happen to be able to fill up. At page 421, among the "Licences to Crenellate," the following entry occurs:—

"Anno 4 [Henrici IV.]—

"Johannes Corp . . . quoddam hospitium juxta introitum portus villæ de Dertemuth, Devon."

The name was "Corpour," as appears from a letter preserved in MS. Cotton, Nero, B. II., fol. 33, which commences thus:—

"Johan Corpour, Baillif del ewe en la port de Dertemuth, a tour ceux qui sez lettres verront salut."

And is dated,—

"le xi<sup>e</sup> jour de June, l'ann de nostre Seignour et Roy, Henri Quart apres le Conquest syzsmes."

Query, is the "quoddam hospitium" of John Corpour to be understood to refer to Dartmouth Castle, as stated at page 354 of "Domestic Architecture?"—I am, &c.

F. C. HINCKSON.

Exeter College, Oxford,

Oct. 17, 1859.

## LICENCES TO CRENELLATE.—HORDEN.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Parker is under one misconception touching our county palatine of Durham in the list of crenellations concluding his excellent work on Domestic Architecture.

I allude to the licence in 45 Hen. III. to Marmaduke Fitz-Geoffrey for his house at Horden, a place which Mr. Parker says is unknown, and he queries it Houghton. Now the licencee is a notable personage in the pedigree of the Fitz-Marmadukes of Horden, and that spot, their customary residence, is one of the earliest and best known estates among the military tenures of the Palatinate. It is near Easington. The present hall is Jacobean, but it might repay a more careful investigation than has been bestowed upon it.

There is some confusion in the mention of Hilton in the text of the book, as if a keep and gatehouse were separate remains there. There is but one tower, serving the purpose of both. A chapel is the only other building; the residue of the castle or manor-house was perhaps of wood only. The gatehouse is later than that of Lumley, the arms of France having but three fleur-de-lis.

The licences to crenellate in Durham

usually proceeded from the prince-bishop, hence the sorry numbers in the regal list.

I add a further note or two on the list of licences.

18 Edw. III. Chevelyngham is Chillingham, as suggested.

22 Edw. III. For Westcanfeld, read West Tanfeld.

Add the following licence to the list:—

16 Aug. 46 Hen. III. [1262] Henricus, &c.—familiari nostro Roberto de Tweng.,—domum suum de Bergh in com. Ebores petra et calce, non nec et fossatis, firmatam perficere et kernellare.

John Lord Lumley, the co-heir of the Twenges, had the original of this licence in Elizabeth's time, when an elaborate abstract of his evidences was made. The ruins of Kilton Castle, the main seat of the Twenges, would suit in style, but I suspect that their other residence, Cornburgh, near Sheriff Hutton, is really the Bergh of the record. It was afterwards settled on a younger line, who resided there for some generations, and I hear that the house presents ancient work, but I have not seen it.—I am, &c.

W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gateshead, Oct. 13, 1859.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF ST. MARY, TAUNTON, BY THE REV. T. HUGO.

THE house derived its origin from the piety and munificence of William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor, the *Præsul incomparabilis* of the *Historia major Wintoniensis*, some time about the year 1110. It will be recollected that Taunton was a manor of the Bishop of Winchester; and it is probable that this circumstance may have decided Giffard in the choice of his locality. Leland mentions his successor, Henry Blesance, brother of King Stephen and grandson of the Conqueror, known as the unflinching friend of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as a joint founder. Most likely the last-named bishop erected a portion of the Priory buildings, and from his liberality in this department was considered to deserve a share of the honour. To William Giffard, however, the merit of the original foundation is unquestionably due. The charter which commemorated the good work is not extant in any form; but the fact is certified by an Inquisition taken before the King's Eschaetor at Taunton, on the 6th of January, 1317, to which I shall draw the reader's attention in its chronological order. The House was founded for Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, (who had been first located at Colchester in 1105, and four years subsequently at St. Mary Overy in Southwark, by the same Bishop Giffard) and was dedicated to the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

The first contemporary notice which I have found relating to the Priory is contained in a charter by which Robert, Bishop of Bath, among the *notabilia* of his episcopate converts, "Hywish," or Huish, part of his manor at Banwell, into a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Wells. This instrument is dated the 4th of November, 1159, and is attested by Stephen, Prior of Taunton. This is the earliest Prior whose name has been recovered, and the present is the earliest date at which he appears.

The same Stephen, together with his fraternity, gave to Reginald, Bishop of Bath, who governed that see from the year 1174 to 1191, various concessions

with respect to their churches and chapels, with express reservation, however, of the chapels of St. James, St. George de Fonte (Wilton), St. Margaret (near the almshouse beyond the East Reach turnpike-gate), and St. Peter de Castello (a chapel in the Castle). He is also a witness to a charter of Oliver de Dinan of his Church of Buckland; and to one of Richard, Bishop of Winchester, recounting the gift of William, lord of Haselburg, of his Church of Haselburg, for conversion into prebends in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The latter is dated A.D. 1174.

The Priory immediately upon its foundation was possessed of powerful friends, and soon became a wealthy and flourishing community. In the reign of Henry the Second the Canons obtained a charter of confirmation of the several grants made to them by various benefactors from their founder downwards. The charter itself does not exist, but its several provisions are inserted and confirmed in another, technically called a charter *Inspecimus*, of the eighth year of Edward III. Before proceeding, however, to this most important document, it will be better to dispose of those which are anterior to it in point of time.

King John, in a charter dated the 17th of July, 1204, gave various lands at Kingshull. This charter may be found on an ancient roll under the title, *Cart. Antiq. Z. n. 16*. It also appears with a few verbal differences on the Charter Roll of the 6th of John, n. III. The date annexed is the same in both. As this is the oldest charter made in favour of the Priory which we possess in its original form, a literal English translation may not be unacceptable:—

"John, by the grace of God, &c., know ye that we, by the consideration of divine love, and for the health of our soul, and of our ancestors and our heirs, have given and by our present charter have confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, of Taunton, and to the Canons Regular there serving God,

the pasture and aldergrove of Kingeshull from Walfildesont to Hunteneſwell, the pasture to wit and the aldergrove which customarily paid to our farm of Sumerton sixteen pence per annum; to be held by the ſame Canons of us and of our heirs, for a free, pure, and perpetual alms. Wherefore we will and ſtrictly charge that the aforeſaid Canons do have and hold the aforeſaid pasture and aldergrove well, and in peace, freely and honourably, diſchargedly and quietly from all cuſtom and ſecular exaction, as the charter which we made to them whiſt we were Earl of Morton reaſonably attests. Witness, W. Earl of Salisbury, and more beſides. Dated at Weſtminſter, the 17th day of July in the ſixth year of our reign (1204)."

John, Prior of Taunton, who does not appear in the liſts of Dugdale and Collinſon, and therefore, as a matter of courſe, not in thoſe of Savage and other copyiſts, was witness to a confirmation by Savaricus to the Abbot and Convent of Machelney of the great tithes of their Church of Somerton. Savaricus was Biſhop of Bath, from A.D. 1192 to 1205.

\* \* \* \* \*

We now arrive at the formal proof of the identity of William Giffard and the founder of the Priory. This, as I have already ſtated, is contained in an Inquiſition taken before the King's Eſchaetor on the 6th of January, in the tenth year of King Edward II., or A.D. 1317. The original, although one of the very few records belonging to this Houſe hitherto committed to the preſs, is but given in abstract, and with the omiſſion of details always intereſting to a local enquirer. A tranſlation here follows for thoſe of my readers to whom its native dreſs would not be familiar.

"An Inquiſition taken before the Eſchaetor of our Lord the King, at Taunton, on the 6th day of January, in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward; whether, to wit, the Priory of Taunton is of the foundation of the progenitors of our lord the king, ſome time kings of England, or of the progenitor of the king himſelf, or of others, or of another, and of what men, and of what man, and about what lands and tenements, and from what time: by the oath of John Horcherd, Philip de Bampton, John Anuger, John de Loveton, Geoffrey de Nethercote, William Punchardoun, William de Webbewell, John Hywhys, William de Comle, Hugh de Reigny, Walter at Walle, and William de Holeswelle. Who ſay upon their oath that the Priory of Taunton is not of the foundation of the progenitors of our lord

the king, kings of England, or of the progenitor of ſome certain king. But they ſay that the aforeſaid Priory is of the foundation of one William Giffard, formerly Biſhop of Wincheſter, before the time of King Edmund Ironſide, from which time, whereunto memory reacheth not, he gave of all his land in the northern part outside the eaſt gate of the town of Taunton, to erect in the ſame place a monastery, and its ſite by bounds and divisions contained and named in the charter of the ſame Biſhop, for a pure and perpetual alms; which very foundation and gift, Henry, King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, confirmed by his own charter for a pure and perpetual alms, as in the charter of the aforeſaid Biſhop touching the aforeſaid foundation and gift is more fully contained. And they ſay that the ſaid Priory has no lands or tenements of foundation, or gift of any progenitor of the king of England, or of the progenitors of any of the kings of England. In witness whereof the aforeſaid jurors have to this Inquiſition annexed their ſeals."

The gifts of this munificent Biſhop, thus ſolemnly affirmed to be the founder of the Priory, are enumerated in a charter of the eighth year of King Edward III., dated the 1st of October, 1334, to which reference has already been made. It is a document of conſiderable length, occupying a large portion of two membranes of the venerable roll in which it is contained, and extending to two hundred and ten lines of cloſely penned and much abbreviated writing. I have, however, willingly undergone the labour of tranſcribing it, on account of its paramount importance in the hiſtory of the Priory. Dugdale contented himſelf with tranſcribing and publiſhing the firſt few lines only; and ſubſequent writers, no doubt ſuppoſing that he had given the whole, are characteriſtically ſilent with reſpect to the far more voluminous remainder. It contains abstracts of upwards of one hundred and twenty-five documents, ſome of them repreſenting the gift of large poſſeſſions, and many including ſeveral ſeparate donations. The firſt on the liſt alone records the grant of five churches with their chapels and appurtenances. So numerous were the endowments and ſo rich the chartulary of Taunton Priory in the year 1334.

The reverend author then gave, in conſiderable detail, the particulars alluded to, and continued the hiſtory with a complete ſeries of remarkable events which happened publicly and privately to the



Priory during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. It is quite impossible for us to present our readers with so much as a bare analysis of this elaborately minute narrative. The memoir will of course appear in the Society's Transactions, and to that volume we must refer all who desire information about this truly interesting place. An extract or two must suffice for the present. The first shall be relative to the "Ordination of the Vicarage of Taunton."

On the 5th of November, 1308, the 2nd year of Edward II., the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene at Taunton was elevated into a vicarage. It had previously been served by the Canons of the Priory Church, who continued to be the Rectors until the Dissolution. The ordination was made at Taunton on the Tuesday after the feast of All Saints, and was confirmed by the bishop on the Wednesday after the feast of St. Martin, in the year above mentioned. Walter Haselshaw was at that time Bishop of Bath and Wells, being elected in 1302 and dying in 1312. I have transcribed the document from the copy which exists among Dr. Hutton's extracts from the Wells Registers, made by him in the seventeenth century, and preserved among his MSS. in the British Museum; and as it is a document of more than ordinary interest for the general reader, a literal translation may not be unacceptable.

"Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, ordains and appoints that Master Simon de Lym, vicar of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, to the parish church appropriated to the priory of SS. Peter and Paul at Taunton, as vicar incumbent and instituted in the same, shall every week in the year receive twenty-one canonical loaves, and forty-one conventual flagons of ale, and seven loaves, that is to say of bolted flour, of the same weight as the canonical loaves, and two loaves of finest white bread, and seven flagons of best ale; and shall receive every year of the said Prior and Convent fifteen mares of silver; and six cart-loads of hay, and seven bushels of oats every week for his horse, and two shillings for the shoeing of his horse every year; and shall receive freely all legacies made to him in the parish; and have the same houses and curtilages\* as those belonging to his predecessors, with the following cure and charge, namely, that he shall serve at his own cost by himself or his curates the

chapel of St. Mary Magdalene of Taunton, of Trendle (Trull), of the Castle, and of Fons S. George (Wilton), in the sacraments and other divine services of the Church; with this addition, that he shall find a priest constantly resident for the service at Trendle. Also we ordain that for the aid of the said vicar and his successors, to whom the cure of souls of the whole parish of the said church is specially committed by the ordinary of the place, and on whom it falls, the said Prior and his successors shall perpetually provide for himself and his successors for the performance of Divine service by one secular priest for the chapels of Stoke and of Riston (Ruishton) which are sufficiently contiguous, and for the chapels of Staplegrave (Staplegrave) and St. James by another secular priest, and also for the chapel of Hull Bishops by a third secular priest, constantly resident at the said place, each with his own stipend: with this reservation, that the said Prior may cause service to be performed in the chapel of St. George of Ryston and of St. James on Sundays and holydays by some well-reputed of his brethren with the licence of the bishop in assistance of the priests in masses, at least when need shall require. Also we ordain that the said vicar and all his priests serving in the said chapels make oath of fidelity to the said Prior and Rector at their admission, that they will repay and refund all and singular offerings in the aforesaid places to the Prior without trouble and defalcation. Also we will that for the augmentation of his portion two quarters of corn shall be delivered to the said vicar from the grange or granary of the Priory at the festival of our Lord's nativity. The ordinary charges more fully incumbent on the said parish church the aforesaid religious shall duly sustain, and the extraordinary contingent on their portion according to the rating of the same. And the said Prior and Convent shall provide books, vestments, and other ecclesiastical furniture meet for the said chapels at their own expense. Dated at Taunton, Nov. 1308<sup>b</sup>."

\* Sylvanus Urban begs to call the attention of his readers to this important document, which so well shews the care which was taken in the middle ages for the cure of souls, the residence of ministers, and the proper endowment of the vicars; the payment being in kind, we are better able to estimate their value; and these shew what was meant by providing a competent maintenance for the vicars, a charge to which all Church property is legally liable. When the custom of paying them in kind was changed, it was made the duty of the bishop to declare from time to time, as circumstances altered, what was a competent maintenance for each vicar. This duty

\* Altogether, these emoluments cannot be reckoned at less than £300 a-year of our money, besides a house and fees.



The next refers to a locality well known to all our readers:—

The Patent Roll of the 8th of Richard II., 1384-5, contains a long account of an inquisition made to determine the truth of certain complaints against the Abbat of Glastonbury for various injuries done by him to the river, its produce and its trade. Among other charges are the following. The Abbot is said to allow trees to hang over the bank of the Tone, so that boats are not able to pass between the mill of Tobrigge and Bathepool. That the mill called Bathepolemill is built over the river more by six feet than it was heretofore, and that the king's highways between Taunton and Bathepolebriggie are inundated and injured. This, the reader will remember, is the ancient highway now disused, which runs for a considerable distance along the bank of the river, and is one of the most picturesque of the old Somersetshire roads, and well known to all Tauntonians. The complainants seem determined to make out a case, for they assert that the fish which used to swim from Bruggewater to Taunton were so hindered by the mill that they could no longer swim as they were wont, and that the bank of the river which used to be thirty feet in breadth is now not more than ten or twelve feet at the most from Bathepole as far as Cryche, so that boats cannot pass as formerly. Mention is also made of a place in the lower part of the said mills called Bathepolecross, up to which place all boats came in their journey from Briggewater to Taunton. The Abbot replied to each of the allegations, and obtained a verdict accordingly. An inquisition was held at Taunton on a similar alleged grievance in the 2nd of Henry V., 5th November, 1414. The Abbot is said to have made a watercourse adjoining the said Bathepolemylle so narrow with strong timbers and massive masonry, that the river craft called "botes and frowys," with their freight, to wit firewood, timber, charcoal, pitch, salt, iron, lime, grain, ale,

of the bishops has been suffered to remain in abeyance ever since the Reformation, for fear of giving offence to the great landed proprietors who have succeeded to the property of the Church lands. Sylvanus Urban ventures to call the attention of those gentlemen to these plain historical facts, and especially of his Grace the Duke of Bedford and his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, who are so fond of talking about Church reform and the poverty of curates. If they will examine their own title deeds, they will find that every acre of Church land is liable for its quota towards providing a competent maintenance for the vicar of each parish. Until the vicars are provided with a really *competent maintenance* by the rectors, whether clerical or lay, we cannot expect the curates to be better paid.

wine, &c., a rather goodly list of Taunton requirements in the 14th and 15th centuries, could not reach their destination by reason of these his impediments, to the great and manifest injury of the king's subjects. This was proved to the satisfaction of a jury, who returned a verdict against the Abbot.

After a sketch of monasticism in general, the author continued:—

The external garb of this gracious spirit was no doubt magnificently represented in Taunton Priory. The Augustinian Canon was ever celebrated as uniting in his single person the accordant excellencies of the scholar and the saint. He was at the head of the literature of the age, and his home breathed the refinement of his elegant mind and bore the impress of his exquisite taste. Even in his very aspect there was that at which an artist in our own day would be lost in admiration. His long black gown with its broad sleeves and fine cloth cowl was his outer habiliment, and under it was his white habit and scapulary, with a girdle of black leather. A high black cap covered his head, and he wore his beard. The Church and Priory were no doubt worthy of the companionship. That the former was magnificent we may be almost certain. It was largely added to, if not entirely rebuilt, as the records have already informed us, in and about the year 1337. And I scarcely need suggest to my architectural reader that this is the very era of our best and loveliest edifices. No doubt it harmonized well in its perfection with the charming scene which lay around as far as eye could reach on every side. But the peculiarities of its structure we know not and cannot know. The Priory, too, itself was certain to be a goodly collection of edifices. Allusion has been made to the chapter-house and other of the buildings; but of cloister and refectory, guest-house, infirmary and dormitory, all record is gone for ever. And yet all were, no doubt, splendid of their kind, as the home of a community wealthy and powerful, and the frequent resort of the noble and the great. The Lord Prior and his Canons often found themselves surrounded by personages of public importance in Church and State, and we may suppose that their lodging and cheer were agreeable to their condition. No House in the west seems to have been more independent, and at all times more able to hold its own. And its rule, so far as we know of it, was generously, mercifully, and justly exercised.

The great gate of the monastery was no doubt in Canon Street, so called after

the ecclesiastics of the House, and in which the massive foundations of ancient edifices, not improbably belonging to the conventual body, have repeatedly been discovered. How far it extended to the north and south we have no means of knowing, save by the indications already referred to. There is, however, a large and picturesque barn of the sixteenth century on the left hand of the spectator, as he enters the fields, and in which have been inserted, by the questionable dictate of modern taste, some ornamental details of uncertain derivation. This may be taken to limit the extent of the conventual buildings in the southern direction.

The paper then detailed the various steps of the declaration of the royal supremacy, the surrender, and the dissolution, and concluded as follows:—

A few words more, and the history arrives at its close. On the 13th of June, 1544, the King granted to Sir Francis Bryan and Matthew Coltehirst the site of the late Priory of Taunton, with all its appurtenances, messuages, buildings, gardens, vivaries, &c. Among its lands are enumerated Carter's Lease, Carter's Mead, Avysham Mead, Seven-acre Mead, More Close, Hynde Lands, Somer Lease, the Deyhouse, Prior's Wood, the Demesne Lands, &c. situated in Taunton, Bishop's

Hull, Staplegrave, Ruishton, Trull, Corfe, Pitminster, Hillfarence, Norton, Kingston, and Cheddon. They were granted in consideration of some "good, true, and faithful service," probably sacrilegious, but with the particulars of which I am not acquainted.—He adds the somewhat dubious favour of permission to hold the property as fully, and freely, and entirely as their late owners had done, and to enjoy them as much as they. The lands were to be held of them as tenants *in capite*, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and an annual payment of seventeen shillings and eleven pence.

Whether it was that Sir Francis Bryan and Matthew Coltehirst entertained some qualms about the nature of their perilous property, I know not; but so early as the year 1549, or just four years after they had obtained possession of it, they procured a licence for alienating it to Thomas Moore. He and his kept it for a while, until in four generations the family, which had struggled for existence, and often seemed on the point of annihilation through failure of male heirs, finally succumbed to the mysterious law which had so many examples in that fearful time to give it solemnity, and to force on men's minds a conviction of its truth,—and "the name was clean put out."

#### LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE autumn meeting of this Society was held at Harrow-on-the-Hill, on Thursday, October 6, the Vicar presiding in the speech-room, the use of which had been granted by Dr. Vaughan, the head master, where a local museum was formed under the care of the following gentlemen, who acted as a local committee:—E. A. Bond, Esq., W. Burton, Esq., the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar, Rev. B. H. Drury, E. F. Elliot, Esq., G. F. Harris, Esq., the Rev. W. M. Hind, the Rev. R. J. Knight, Mons. G. Masson, the Rev. B. Middlemist, E. Richardson, Esq., G. G. Scott, Esq., the Rev. B. F. Westcott, and Henry W. Sass, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the society.

The Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., read a paper containing notices of Harrow, and Mr. W. Tayler, a paper written by T. Niblett, Esq., on one of the best brasses in the church. The Secretary also read a paper on the registers of Harrow, written by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. It stated that the registers (which had been carefully bound in anticipation of this visit and for safer custody hereafter) are now perfect for burials from the first year of

Elizabeth's reign, November, 1553, (except from November 8, 1676, till September 8, 1678), and they include all the period of the Commonwealth; for marriages also from November, 1588, till 1653, when marriages were required to be celebrated before Justices of the Peace, but after the Restoration some friendly hand had inserted several marriages between 1653 and 1660; and for baptisms, from June, 1562, (three years and a-half later than the other registers,) till 1644; and again, in a part of the register following the marriages there is a continuation of the baptisms from 1645—1652. The book of registers earlier than 1653 is not noticed by Lysons, and even in the returns under the Population Act of 1831, the baptisms during the period between 1645 and 1653 are not mentioned. This portion of the register must therefore have been overlooked, or it has been since recovered. The marriage and burial registers from November, 1558, till 1559, are not original, but were transcribed for the then vicar; and it is evident from one of the headings describing the copy as the



second book, that the first register as prescribed by the injunction of Thomas Cromwell in 1538, was duly kept, though not now in the parish chest. The parish therefore can boast of registers more perfect than those of most places, and far more perfect than the great majority, for in their registers few or no entries were made for the last years of the Commonwealth, and the civil parish registers having been lost, no record remains with them\*.

The number of entries under the different heads indicates a population three hundred years ago as large as it was a century since.

The parish having belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, we are not likely to find many names of persons in the subsidy rolls assessed for lands before the time of Henry VIII.; but the subsidy rolls of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. carried us back for a few years, and shewed some of the principal names which we might expect to meet with in the registers.

An Indenture, dated June 10, 38 Hen. VIII. (1547), "a contribution for Harrow-upon-the-Hill," gave the names of William Bellamy, in lands value £80, and assessment £1 6s. 8d.; Harry Whytt, in lands value 40s. and assessment 8d.; Thomas Agernell, in lands value 46s. 8d., and assessment 9d.; Thomas Ferne in goods value £17, and assessment 2s. 10d.

In the Relief, 4 April, 4 Edw. VI. (1550.) in the parish of Harrow-upon-the-Hill with Hamelette, there were assessed, Willm. Layton, gent., in goods value £60, assessed at 60s.; Willm. Bellamy, gent., in goods value £70, assessed at 70s.; John Doite and Richard Fynche, in goods valued at £10, and assessed at 10s. each; Thomas Ferne, in goods value £17, and assessed at 17s.; Harry Agyrnell, in goods valued at £10, and assessed at 10s.

Many of the early entries in the registers relate to families still in existence in the parish; whilst the majority refer to those names which have passed from the district, but of whose descendants, with the assistance of Mr. W. Winkley, jun., some traces could be furnished.

The Bellamys of Uxendon, the descendants of the Godelacs, (like many other Catholic families,) in the early part of

Elizabeth's time, used the offices of the Established Church, and they found entries of the baptisms of Mary Bellamy<sup>b</sup>, January 24, 1564 5; of the burials of William Bellamy, May 19, 1566, and Elizabeth Bellamy, in October, 1567; of the baptism of Faith Bellamy, a son, August 26, 1566; of the marriage on December 8, 1567, of Anthony Frankes and Dorothy Bellamy<sup>c</sup>; and the baptism of Audry Bellamy on August 16, 1573. Soon afterwards they ceased to attend the church, and gave such open countenance to the members of the Romish faith, that when the Babington Plot was discovered in July, 1586, the principal and some of his followers sought refuge amongst the buildings at Uxendon. Their flight and capture are thus described by Camden, in his "Elizabeth," (book iii. p. 78):—"Babington having run hastily by darke to Westminster, Gage changed clothes with him, who presently put the same off againe in Charnock's Chambers, and put on Charnock's, and withall they withdrew themselves into S. John's Wood, neere the city, whither also Barnewell and Dunn made their retreat. In the meantime, they were openly proclaimed Traitors all over England. They lurking in woods and by corners, after they had in vain sought to borrow money of the French Ambassador, and horses of Tichbourne, cut off Babington's haire, besmeared and soiled the naturall beauty of his face with green wallnut shales, and being constrained by famine, went to an house of the Bellamies neere Harrow-hill, who were greatly addicted to the Romish religion. There were they hid in barnes, fed and cloathed in rustycall attire, but the tenth day after, they were found, brought to London, and the city witnessed their publicke joy by ringing of bells, making of bonfires, and singing of psalms, insomuch that the citizens received very great commendations and thanks from the Queen." This took place on August 22, and was the common mode before newspapers were general, and when no direct post for letters existed for spreading the news throughout the country, and rousing the feelings of the people,—the news of the rejoicings in London being conveyed by the carriers to the furthest parts of the empire.

The Bellamys suffered severely for their poor protection. Jerome Bellamy was tried with R. Gage on Sept. 15, 1586,

\* It would be very desirable to procure returns from all parishes to shew what registers of the period of the Commonwealth remain. A recent inspection of the registers of Wensley, in Yorkshire, shews that the person appointed registrar during the Commonwealth used the old books, and all entries of births, deaths, and marriages are duly entered.

<sup>b</sup> In the church of the Gray Friars, London, was an inscription (Coll. Top. et Gen. v. p. 392) for Gilbert Bellamy, citizen and goldsmith, and Alice his wife, who died June 4, 1498.

<sup>c</sup> Her tomb was in the nave.

(the day after Babington's conviction,) pleaded guilty of harbouring him, and was executed. Katherine Bellamy (who was a Page of Wembley) was flung into prison, and in November, 1586, with some other ladies, was directed to be prosecuted in due course of law, (Strype's Annals, III. part I. book ii. p. 610). And Robert Bellamy also fared badly. In 1587 he was returned as reconciled to Rome and refusing to take the oaths to the Queen, (*ibid.*, part II. p. 600); and six years afterwards he gave a sad description of himself and of his sufferings during six years' imprisonment, though, like the Lord Admiral and others of the same faith, he would have supported the civil government of his Queen against all foreign aggression. His examination was on 15th April, 1593, and is given in Strype's Annals, iv. p. 259. He was 52 years of age, and had not been at church for fifteen years; but yet was not indicted for recusancy: he destroyed himself in prison.

Robert Southwell, the Jesuit priest, was also discovered and arrested at Uxendon, and (*ib.*, p. 428) it was admitted by him that he had often been in Bellamy's house; and his friend John Gerard, another Jesuit, defended the denial of the fact by one of the witnesses, as being a denial authorized by the example of the Saviour. Mr. Turnbull, in his *Memoirs of Southwell*<sup>4</sup>, gives an account of his betrayal, and a copy of the examination on 18th July, 1594, (after his execution,) of Katherine Bellamy and her three children.

Another family of importance dwelt at Roxeth, the Blunts, and several entries in the registers relate to them.

Of the families of the six first governors mentioned in Lyon's charter for the foundation of the school in 1571, there is also mention in the registers.

James Gerrarde was buried 14th May, 1568, and the two brothers Gerrard were connected with Harrow by property. One was resident at Flambards. Gilbert Gerrard, who was Attorney-general in 1559 for twenty years, was promoted on 30th May, 1581, to the Mastership of the Rolls, and dying in February, 1593-4, was not buried here, but at Ashley, Staffordshire. His eldest son was created a baron, but that title became extinct in 1711, and the

other barony, created in favour of the son of Sir Gilbert's second son, was extinct in 1709. William Gerrard, the younger brother, clerk of the council of the Duchy of Lancaster, was a resident at Harrow. He is mentioned in the assessment of 1598, and died in 1609. His son (who is noticed in Lysons) was created a baronet in 1620, and that honour became extinct in 1715.

There were also two Pages named as governors—John Page of Wembley, and Thomas Page of Sudbury Court. The registers contain evidences of their pedigree, but their family also is extinct in the direct male line.

The fifth governor, Thomas Redding, was of Pinner, where a separate register was kept, though none earlier than 1656 can now be found.

The family of the sixth governor, Richard Edlyn of Woodhall, has also left the neighbourhood, being recently resident at Watford. The registers here contain entries of the baptism of Thomas Edlyn, in the year of the foundation of the school, and other notices of the family which is represented through a female descent by Edlyne Walmsley, Esq., and Edlyne Tomlins, Esq.

The family of Fynche, extinct likewise in the male line, yet represented in the female by Henry Finch Hill, Esq., resided in the earliest period of the registers at Greenhill; and were connected by marriage with another family still flourishing here, the Greenhills of Greenhill. One of the earliest entries is of the burial on 8th December, 1558, of Amy Fynch; and the Fynch name is of frequent occurrence.

Of the Greenhills of Greenhill, several families must have been contemporary. The first year's register of marriages contains three of the family; among them, on 22nd May, 1559, Henry Green-hill married Margaret Chalk-hill; and the entries are numerous.

There is an entry on 16th of January, 1572, of the baptism of Matthew Marnham, whose descendants still reside in the parish; as also the family of Hawkins, one of whom, Amy Hawkins, was buried 14th July, 1559, and Alice, 10th December, 1561.

John Lyon, of Preston, the founder of the school, is not proved to have been a native of this place. The register records the burial on the 25th May, 1583, of his only son Zachary, whose effigy once existed in the centre of the brass to his father, buried 4th October, 1592, and of the widow Joan, buried on 30th August, 1608.

A subsidy roll of 1598 gives us the

<sup>4</sup> In Mr. Turnbull's pedigree, Bridget, the mother of Robert Southwell, is given as of the family of the Copleys of Suffolk; her father was of Roughay, in Horsham, Sussex. Southwell's maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Shelley, Justice of the C. P., 1547, from whose younger brother Shelley the poet descended.



names of the then holders of lands and fees, and of two persons assessed for goods. In the certificate dated 31st October, 40 Eliz., 1598, for the Hundred of Gore, there were rated in lands and fees,—Willm. Gerrard, Esq., value £20, and assessment £4; Thomas Finche, Nicholas Elkyn, Joane Harvey, Wid. and Randoll Smyth, value 20s. each, and assessment 4s. each. In goodes, John Barnerd and Giles Maneard, value £4, and assessment 10s. 8d. each.

The Peacheys, whose tomb has been rendered celebrated by Lord Byron's notice, were residents in the neighbourhood until recently; and on 15th November, 1563, Dorothy Peache was buried.

The names of Smyth, one of whom, Randoll, was assessed in 1598; of Fisher of Roxeth; of Bugbere of Kenton; of William Harman, 1562; of Richard Germane, 1564; of John Wright, 1569; of Richard Lawrence, 1570; and of several

more families still living in the parish in the humble position of labourers, are likewise found in the first book of registers; which affords the most reliable, and at the same time the most interesting, evidence of persons who might have heard Wolsey preach within the walls of their parish church, and who certainly lived to welcome the firm establishment of our protestant faith under Elizabeth.

The church was described by G. G. Scott, Esq., by whom it has been restored; and the Rev. W. Oxenham, the second master, made some interesting remarks on the ivory chalice from which the last offices of the Church were received by Archbishop Laud, and which was exhibited. The Archbishop gave it to Councillor Hearne, from whom it passed on marriage to the Pages of Sudbury, and from Richard Page of Wembley to H. Young, Esq., the present possessor.

#### SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.

A GENERAL meeting of the members and friends of this Institute was held at Framlingham on Friday, October 7, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the chair.

A number of costly and truly beautiful objects were arranged for exhibition, the contributions of the President, W. Whincopp, Esq., H. M. Leathes, Esq., Rev. G. Attwood, Mr. Barker, and others. The collection of rings, brooches, and other articles of jewellery, arranged in periods, exhibited by Mr. Whincopp, excited the greatest interest and admiration. Among these were a silver ear-ring, in the form of a serpent, (emblem of eternity,) found at Thetford; a beautiful gold torque, found at Colchester; a pair of silver bracelets bent to fit the wrists, being a mark of serfdom; a crystal ball, supposed to have been used in divination, found at Husketon, near Woodbridge; and another of green glass, ornamented with stripes; all of the Druidical or ancient British period. There were also upwards of thirty gold and silver rings of the Anglo-Roman, Saxon, and Norman eras, episcopal, cabalistic, espousal, and mourning, all of much interest. One ring, with a female figure at an altar, cut in amethyst, set in silver of Anglo-Roman work, was found at Mildenhall. Nine rings were of silver, of various types, but the mode of fastening the hoop and the soldering was very similar in all, the ornamentation being chiefly beads and punched work. A bronze hatchet, or battle-axe, found in the Thames, with the edge of iron,

of the Anglo-Saxon period, was a beautiful object for form and workmanship. Of the same period was also a fibula, with the head of a fox and the tail of a fish, also found in the Thames. A silver brooch, found at Dunwich in 1858, was much noticed. It was inscribed on one side, "Ihesvs Nazarenus Rex Judeorum," and on the other, which is ornamented with escutcheons and flowers, "Ami Amet X deli pendet." This was of the mediæval period; as was also a very beautiful half-crystal ball, set in gold, shewing within the crystal the story of our Saviour driving the money-changers from the temple. This appears to have been worn on the belt or girdle. There were also a gold ring, inscribed, "Honour et Joye;" and a mourning ring, inscribed "Pax huic animæ." Two silver cabalistic rings of Early English date, probably used by astrologers to deceive the ignorant. One had the sun on the hoop, with the moon, stars, and maze; the other, the moon, stars, dagger, &c. In the same collection was a beautiful key—the palace-key of the celebrated Countess of Suffolk, in the time of George the First.

A very fine Roman patera, found at Herringfleet, with the maker's name, "Q. Attinus," on the handle, was sent by H. M. Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet; with an impression of a bronze seal, dug up in Somerleyton churchyard, when the church was being rebuilt.

Mr. Barker, of Framlingham, shewed a number of objects of local interest, prin-

cipally found in the town or its vicinity, some of them of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, having taken the chair, briefly addressed them on the historical interest of the place, and urged upon all present to take into their consideration the great work which was yet to be done in elucidating the history of Suffolk; and to agree among themselves on whom the mantle of the late Gage Rokewode, who had done his part so admirably, should fall, that Suffolk may no longer labour under the stigma of being without its own county history. His Lordship concluded by calling upon Mr. Phipson, the Society's Local Secretary for Ipswich, to read his paper on the castle.

Mr. Phipson then read a concise history of the vicissitudes of the castle; and described in detail the fabric and its remains, illustrating his remarks by a beautifully executed plan which had been prepared on a large scale for the purpose. He clearly demonstrated that, though a Saxon castle existed on the spot as early as the seventh century, no visible portion of the present one is older than the twelfth. He also shewed what were the original buildings when this late Norman castle was first completed, and the very extensive modifications that took place when it became the favourite residence of the reviver of the dukedom of Norfolk—the hero of Flodden Field. Nothing now remains but the exterior walls, the whole of the interior having been removed about 1636 by Sir Robert Hitchman, who devised the site for charitable purposes. Mr. Phipson afterwards conducted the company around the extensive ruins, both in the interior and exterior, pointing out every feature and detail of interest, meeting every objection, answering every inquiry, and instructing and gratifying all who had the privilege of listening to his remarks.

On the motion of Charles Austin, Esq., the thanks of the company were warmly accorded to the lecturer.

Quitting this magnificent remain, the archaeologists proceeded to the church, a large and beautiful edifice principally in the Perpendicular style, with many fine monuments of the princely house of Howard, including that of Henry Earl of Surrey, whose deeds with sword and pen, as well as his unhappy fate, have obtained for him a name that will be ever glorious in the annals of chivalry, poetry, and misfortune. An admirable paper on the church and tombs was here read by T. Shave Gowing, Esq., who ably and successfully cleared up many points that had been difficult to re-

concile in previous writers, shewed the fallacy of the tradition that these tombs had been removed thither from Thetford Abbey at the dissolution, and most satisfactorily proved that the figures of a knight and his lady, on the tomb in the south aisle, are those of the third Duke of Norfolk and his second wife, instead of the parties to whom they are assigned in the memoirs of the family by the late Mr. Howard of Corby. Referring to the magnificent tomb of the Earl of Surrey, he gave some satisfactory historical explanations of the passage in the epitaph, in which Surrey is called the son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, and father of the third Duke. He brought prominently forward the twenty-eight years during which the dukedom was extinct, till it was re-created in favour of the hero of Flodden, who thus became the *first* of a new line of Dukes. Hence at that time, when it was politically prudent, he was called the first, and his son, the Duke of the first monument, (now called the *third*) the *second* Duke, as indeed appeared by the very passage under comment, and by Camden, the great antiquary.

Another paper on this monument, by G. O. Edwards, Esq., barrister, of Framlingham, was read by Mr. S. Tymms, the Honorary Secretary, in the absence of the author through the sudden and lamentable decease of his father, an event that had cast a gloom over the town, and deprived the meeting of many anticipated advantages. Mr. Edwards, by a course of reasoning and facts—differing somewhat from those adduced by Mr. Gowing—had arrived at the same conclusion, and both papers seemed to impress the company, which was very numerous, with the intelligence and truthfulness of the arguments used.

The company now took horse, and proceeded, a goodly cavalcade, to Dennington Church; an elegant structure, situate in a most charming country. Here they were met by the Rev. E. C. Alston, the Rector, who conducted the visitors over the church, and read a paper on its history and architectural features that had been prepared by Mr. S. Tymms. The magnificent parclose screens of the two chapels of our Lady and St. Margaret; the effigies in alabaster of Lord William Bardolph, one of the heroes of Agincourt, and Joan, his lady, erected about 1450, and a more beautiful specimen of the military and female costume of the fifteenth century cannot be found; the open benches, with their profusion of elegantly designed panelling on backs and ends; the priests' chamber



over the vestry, and fine old chests, elicited much admiration.

At the close of the inspection the company were invited to the Rectory, where an elegant luncheon had been prepared by their hospitable host and hostess, of which upwards of fifty ladies and gentlemen partook.

The next point of rendezvous was at the remains of the Old Hall at Parham, the ancient seat of the Lords Willoughby of Parham, the successors here of the De Uffords, Earls of Suffolk. A portion of the old hall, of the date of the fifteenth century, the walls of which are washed by a wide and spacious moat, and the entrance gateway, an elegant and well pre-

served fabric of stone of the Tudor era, with much interesting heraldry, remain to gratify the visitor. A brief paper on the hall and church having been read by Mr. Tymms, the company proceeded to the church, where is a tolerably perfect rood-screen, with much of the original painting remaining; and a singular instance of the Poor Man's Box chained to the rails of the communion table.

This brought the programme of the day's proceedings to a close. Most of the company now separated to their homes; but a few ladies and gentlemen met together again at the Crown Inn, and dined with the noble President.

### KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 30.* The usual bi-monthly meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory in the Chair.

The Rev. Sam. Madden, Attanna, sent for exhibition an extremely rare specimen of gold ring-money, found on his glebelands at Rosconnell, by the daughter of one of his tenants, whilst engaged in weeding potatoes. It was thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and weighed seventeen dwts. Troy.

A communication from the Rev. Samuel Hayman, of Youghal, announced his discovery of two tokens connected with that town.

A highly interesting paper, by John P. Prendergast, Esq., was submitted, being an account of the plantation of the English settlement in the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow. This essay, when published in the Society's Journal, cannot fail of exciting much interest, not only amongst the Carlow members of the Society, but those of Kilkenny, to which the district treated of is contiguous.

A paper on the topographical illustrations of the southern and western suburbs of Kilkenny, was contributed by Mr. John Hogan, Rose-inn-street. It was illustrated by two carefully drawn maps:—

"The town walls were erected by Robt. Talbot, 'a worthie gentleman,' about the year 1400; portions of them are still standing, and the entire were nearly perfect a hundred years ago, at the period of Rocque's survey. This fortification consisted of three faces, which formed the northern, southern, and western boundaries of the 'Hightown,' and with the river as an eastern line, enclosed an oblong

area about two thousand six hundred feet from north to south, by one thousand from east to west. The south wall extended from near the south tower of the Castle, to the tower still standing in the Model School grounds. The west wall formed nearly a right angle with the former, and ran in a northern line from this tower to near the bank of the Bregach river, where it turned to the east, formed a re-entrant angle, and thence followed the course of the stream till it terminated in 'Evans' Turret' at the junction of the Bregach with the Nore. The north wall was furnished with two gates, viz., the 'Gray Frerren Gate,' and the 'Hightown Gate.' The south wall had two gates, 'Castle Gate' and 'St. Patrick's Gate;' and the western wall was provided with three gates, namely, 'Walkin's Gate,' 'St. James's Gate,' and the 'Black Frerren Gate.'

"*Walkin's Gate.*—This gate stood over the street of the same name, about the site of the present 'Poor Relief Office.' Part of the foundation may still be seen at the opposite side of the street, at the entrance to a starch-yard. In 1628, David Rothe occupied the rooms over this gate, for which he paid the Corporation the annual rent of 8d. The gate was still standing in 1757, and was probably taken down to afford a more commodious approach of the Cork road into the city about the year 1788, as the lease of the houses built on its south side, and running thence into the sconce, bears this date, and is signed 'William Davis, of Kilkenny, Gentleman.' Sixty years ago the site of the gate at the south side was occupied by a small cottage, in which John Ayres, one of the old Protestant

freemen of the town, resided. This house was subsequently taken down by the late Sir John Blunden, Bart., and the large dwelling erected, now used as the Relief Office. Down to the year 1757, no house had been built on the north side of the street from this gate to the corner of Flood-street. A dead wall separated the road or street from the nursery garden, the principal entrance into which was then close by Walkin's Gate, opposite the Poor Relief Office. The open space further west, since known as 'Walkin's Lough,' was then called 'Walkin's Green.' The range of cabins now partially concealed behind the graveyard, was then recognised as the 'Chosh,' and here terminated our western suburbs one hundred years ago.

"*St. Rioch's Churchyard.*—St. Rioch's, or, as it is vulgarly called, St. Rock's Churchyard, is situated at the southmost angle of Walkin's Green. A range of cabins formerly separated it from the road, and were only removed within the last forty years. In front of each of these houses a cesspool was sunk for the manufacture of manure, and I have been informed by those who saw them, that from the ends and sides of these pools human skeletons projected, proving that at one period the churchyard extended under the line of the present road, and, as we shall now see, it also extended down under the lough towards the centre of the green. The tradition respecting the origin of St. Rock's, preserved in the folk-lore of the last generation in this neighbourhood, is not without interest in our present inquiry; according to it, the bed of the lough was originally an isolated valley surrounded by woods; a spring well rippled from one of its slopes, and meandered as a rivulet at its bottom. Within the shelter of this secluded vale St. Rock built his cell, where he lived for a time in solitude and prayer; he was subsequently joined by a numerous body of disciples, whom the fame of his sanctity attracted to his retirement; here he died and was buried, and over his grave his followers erected a church, and dedicated it to his memory. Subsequent events converted the locality into a ruin; the channel through which the water escaped became choked up, and henceforth the beautiful valley of St. Rock's served only as a basin or pond to contain the waters from the surrounding elevations. Whatever importance or value may be attached to this tale, it is quite certain that a 'holy well' formerly existed here, and it was so generally believed by the old inhabitants sixty years ago. In

the summer season, when the waters had evaporated, the custom had long prevailed amongst the people of the locality to excavate the deposits of the lough and remove them for manure.

"Respecting St. Rioch, little can be gleaned to associate him with this obscure locality. In the Litany of Aengus, published by Dr. Petrie, he is thus invoked:—'Duodecim qui cum S. Rioccho trans mare perigrinati sunt, invoco in auxilium meum per Jesum Christum.' 'I invoke the twelve pilgrims who, with St. Rioch, crossed the sea to help me,' &c., &c. We have no information respecting the twelve pilgrims, nor the country whence they emigrated; but if it be true, as stated lower down, that Rioch was brother to Mel, and both were nephews of St. Patrick, we may safely recognise the native land of the latter as that from whence our patron and his twelve disciples sailed for Ireland. St. Rioch is specially venerated as the patron and founder of the Abbey of Inisbofinde in Loch-ree, and it is also recorded that he was one of the most eminent founders of abbeys and monastic establishments in various parts of Ireland in the fifth century. Whence we may fairly infer that for each of his early companions he provided some such institute; and it will scarcely be deemed too great an intrusion on the province of conjecture to assume that the spot which has been regarded as 'holy ground' in our suburbs, and which has perpetuated his name through the various vicissitudes of many generations, was one of some such institutes over which he placed one of his pilgrim companions, who, out of veneration for his master, dedicated the locality to his memory.

"Archdall tells us that St. Rioch was brother to St. Mel, both of whom were sons of Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick; that he was from Britain, and was still living about the year 530. Lanigan, however, argues, that so far from being brother to St. Mel, son of Darerca, or a Britain, that in the 'Acts of Rioch' he finds him called 'Mac-Hualaing,' son of Hualaing, or of the family of Laing; that he was both abbot and bishop, and was still living about the year 540. The year of his death is not recorded, but the day was on the first of August, on which his festival stands in the Irish Calendars, and on which his 'patron' was observed at the site of his old church in Walkin's Green. Whatever can be advanced on either side, the great number of those who have investigated the subject support the relationship between SS. Patrick, Rioch, and



Mel. The Litany of Aengus invokes Rioch as one of the foreign saints buried in Ireland. The Martyrology of Tallaght, published by the late Rev. M. Kelly, of Maynooth, excludes both Rioch and Mel, as it commemorates none but native saints; and the Martyrology of Salisbury, as Lanigan himself observes, has the feast of St. Rioch and St. Mel on the 6th of February, on the ground that they were brothers. Usher sustains the same connection, and Colgan tells us that Rioch was nephew and librarian to St. Patrick, by whom he was raised to the episcopacy. And lastly, the ancient ecclesiastical topography of our suburbs is singularly favourable to the relationship between the three saints, for here we have on three eminences, overhanging the historic valley of the Nore, the sites of three primitive churches, claiming respectively SS. Patrick, Mel, and Rioch as founders and patrons.

"Dr. Petrie assures us that the primitive ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland were founded by the saints whose names they still respectively retain. Hence the relationship claimed for Rioch with Patrick and Mel, taken in connection with the interesting topographical coincidence just noticed, reflects a new ray of light on our primitive ecclesiology, and exhibits the national apostle and his two nephews founding here three missionary stations, which, with a fourth subsequently opened by Kenny, ultimately grew up into so many parochial establishments, modified in name and locality to suit the altered

circumstances of the times, but still retaining, in the sites of the primitive churches, the names of the respective founders and the evidence that from the beginning the ecclesiastical districts or parishes of what we now call Kilkenny were numerically the same as at the present day. Diocesan and parochial boundaries were regulated at the Council of Rathbreasail in 1115, and at that of Kells in 1157, when the revenue and taxation of the clergy were permanently established; and in 1220 the Earl Marshal grants to his new church of St. John the Evangelist the whole of the parish beyond the bridge at Kilkenny, which implies the previous existence of this and the adjacent parishes, and the 'parochium ultra pontem . . . versus orientam' is plainly in contradistinction to some other parish then existing at the western side of the river. Our present parish of St. Mary occupies this district. It was founded by the colonists as its boundaries, and those of the 'High-town,' or English settlement, are nearly conterminous; but a parish previously existed here which lay between and entirely separated those of St. Patrick's and St. Canice's; and the locality of St. Rioch's churchyard points it out as the site of the ancient parochial church."

The usual vote of thanks having been passed to donors and exhibitors, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in November, at the Society's new apartments, William-street.

## CONGRES ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE.

(Continued.)

As supplementary to my account of the progress of this Society from Strasburg in your number for last month, I proceed, according to the notice there given, to point out some of the principal objects remarked in the library of the town, and the archæological excursions made to the Vosges mountains, in the department du Bas Rhin.

The library is located in the chancel of the suppressed Dominican church attached to the ancient convent of the same Order, the buildings of which are now appropriated to the Protestant Gymnasium, and three sides of the remaining beautiful cloister are a thoroughfare in which the principal antiquarian bookseller of the city exhibits his stores. Notwithstanding this abstraction of so great a portion of the church for the library and the museum, so large is the edifice, that the portion conceded to the Protestant congre-

gation for their worship was but imperfectly filled on the Sunday I attended worship, even with the allurements of the most popular German pastor.

It was in the intervals of the days of meeting not dedicated to excursions, that Professor Jung, librarian and custodian of the museum, attended the members to point out, in the most courteous and able manner, the different treasures under his charge. On the ground-floor, immediately on entering what must formerly have been the apse of the chancel, is stored most of the Roman altars and monuments depicted in Schöppin's *Asatia Illustrata*, with many subsequent additions, and some mediæval sculptures and inscriptions; a catalogue *raisonné* would be both curious and instructive. Behind this entrance was a partition of the library containing the oldest printed works, many of them from the shelves and scriptoria of the suppressed

convents of the town and neighbourhood. Ascending a spacious staircase, the company were introduced into the reading-room, exactly over the museum, into which a door opens, containing the greater portion of the books and MSS., and the most valuable antiquities. The bibliographical riches of the collection may be estimated by the calculated amount of 200,000 printed volumes, and of 7,000 MSS. emanating from collections made primarily when printing was unknown or in its earliest stages.

We were shewn, amongst numerous other *incunabilia*, the first "Dance of the Macabers" (*Todtentanz*), printed by Faust at Mainz, differing from any other I had previously seen.

The Strasburg copy of the Gospels, of which Dibden takes no notice, has fourteen remarkable illuminations, each occupying a page, in the most brilliant colours; it ought not to have escaped his observation.

In the department of printed books a fine copy of Mentelin's first German Bible of 1466 was exhibited, and one by Eggersheim the same year.

But what most interested me was the juxtaposition of a MS. copy of Cicero's *De Officiis* with the famous Mainz copy of the same work so beautifully printed, with its red ink colophon in the second and best edition, 1465:—"Presens marci tullii clarissimæ opus Johannes fust mogûtinus civis: nō atramēto, plumali, caûa, neq; aerea, sed arte quadram perpulchra. Manu Petri de gersnsheim pueri mei feliciter effeci, finitum. Anno M.CCCCLXVI. quarta die mensis februarii LC."

For upon rather a near view of the first page with their illuminated capitals, (the copy in the Grenville of 1466 has it plain, but in the other, 1465, this beautifully illuminated capital Q is an exact copy of that at Strasburg,) it was impossible to distinguish the printed from the manuscript book, and so the notice must have excited the greater wonder, as it was probably intended to do.

The following inscription on a slab of grey sandstone has been lately discovered, of which a copy has been kindly made for me by Professor Jung, as follows:—

IN H' D' D' MINERVAE F SAN  
CTE ET GENIO LOCI C. AMA  
DIVS FINITVS OPT PRINCIP  
ET T CELSIVS VICTORINVS  
LIBR PRINCIPIS REFEOR W  
MVCIANO ET FABIANO COS.

This inscription requires thus far no remark, except in the penult line, where LIBR PRINCIPIS, standing for *Librarius*

*Principis*, is a curious and valuable testimony to the love of literature in the prince, and its cultivation in the province; had *liberti* been intended, I believe the final R would not have been appended. But underneath these lines, in a smaller character and a cramped space, proving a much later addition, we read,—

C. Q. CATVS. O P. PR. INCHOAVM. D. S. PERFECT. DVOB

AUGG. SEVERO. III. ET . . . ONN. COS

shewing that what was begun by the librarii of the first lines had been left unfinished, and completed by C. Q. CATVS., which may be read *Caius Quintus Catulus*.

Amongst the other curiosities exhibited I shall here only enumerate a most rare glass vase discovered with a golden Byzantine of Constans I., not far from Strasburg; because, though others of the same kind have been found eastward of the Rhine, none have, I believe, turned up of equally elaborate workmanship westward or been brought to Britain. It and some others I am acquainted with may, in point of artistic skill, be fairly coupled with the famed Portland vase of the British Museum.

The reader must figure to himself a conical vase of milky glass about five inches deep, inserted in a glass filagree casing, much as coffee is served in the East in a cup cased in another of metal filagree. But this casing is made of one single piece of beautifully drawn transparent glass, very thin, cut into octagon spaces of the most delicate and brittle texture. It is difficult, and perhaps impossible in the present day, for a glass-cutter to produce a similar work of art, nor could I, though not unacquainted with our modern glassworks, imagine how it was effected. Round the upper rim of the inclosed cups also ran a row of letters protruding about half an inch from the surface, and affixed to it by small metal pins, containing an inscription with the letters cut out of solid green glass, of which only the following have been preserved. . . . XIM. . . . NE AVGVSTVS, from which, from the rareness of XIM in any other imperial name than Maximilianus, that reading with Augustus must be restored; a reading which the coin of Constans I. above noted, found with it, and who ruled not long after the two Maximinians, in a great measure confirms. The sepulchre in which it was found was close to the white tower-gate (*dem weissen Thurmhore*), in which for centuries past the graves of the Roman legionaries, especially those of the eighth



Legion, have been disinterred; and coupled with the resemblance of similar ones discovered in soldiers' graves,—at Cologne, at the Etruscan Veii, one belonging to Cavaliere Mater in Rome, fragments of one in the K.K. Münz and Antiquarian Cabinets in Vienna, described by the Director Arnett in his *Monumenta*, 1849, pp. 41, 42; but more especially of one found in a most elaborate polychromic sarcophagus discovered 23rd of April, 1845, by the convicts digging the foundations of a new criminal prison in the Tolnaer Comitát (county) of the kingdom of Hungary, at a place now called Szekszard, the ancient Alisca, about eighteen feet beneath the surface. The sarcophagus was of white marble, probably Parian; has a raised arched lid, with bas-reliefs strongly fastened to the bottom with iron cramps fixed with lead; the portion on the front had a vacant table as if for an inscription, and at each corner two figures from Apuleius' fable of Cupid and Psyche, with reference, most probably, to the immortality of the soul; the two ends were filled, at the head, by Apollo with his lyre, contemplating his intended immolation of Marsyas, with young Atys whetting the knife, and a griffin at his feet; the foot end had a rich vase from which a vine sprung in very graceful leaves and tendrils, with frequent grape bunches on a ground, like the other end, of burnt ochre, or dull red.

A large and irregular hole was found at one end of the sarcophagus, through which a previous entry had been effected, perhaps by a boy, and the dead body of a female extracted, as the bones of a female skeleton were found in the ground adjoining, with no remnant of ornament, save a small piece of amber which had belonged to a necklace. It was probably at this earlier profanation of the sepulchre, that the vase which has caused this notice was so much injured that it could only be collected together in minute fragments, and joined with the greatest care. Luckily, however, enough was preserved of the inscription and the body of the bowl to read the one and view the other with great exactness, notwithstanding the fragility of the material and the delicacy of the workmanship. It would be difficult to give a perfect idea of this relic of ancient art without a drawing. Its general form is that of a round bowl, six inches in diameter, by about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, measured with the glass snails, upon which it appears to rest as upon a pedestal; a symbol of strength, when the shell of that insect is compared with the yielding nature of its body. The same symbol is in-

troduced for the same reason, no doubt, as the support of the beautiful shrine of St. Sebald, at Nürnberg, by Peter Fischer, and has induced the Chinese mythologists to rest their world upon a tortoise. On the inside a few sporting fish are chiselled on the bottom, to represent fluidity, as is witnessed so curiously on the Assyrian slabs in the British Museum; upon also the same principle that induced our early geographers to represent the firm-set earth by various animals; or, as in "Hudibras" Butler has it:—

"Where geographers on barren downs  
Placed animals for want of towns."

A chain of open glass, worked into ovals, surrounds the bottom ledge, and this is followed by the inscription, which consists of letters cut in glass, each about an inch high, and protruding from the surface about half-an-inch. It is difficult to say how they could be chiselled from the solid; and, possibly, they may be fixed to the sides by small pins, of which, however, in the elaborate description before me by Herr August von Kubingi, director of the Hungarian National Museum, (post 4to., 1857,) I find no mention. In most of the other vases of a similar kind the inscriptions are all in Latin, besides that I have mentioned as *Salve Maximiliane*, at Strasburg. That at Wien (Vienna) is *FAVENTIB(us) amicis*, but according to the report of Director Arnett, cut from the solid; one, found in Navarra in 1725, reads, *BIBE VIVAS MVLTIS ANNIS*; and one at Cologne the same, leaving out the *VIVAS*, which might seem superfluous when we consider the continual use which the Roman language permitted of the ridiculous pun, *bibere et vivere*. One of those found at Köln (Cologne) has, however, the inscription in Greek capitals, ΠΙΕ ΖΗΣΑΙΣΚΑΛΟΣ, and so has our Hungarian bowl. The inscription reads, ΛΕΙΒ[E. TO. Π]ΟΙΜΕΝΙ. ΠΙΕ ΖΗ[Ξ]ΑΙΣ, the letters in brackets being supplied, and the Ξ being cut in the old form of C. As so many of the letters in the centre are wanting, possibly this reading may be disputed; and it would, therefore, be needless to add the interpretation given to these words by the learned Doctor of the Hungarian National Museum. He translates the words literally, "Drink to the Shepherd Christ, drink the Sacrament, and thou wilt be blessed." But every accompaniment of the bowl militates against such a Christian interpretation. The pagan mythology of the sculptures on the sarcophagus, the glass lacrymatories and unguent pots, (a portion unused still remaining in one,) a mix-

ture of honey, oil, and wine, the perfericulum for drawing out the brain, and every other adjunct, all conspire to give the interment a character decidedly ante-christian; supposing in the principal word, HOIMENOI, the letters wanting to be supplied correctly, still the metaphorical idea might be equally that of ruler as the direct one of shepherd, and it would then be of much the same character as the others, inviting to bumpers for the health of the Sovereign. I trust the importance and curiosity of these drinking vases of the Roman aristocracy, of which, I believe, no previous notices have appeared in any English publication, will be an excuse for my digression concerning them.

In tracing the progress of the out-door visits of the Congress, that to the CATHEDRAL, under the guidance of its able architect, Herr Baurath Klotz, must not be omitted. This superb edifice has been so often described that I may only be permitted to mention some of my own particular observations.

To give some idea of the enormous mass of its west front, it is sufficient to remark that its highest portion, which crowns the square northern tower, is 230 feet higher than the towers of York Minster, with a proportionate breadth of 355 feet, so that it is evident this vast mass raises too great an idea for the interior, which is too low, and on too reduced a scale for the promise given by the exterior. Before going in, I may remark that the friezes given as metopes by Dibden, in his *Foreign Antiquarian Tour*, vol. iii. pp. 26—29, are very incorrect; their exact delineation will be found in Piton's *Strasbourg Illustri*, vol. ii. p. 354. Having entered the church, the company's notice was called to the font of 1473, exquisitely wrought; and the stone pulpit with figures, 1486, and the magnificent painted windows, all of which will be found noted in the Guide Books.

One object, which particularly claimed my attention, was the number and variety of masons' marks in various parts of the building: it is well known that the operative masons had their *Banhütten* in different towns of Germany, but that their principal and directing seat was at Strasburg, of which their statutes in the original German, 1459—1464, were first published by Heideloff. It contains the rules, signs, grips, and passwords of the masters, the journeymen (*gesellen*), and apprentices: in consequence, the marks by which this early brotherhood was distinguished would be very valuable for forming a cor-

rect opinion on the emblematical emblems used by the freemasons, though Herr Klotz, our conductor, informed a friend that those of the masons' marks were entirely different from those used in the royal craft or freemasonry; and he being high in both orders, M. Klotz must be admitted satisfactory authority. Herr Fred. Piton, long connected with the investigations on freemasonry, and author of the work on Strasburg above cited, shewed me a private plate with more than two hundred marks collected from various parts of the cathedral, by which he had at first hoped to come to some true conclusion on different disputed points of dates as to the erection of those portions; but after much labour he found the same marks occurring on places evidently a century apart, so that he has given up the idea of forming anything like a chronological series of the marks, or the portions of the building in which they are incised. The subject, however, is too copious for a cursory notice.

Passing out again from the minster by its principal western portal, and casting a farewell glance at the rich façade, the very forced position of the head required to embrace it entirely must forcibly remind every spectator how disadvantageous is its position without an open space in front, a parvise, as before Notre Dame at Paris, or the noble place in front of St. Ouen at Rouen. The west front at Strasburg is so blocked up by houses and narrow streets, that a comfortable view of it is impossible from below; it is for this reason that I could get no good photograph of this main feature of the building. They are all disfigured by the tops of buildings, roofs, and chimneys, as a foreground, because the artist was obliged to ascend a height to obtain the proper focus.

Passing onwards to the Guttenberg's Platz, the bronze statue of the famous printer by David could not but attract our notice, both as to the problematic character of Strasburg's right to claim him as the first practiser of the Art Typographic, and in their city, and whether they would not now rather prefer to put their townsman, Meutelin, for the prize of fame; at any rate, it seems odd that the German inventor of a famous art should have its benefits commemorated by a French inscription, — *et la lumiere fut*; in accordance with which flat the four sides of the marble base have four bronze bas-reliefs, with the oddly grouped figures of the most meritorious denizens of each of the four quarters of the globe since the invention, and who are supposed to



have gained their knowledge and fame from it.

A slight visit to a beautiful new church, under the invocation of St. Barbara, entirely of freestone, and attached to what seemed something like a Flemish beguillage, was undertaken immediately after the afternoon sitting of Thursday. It was pleasing to observe the chasteness of ornament and decoration in this still unfinished edifice, though sufficiently progressed in the interior to be consecrated and used for divine service by the inmates: none of the legendary or doubtful topical saints of the country had shrines; the altar had only the crucifix with small statuettes of the twelve apostles, six on each side in stone. These the strict Lutheran ritual of Denmark permits at Copenhagen as large as life; but then, they are the work of Thorwaldsen.

This was the latest lion of the city to which the visitors were conducted, but the two country excursions remain to be noted.

The first excursion took place on Tuesday, August 23, on which day about sixty of the members assembled as early as six o'clock at the railroad terminus, whence they were soon whirled along the plain which stretches from the Rhine to the Vosges mountains, about fifty miles, to the station of Saverne, (the ancient *Tres Tabernæ*). This Roman designation is frequent along these mountains, just where the ancient *Via Militares* began to wind up the mountains, and where, therefore, ancient entertainment was necessary for both man and beast before beginning the toilsome ascent. For distinction sake this place was called *Elsass Zabern*, but there is *Rhein Zabern* and *Preusch Zabern*. Bern Cassel, on the Mosel, has but curtailed the first syllable of its classical name to prove that Mosel wine was duly esteemed by the ancients, where Ausonius may probably have tested the Grünberger against Falernian, or his native Medoc, and not found it inferior.

Before approaching the town, the splendid façade of the former episcopal palace of the see of Strasburg mightily attracted attention, and the tall golden letters of the inscription, *Palais Imperial*, glittered gaudily against the morning sun. On enquiry, I was informed it had been appropriated as free residences of such of the widows of officers of the Legion of Honour as chose to accept them; but as mere residences were provided, some small difficulty was experienced in inducing qualified ladies to occupy the proffered apartments. The want of society in a small provincial town of about five thousand inhabitants was

thought not to compensate for the seclusion and absence from Parisian pleasures.

Crossing some beautiful works and locks of the Marne and Rhine Canal, very unproductive as a speculation, in fact, almost useless since the formation of the railroad close along it, the company ascended to the principal inn, where a very comfortable breakfast had been already provided, to which a long ride and a bracing air gave the best of appetites. Our excellent French coffee, and rolls of various kinds, &c. being fully discussed, the Society found a number of improvised vehicles ready at the inn door to begin the morning's excursion.

And so, to the wonder of a gaping crowd of rustics, the learned members were driven northwards towards the beautiful gorges of the Vosges on very good departmental roads; first, to the suppressed abbey of St. John, with the French addition of *des choux* to its name, and next, to the interesting church and presbytery of Neuweiler.

We continued at a middle height along the spurs of the higher cliffs through many villages, which here, recurring at such short distances, are a proof at once of the fertility of the soil, and the great population of the district. The priory Church of St. Johannes, now parochial, was a good specimen of what is here termed the Romanic style, that is, the arches are rounded: it is very old, and many portions of the exterior would be a curious study for an artist or the photographer; but in the interior that great leveller of all style, whitewash, expressively termed in French *badionage*, has done its worst: the more to be regretted, as one or two fine corbels which had escaped, gave promise of rich material hidden beneath. The abbatial buildings are modern, and if, when tenanted by the monks, of no greater extent, might be put down as one of the humblest filials of the Benedictine order; a Monte Cassino, possibly, on its earliest scale: one portion now serves as a residence to the complaisant curé of the village, who did the honours of his Church.

Much time was not, however, permitted to the view, and the company were soon again *en route* to the more distant market town of Anweiler, and its collegiate church or presbytery (*probstei*), under the invocation of a topical saint, called St. Adolphus. By a singular piece of barbarity, a fine western portal, richly decorated with imagery and deeply recessed, had been removed to the north wall to make way for a new western front, in a very debased rococo style, about the middle of the eigh-

teenth century, shewing that the Chapter had more money from the pilgrimages to the shrine of their patron than they knew how properly to apply. This source of wealth is now stopped, and the church is parochial for the Catholic portion of the inhabitants. The interior is interesting: the choir is still intact, and some curious Missals still remain on the desks fronting the stalls; but the eternal whitewash is here again visible, but cannot obscure the beautiful tracery work of St. Adelphus's shrine, of which a correct view is given in Golberg's *Vues pittoresques du Bas Rhin*. A very curious feature of the building is a plain stone parallelogram with an apse at the farther end, with a door from behind the high altar, and a crypt of the same size below, with a flight of steps down to it on each side the choir; in it is a round hole in the centre of the floor, said to have been used for the baptism of infants by immersion; both are now used apparently as school-rooms, and in one a very fine old piece of tapestry was exhibited depicting the translation of the relics of St. Adelphus from Metz; these are, I understand, now at Strasburg. But this church was not their original depository; at a little distance is a much older edifice, of earliest Norman work, still intact, with two circular towers flanking its western entrance; this has been converted into the parish church for the Protestant portion of the place: simplicity and whitewash are the more especial protest of the reformed religion in such close proximity to the tawdry decorations of the church and images of the Catholics, and therefore may possibly be here tolerated. It may be remarked, however, that in villages where two separate buildings do not offer, as at Neuweiler, that a very accommodating practice exists by which the Protestants should have their own service in the church at eight, and make room for the Catholic priest and mass at ten: the repairs of the sacred edifice, if its own funds are insufficient, are defrayed by rates levied upon the inhabitants by the Maire or Prefect, without the inconvenience or dissensions of vestries.

Having paid particular attention to these two buildings, the carriages were brought up for the return, pretty much the same road as for the arrival. During the ride one strange building of a curious front and open sides struck my attention, which, I was informed, was a public lavatory for the place, advantage being taken to lead a mountain stream through it, and there form a tank with side benches, on which the women could carry on the pro-

cess of cleansing by means of heavy blows, so detrimental to linen but sparing of soap.

The cavalcade reached the inn at Saverne about half after one, and shortly after a very plentiful and sumptuous dinner was served, in the course of which M. L'Archevêque Spach gave a toast to the health of M. de Caumont, expatiating upon his services at the present meeting, and for archæology in general; and M. L'Abbé Straub's deserts were likewise suitably acknowledged.

About three the company rose to visit the church, and the museum of Roman antiquities found in the town, collected in an adjoining building by the taste and zeal of Col. Morlet. Here is much that is interesting, but what I expected to find did not appear to have been preserved. It was a votive stone I found engraven in Schöpflin, which I fancied was a memorial of Carausius, or one of his family, who had complete rule over Britain for seven years, till slain by a brother usurper, Allectus: it reads:—

D	M
MATTAI	CARA
SI	

The Mattiaci were a tribe, or *civitas*, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, about Wiesbaden, but I do not think this distance, or the further Menapia on the lower Rhine recorded as Carausius's birth-place, any obstacle to a branch being settled intermediate, at Tres Tabernæ, when we consider the dissemination of the family of the Secundiner, as evidenced by the monuments at Igel and so many other places. Vide *Bullet. Monum.*, vol. x. p. 355.

But the most curious portion of the slab is the representation of a *statera*, or steel-yard, and three weights, in indentations at the top. Schöpflin's words are, *Alsat. Illust.*, i. p. 525, § clvii., TABERNIS ALSATICIS:—"Oppidum hoc vetus, a Juliano Cæsare contra Alemannos munitum duo nobis sepulchralia gentis Caratiae offert, unum Ecclesiae Collegiatae lateri insertum: alterum in P.P. Recollectorum horto deprehendi."

Schöpflin here spells the name Caratiae, and he adduces two others from Metz with the same spelling; but this difference with the stone is of no consequence, as the convertibility of the S and T in all languages is too well known to be controverted. It is, however, upon this latter spelling that I ground an interpretation of the symbols which, as weights, may be designated by the mediæval Latin of the lower empire,

as Caractæ, or modern Carat<sup>a</sup>. This would be at once a rebus of the name, such favourites in all ages, and possibly an implement of his trade,—perhaps a huckster, for Eutropius and Orosius, and after them Bede, describes the usurper as *inflata gente ortus*, and certainly much more probable than the signification Schöpflin intimates:—"Sunt quibus symbolica hujus stateræ expositio placebit, constitutam humanæ vitæ mensuram designans."

But now, scaling the heights of one of the most picturesque of the neighbouring mountains and its crown of turreted ruins, was the order of march; a steep acclivity of possibly two miles brought us to *Hoh-Bars*:—

"Castraque, quo Vogesi curvam super ardua rupem

Pugnaces pictis cohibebant Lingonas armis."  
*Lucan, Phar.*, l. 397.

"Some from Vogesus' lofty rocks withdraw,  
Placed on those heights the Lingones to awe."

I cannot refrain, at this early mention of the Vogesi by the Romans, to point out how great a proof this their mutilation of *Wasgau*<sup>b</sup>, still cleaving to the neighbourhood, is, of the prevalence of the Teutonic dialect in this usually deemed Celtic territory; it still means the plain through which the *Was* river flows, like Rheingau, Neckargau, and a thousand others; through the varieties of *Vasgau*, *Vosgau*, *Vosgu*, *Vosges*, and *Vogesus*.

We have the mention of this castle in the middle of the twelfth century, in a charter by which Rodolph, Bishop of Strasburg, acknowledges to having purchased it from the adjoining abbey of Marmoutier, to add to the security of his castle of Borra; but a chapel which is still used for the performance of divine worship is apparently older than this date, and its small apex is carried by a projecting buttress beyond the line of the rock. An inscription of the date of 1583, placed over the outer entrance of the works, notifies a reparation of this date and the erection of the gateway, to which the approach has been made more commodious by a terrace constructed when the Duke de Feltré, Henri Charles Jacques Clarke, of an Irish family, had it as a donation from the first Na-

oleon: he died in 1817, and subsequently the chateau fell into private hands. Passing up this terrace, suddenly, from a wood, you see overhead a mass of red granite rising in striated blocks to from 100 to about 120 feet above, where only the cresting battresses of a high tower give you any idea of possible access save by the wings of those birds of prey which undoubtedly held eldest and indisputable possession. Gradually, however, following the rise, you come to a portion of the rock where a passage has been scarped, and a gateway; and still ascending, you at length arrive at the plateau, where the chapel and a few ruined walls of great thickness prove the almost needless aid of man to the strength of nature. The plateau occupies the entire summit of the rock, a long parallelogram, to which I can compare nothing so similar as the deck of the then "Leviathan," when on the slips in the shipyard of the builder; the extreme breadth would not exceed anywhere 70 to 80 feet, and its length from 700 to 800. The northern extremity is the broadest; there the present proprietor has erected a small pavilion, and fenced and planted the extreme point so as to make a secure and agreeable terrace for viewing the extended prospect on every side, embracing nearly the entire range of the Schwarzwald beyond the Rhine, and the rich and populous intervening valley, with the Rhine stretching through it diminished to the likeness of a silver thread: it was asserted that on a very clear day the Bernese Alps or their snowy peaks are visible. It was on this plateau that coffee and refreshments were offered to the visitors by the hospitality of the proprietor, to all of whom the labour of the ascent rendered the rich brown Mocha and the mountain cream doubly acceptable.

On my departure I walked round the southern peak, at its base, and was struck by its schistous laminae, forming a colossal picture of the Wring cheeses of Cornwall, as may be seen in the lithograph of Schweighæuser, (*Topog. de Bas Rhine*, plate 27,) where the view is taken from this point. It would be almost sufficient to disabuse the mind of the most inveterate stickler of a druidical origin for our monument to look at the engraving.

The descent was in a direct line down the mountain, and scarcely accomplished before dusk, when the only regret I experienced was the time spent in waiting for the train from Nancy, which did not arrive till nine, as I expected to have been able to proceed by an earlier train to Brumath, and to have viewed that in-

<sup>a</sup> Nensius (Hist. cap. xx.) calls him *Carutius*: "Quartus fuit Carutius Imperator et Tyrannus." Some copies have *Caritius*.

<sup>b</sup> "Le Nom de Wasenbourg derivé probablement de celui des Vosges (Wasgau) et ce chateau est situé presque au centre d'un ancien district appelé *Vasgors* qui s'entendait depuis Saverne jusqu'au dessous de Wasenbourg et formait un canton particulier de la noblesse Rhenane."—*Schweighæuser, Vues pittoresques du Bas Rhin*. The converse is the more probable.



esting place, as there is a station at a short distance. It is undoubtedly the old *Brockomagus* of the Itineraries, as a military column dug up there, and graven in Schöplin's *Alsat. Illust.*, p. i. n. 7, has CIV. TIBOCOBVM, without any indication of distance, proving it to have been the stone *a quo*. A similar one was described to the Society found on the Roman road, (*Römer-weg*,) betwixt Brumat and Selz on the Rhine, of which a copy was kindly furnished me by Professor Jung:—

C 7 VALENTI 7 H  
OSTILIANO 7  
MESSIO 7 QY  
NTO. 7 NOBILI  
SSIMO 7 CAE  
C 7 TRIB 7 AVRO  
L :

pointing out at the same time the exact conformity of the name, *C. Valentino Hostiliano Messio Quinto*, with an inscription in Gruter, vol. i. p. 274, n. 3, found at Valentia in Spain.

My view in wishing to visit the ancient capital of the Triboci was, if possible, to trace any connection beyond the Rhine: from etymologically considering the present corruption of the name, as Brumath,

or, even worse, as Prüm, the retained letter R would seem to have existed in the original word, which may have been Triboci, connecting it with the Brocken, or the Blocksberg, of the Harz; for in the neighbourhood we have the remains of an ancient abbey under the invocation of our sainted countrywoman, Saint Walpurgis. It is well known that this sainted female had very early an intimate connection with the trans-Rhenan hill, on the eve of the day dedicated to her, the first of May, by drawing thither all the witches of Fatherland to hold their grand Sabbath. Those who have studied legends and sagas attentively know on how slight a thread they frequently hang, and it is not therefore improbable that the *magus* of the latter portion of Brockomagus may have given rise to the belief of magic and witchcraft in the place, transferred by an easy substitute by the pagan population to the ancient dame who first preached to them the innovating Christian faith.

The return to Strasburg took place about eleven, but as I find this excursion has taken up so much space, I must ask MR. URBAN to allow me another opportunity for the second excursion home,—noticing the old town of Wier.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Examples of Ancient Domestic Architecture, illustrating the Hospitals, Bede Houses, Schools, Almshouses, &c., of the Middle Ages in England.* By FRANCIS T. DOLLMAN, Architect. 4to., 41 pp. and 41 plates. (Bell and Daldy).—This work is dedicated to “the Architectural Profession in general, and the many members of it who are subscribers.” We are glad to see that they are so many, and consider the goodly list of names of subscribers as equally creditable to the profession and to Mr. Dollman. We remember when a similar work was proposed to an eminent publisher some ten or twelve years ago, his reply was by the question, “Where are we to look for purchasers? to the *almshouses*?” We are happy to learn that times are altered, that English architects really have begun to buy books at last, and there is now some chance of their rivalling their foreign competitors, not only as draughtsmen and designers of buildings, but as gentlemen and men of education, general information, and refinement, points on which they have for some years past

been lamentably behind their brethren in France, Belgium, or Germany. That such a work as Mr. Dollman's should be so well appreciated is a hopeful sign. The letter-press is concise, but sensible and to the purpose, and the drawings are very carefully and well executed, which is the essential point in such a work. Mr. Dollman's Introduction is so much to our taste, and contains so good a summary of the subject, that we are tempted to extract it almost entire:—

“The first indication of revival from the apathetic indifference of the last century towards everything that related to science, literature, and more especially to architectural art, was a better and truer feeling with regard to the time-honoured monuments of the past, the ecclesiastical edifices of England. Engravings of these, at first of necessity incorrect and imperfect, from the then low condition of art, were, perhaps, the earliest evidences of a returning appreciation of their value; but, as time advanced, accuracy of delineation, and increased attention to detail, became more and more called into requisition, and by degrees plans, elevations,



sections, and details, sketched and measured from the original examples, superseded the pictorial mode of illustration, which thus became of merely subsidiary and adjunctive value. The restoration of the structures themselves ensued,—and this still progresses, with augmented munificence where pecuniary aid is needed, and increased ability and experience on the part of those to whom the care of works so important is confided, serving to shew, even though perfection be not as yet altogether attained, how great an advance in architectural knowledge and discrimination has been effected within the last ten years. It has nevertheless been well urged that almost more mischief has been affected by an ill-directed, though well-intentioned, zeal for mere restoration, than by the gradual and unchecked progress of natural decay; but 'forewarned is fore-armed,' and the words of remonstrance that have been so earnestly and eloquently uttered, and the more correct judgment which at the present time undoubtedly prevails, will tend to check the progress of indiscriminate renovation, where unaccompanied by data on the authenticity of which reliance may be confidently placed.

"Meanwhile, the study of the domestic edifices of England,—the national architecture which prevailed during the three centuries preceding the period of the Reformation, has been hitherto comparatively untrodden ground; and while diligent labour and recondite research have been elaborately devoted to the most minute detail of ecclesiastical structures, the architectural evidences of the domestic lives and habits of the 'merrie England' (if such it really ever were) of our ancestors in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, have been in a far less degree studied and understood. An impression has often prevailed that feudalism reigned exclusively supreme till the age of the Tudors and Stuarts, the requirements and usages of civilized life have been looked upon as previously unknown altogether, and the gentleman, no less than the sturdy yeoman, has been imagined to have led a wholly martial and well-nigh barbarous existence, until the works which have illustrated, and the treatises which have described, the domestic architecture and habits of Old England, have served, in a great measure, to dispel the illusion\*. It has been well observed that people have been more disposed to comment on that which our mediæval ancestors had *not*, than to give them credit for possessing that which they really *had*.

"One section of this most comprehensive and interesting subject, hitherto noticed but very cursorily, is that to which the present work has especial reference. The charitable institutions of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and the places of in-

struction, have seemed a subject equally worthy with the rest of being investigated; and the mode of illustration that suggested itself as chiefly eligible, has been that which should be not merely pictorial, but, through the medium of plans, elevations, sections, and details, of practical utility also. Not that it is intended, however, by giving the plans of each subject, to furnish a precedent whereby the architect of the present day may undeviatingly imitate and repeat the peculiarities of the ancient examples in a spirit of mere servile copyism; the older structures will often prove of suggestive value as regards grouping and arrangement, but modern requirements will indicate the necessity of modification in detail.

"In examining the plans of the various buildings illustrated in the present work, the component parts that appertain to nearly all of them will be found to consist of—an audit room, occasionally with a muniment room adjoining; a suite of apartments, more or less extended, for the master or chaplain; an infirmary for the sick; a common hall; a suite of living-rooms for the inmates; and, lastly, a chapel, which, with becoming significance, was always more ornamental in character than the other buildings. In the relative position of these, four principal kinds of arrangement present themselves. The first, and that of which the characteristics are, perhaps, the most definite, is to be found in those instances where the abodes of the inmates were all under one spacious roof, the area being subdivided into small dwelling-rooms or dormitories. This hall communicated directly with the chapel beyond, from which it was only separated by an open screen, thereby affording an opportunity to the sick and aged of hearing the recital of the church's Offices, from which, supposing the chapel to be a distinct building, they would otherwise have been debarred. The 'motif' of this wise and thoughtful arrangement may probably have originated with the ancient monastic infirmaries, and among the examples will be found the Bede Houses at Stamford and Higham Ferrers, and St. Mary's Hospital at Chichester. The second kind is where the dwelling-rooms for the inmates were, as before, under one roof, but the chapel, though immediately contiguous to the hospital, was a distinct building, and entered from without; an example of this kind is to be found at St. John's Hospital, Northampton. A third variation is where the abodes of the inmates formed one continuous suite of buildings, sometimes within a quadrangle, but not, like the foregoing, included under one roof, the church or chapel being altogether distinct, but connected with the hospital buildings by an ambulatory or cloister, or by a short covered way only. Examples of this kind exist at St. Cross, near Winchester, Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, and Cobham, in Kent. A fourth mode of arrangement, differing somewhat from the foregoing, is to be met with in the case of Ford's Hospital at Coventry, where the plan consists of a central open

\* Reference is here particularly made to the late Hudson Turner's excellent work on the subject, published by J. H. Parker."

court, on each side of which are the almoner's abodes, at one end of the quadrangle the common hall of the Hospital, and facing it, at the other end, the chapel.

"It is worthy of notice that, with the exception of St. Mary's Hospital at Chichester, the chapel of which is of Geometrical Middle Pointed character, and the church of St. Cross, which is chiefly transition Norman, none of the examples are anterior in date to the Third Pointed or Perpendicular period, the domestic portion of the hospitals, if they existed on the same site, having been entirely destroyed."

With the concluding observation, that "none of the examples are anterior to the Perpendicular period," or the fifteenth century, we cannot altogether agree. The details given by Mr. Dollman from St. John's Hospital, Northampton, on plates 1, 2, and 3, clearly belong to the Decorated style, or the fourteenth century, although the window on plate 3 and the details on plate 4 shew insertions in the later period. St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, is, as he says, clearly shewn by his drawings, plates 21, 22, and 23, to be work of the fourteenth century, and very beautiful Decorated work too.

On the other hand, Blundel's School at Tiverton, plates 28, 29, and 30, is such very late and poor work of the Elizabethan or Jacobean era, that we could well have dispensed with its presence in this series. We should have gladly seen its place supplied by "God's House at Southampton," which is of earlier date than any of those here given, and is, we are sorry to hear, threatened with speedy destruction. We believe it is the earliest almshouse in England, and we regret to hear that the inhabitants of Southampton are such ignorant Vandals that they cannot appreciate it, but wish to see it destroyed. The ignorance of provincial corporations is notorious, educated people are generally ashamed to belong to them, but it is lamentable that the power of wantonly destroying our historical monuments should be left to such hands. It is not so in France, all the historical monuments there are catalogued, and placed under the special protection of the central government. But with Lord Palmerston for Prime Minister, perhaps we should then be worse off than we are already, he would glory in their destruction. Is this reign of ignorance to be perpetual in England? are we really so much behind our neighbours, whom we used to despise so much? can nothing arouse the spirit of the educated classes among us? are the ten-pound householders always to be supreme? or do we hope to get a better educated class by

going lower in the scale? It may be so. The children educated at our National Schools are often far better informed than those of the farmers and shop-keepers, called emphatically the Middle Classes. When power is placed in their hands, and the tables are turned on their former masters and tyrants, perhaps they will pride themselves on preserving those memorials of ancient times, which the present governing body are too ignorant to appreciate.

*Archéologie Pyrénéenne: Antiquités religieuses, historiques, militaires, artistiques, domestiques et sépulchrales, d'une portion de la Narbonnaise, et de l'Aquitaine, nommée plus tard, Novem-populanie, ou Monuments authentiques de l'Histoire du Sud-ouest de la France, depuis les plus anciens Epoques jusques au commencement du Treizième Siècle.* Par ALEXANDRE DU MÈGE (de la Haye), Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, &c. Tome I. Prolégomènes. 2 parties. 8vo., 368 pp. (Toulouse, 1858.)

The general name of France is very apt to deceive English readers; we frequently forget how very distinct the different parts of that territory were in former times. The leaders of the great Revolution so carefully obliterated all traces of the ancient divisions into provinces, that the French people themselves find it difficult to realise the wide distinction between the civilized inhabitants of the great Roman province of Aquitaine, and the rude tribes of the north. It is a popular delusion of the modern Parisians that Paris was always the capital of France in its modern sense, and few popular delusions are more erroneous than this. The student of history must bear in mind constantly that the different provinces of France were quite as distinct as England, Wales, and Scotland, probably more so; there was a greater difference of race, and of the degree of civilization at the same period. The inhabitants of Aquitaine preserved the institutions, habits, and customs of the Romans to a considerably later period than those of Italy, or of any other part of Europe. This province forms a sort of link between the ancient and the modern civilization.

The great work of our venerable friend, M. Du Mège, promises to supply us with more information respecting this important province than is to be found elsewhere. It is the result of laborious researches carried on for five-and-thirty years; and the Introduction shews that he was not inattentive to these subjects at a still earlier period, for he records



his reminiscences of monuments of antiquity destroyed in his boyhood in 1794. The portion of the work which is at present issued consists of the *Prolegomena* only, and these two volumes give promise of a rich treat for the historian and the antiquary. The Introduction is chiefly occupied with what ancient authors have written respecting Aquitaine, with an endeavour to reconcile their text with existing remains, and to trace the origin and the limits of the different nations who have inhabited the country. The first and second volumes of the work are to contain the monuments of religion, including menhirs, cromlechs, pillar stones and rocking stones; Roman and Greek altars, which are very numerous; statues, bas-reliefs, fragments of temples, shewing that the arts flourished in this province as much as in Italy; Byzantine and Romanesque churches, shewing all the changes of art, and tracing the origin of the Pointed or Gothic style. The third volume is to contain the historical monuments, including the Roman roads, the sites of Roman cities, and the remains of their fortifications; of villas, and palaces, and triumphal arches. The fourth volume is devoted to the domestic and inner life of the Romans in Aquitaine, the mosaics, torques, jewels, and ornaments in gold, silver, and bronze, and vases of earthenware, with numerous illustrations from the author's own drawings. The fifth and last volume is to contain the sepulchral monuments of the country, from the ancient tumuli to the tombs of the middle ages.

*Histoire de l'Abbaye de Saint-Bavon et de la Crypte de Saint-Jean à Gaud.* Par A. VAN LOKEKEN. 4to., 258 and 174 pp., and 35 Plates. (Gaud: L. Herbelynck.)—The celebrated Abbey of St. Bavon is here most thoroughly and elaborately illustrated from the archives of the province, which have fortunately been preserved, to the number of two thousand documents. These are not at all confined to matters concerning the Abbey, but are of the utmost importance for the general history of the country. The author laments that these valuable documents have been removed from the vaulted chambers in which they were long preserved, to wooden buildings, where they are liable at any moment to be destroyed by any accidental fire; so that it appears that England is not the only country which long neglected its historical documents, to say nothing of the savages of the French Revolution, who wilfully and wantonly destroyed them. The author gives in his preface a classification of all these documents, from which it is evident that he has carefully examined them. The

history of the Abbey begins with the year 650, and is carried on to the suppression in 1562. This history comprises the lives of the abbots, and is followed by a number of extracts in justification of the text, and a catalogue of the charters.

The Plates are chiefly in outline, and contain all the necessary details of the ruins carefully drawn, and some restorations. These picturesque ruins are well known to most English travellers in Belgium, and many will be glad to have this careful memorial and authentic history of the abbey and city.

*Claude-Robert Jardel, Bibliographe et Antiquaire.* Par STANISLAS PRIOUX. 8vo. 44 pp. (Paris: Dumoulin.)—This is a pleasing tribute to the memory of a man who deserved well of his generation, and although almost unknown to us, was worthy to have his memory preserved. He was born at Soissons in 1722, and died in 1788, and was the author of several works of value in their way, but of local interest, relating to his native town and its neighbourhood.

*Antiquities of Shropshire.* Vol. IX., Parts I.—IV. (London: J. R. Smith.)—The merits of this work must be too well known to our readers to make it necessary to do more than announce the appearance of another volume. We notice that the excellent map of this part of the country illustrative of Domesday-book, happens also to comprise the site of Uriconium, which will be interesting to many of our readers. The woodcuts by Mr. Utting are very creditable, considering that they are done from old drawings,—several of the churches here engraved have been pulled down since those drawings were made. Most of these churches are of the fourteenth century, and they give a good idea of the general effect of our English village churches of that period. There seems to be an entire blank on the subject of their architectural history, but, as usual, the date of the building seems generally to coincide with the time when the church was appropriated to some monastic establishment, in this part of the country to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Mr. Eyton is very severe upon the bishops for allowing or encouraging these appropriations, and seems to consider them as almost, if not quite, simoniacal transactions; but if it be true that the monks built or rebuilt the churches, and were granted a considerable portion of their revenues as an equivalent, the arrangement may have been mutually beneficial; and this is probably the true state of the case.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

Sept. 27. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to be one of H.M.'s Grooms-in-Waiting.

Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond to be an Extra Groom-in-Waiting.

Sept. 30. William Waddilove, esq., to be Consul at Hamburg.

Oct. 1. Henry John Loftus, esq., to be Page-in-Waiting.

Oct. 14. James Carter, esq., Chief-Justice, New Brunswick, Knighted.

Oct. 18. The Right Hon. John Melville, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Knighted.

## BIRTHS.

July 27. At Colombo, the wife of Sir William Carpenter Rowe, Chief Justice of Ceylon, a son.

Aug. 18. At Kirkcree, Bombay, the wife of Col. C. C. Shute, Inniskillen Dragoons, a dau.

Aug. 26. At Abbotabad, Huzara, the wife of Col. Kenay, commanding H.M.'s 81st Regt., a son.

Aug. 27. At Claremont, near Cape Town, the wife of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., C.B., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a son.

Sept. 18. At Burston Rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. Henry Temple Freere, a son.

Sept. 19. At Lamorbey, Kent, the Lady Louisa Mills, prematurely, a son, stillborn.

The wife of Wm. Berosford, esq., barrister-at-law, of Pump-court, Temple, and Darenth-court-lodge, a dau.

At Horton Kirby, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Rashleigh, a dau.

Sept. 20. At Drumlamford-house, Ayrshire, the wife of Geo. Ashby Ashby, esq., of Naseby, Northamptonsh., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a dau.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of R. Coane Jordan, esq., M.D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Queen's College, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Col. Whittingham, C.B., 2nd Battn. 4th King's Own, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Dr. Robertson, D.C.L., a dau.

Sept. 21. At Pitfrane, the wife of Sir Arthur Halkett, of Pitfrane, bart., a dau.

At Luddesdown Rectory, near Cobham, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Wigan, twin daus.

At the Manor-house, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, the wife of John E. Bridge, esq., a dau.

Sept. 22. At Inverary, her Grace the Duchess of Argyll, a dau.

At the Windsor Hotel, Moray-pl., Edinburgh, Lady Hunter Blair, of Blairquhan, a son.

At Queen's-gate, Hyde-pk., the Lady Isabella Schuster, a son.

At Brook-st., Hanover-sq., the wife of Harry Lobb, esq., a dau.

At Downington Priory, Newbury, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Hubbard, a dau.

At Kensington, the wife of Pole Godfrey, esq., a son.

At New Brighton, Cheshire, the wife of A. W. Powles, esq., a dau.

Sept. 23. At Brocket-hall, the Lady Catherine Valletot, a dau.

At Regency-sq., Brighton, the wife of Frank Orme, esq., of Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, a son.

At South Queensferry, the wife of Charles W. Take, esq., of H.M.S. "Edinburgh," a son.

At Somerset-st., Portman-sq., the wife of W. O. Priestley, M.D., a dau.

At Caius-house, Cambridge, the wife of Dr. Bartels, a dau.

At Chichester, the wife of Harry Whieldon, esq., a son.

Sept. 24. The wife of John Bray, esq., of New Laitha Hall, Horsforth, a dau.

At Pradoc, Salop, the wife of J. R. Kenyon, esq., a son.

At New-st., Spring-gardens, the wife of Richard Partridge, esq., a son.

At Doughty-st., W.C., the wife of Edmund Yates, esq., a son.

Sept. 25. At Coventry, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Sainsbury, a son.

At Marlborough-hill-gardens, St. John's-wood, the wife of Robert Priestley, esq., of Clough-Fold, Rawtenstall, a dau.

At her father's residence, Lorton-park, Cocker-mouth, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Jolley, a son.

At Carleton Forehoe, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Francis Ralke, a dau.

At St. John's cottage, Fulham, the wife of John Jacob Astor, esq., a dau.

At the Limes, near Wigan, the wife of Thomas Taylor, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. George Stratford Mardall, a dau.

Sept. 26. At Bellefield-house, Fulham, the wife of Henry B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.

At Honiton, the wife of J. H. Jerrard, esq., M.D., a dau.

At Grosvenor-pl., the Lady Harriet Wegg Prosser, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grey, 85th Light Infantry, a son.

At her father's residence, Lampost Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of Major Longden, Royal Artillery, a son.

Sept. 27. On Tuesday, the 27th ult., at Sconser-lodge, Isle of Skye, Lady Middleton, of Bird-sall-house, a dau.

Lucy, the wife of Edward Peacock, esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford-manoor, near Brigg, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Henry Lund, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, a son.

At Winchester-st., Eccleston-sq., the wife of William Campbell Arnesley, esq., a dau.

Sept. 28. At Foliejon-park, Winkfield, Mrs. Gilbert Blane, a son.

At Stockwell-hall, Surrey, the wife of E. W. Rowden, D.C.L., Oxford, a dau.

At Gourcock-house, N.B., the wife of James Stewart, esq., a dau.

Sept. 29. At Trahoigan, co. Cork, the Lady Fermoy, a son.

At Belmont, near Edinburgh, Mrs. James Hope, a dau.

At the Deanery, Peterborough, Mrs. Saunders, a dau.

At Holkham-vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Napier, a dau.

Sept. 30. At Alscot-park, Warwickshire, the wife of J. R. West, esq., a son.

At Devonport, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a dau.

At Eaton-pl. south, Mrs. Horace de Vere, a dau.

At Ash Vicarage, near Sandwich, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Mackarness, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Hurstbourne Priors, Hants, the



wife of the Rev. W. Temple, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portsmouth, a son.

At Rockland-house, Clapham-park, Mrs. E. Colman, a dau.

At Park-cottage, Park-st., near St. Alban's, the wife of Edward Clark, esq., a son.

Oct. 2. In Lower Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of T. Horlock Bastard, esq., of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, a dau.

At Berkeley-house, Clifton, the wife of Jonathan Lavington Evans, a dau.

At the Castle, Shrewsbury, the wife of George Chance, esq., barrister-at-law, of Devonshire-terr., Hyde-park, a son.

At Aldbury-house, Cheshunt, Herts., the wife of Mr. J. J. Foot, of twin daus.

At Beechmont, Sevenoaks, the wife of James Christie Traill, esq., of the Inner Temple, a son.

The wife of Wm. H. Toomer, esq., of Grove-lodge, Twyford, a son.

Oct. 3. At Clapham-rise, the wife of Thomas H. Gladstone, esq., a dau.

At Chertsey, the wife of Mr. Lefever, twin daus.

At the Grange, Limerick, the seat of Thomas O'Grady, esq., the wife of Capt. S. Dyer, 8th King's Regt., a son.

Oct. 4. At South-grove, Highgate, Mrs. E. Dawson, a dau.

At Netherhampton-house, Wilts., the wife of H. J. F. Swayne, esq., a dau.

At Chartham, near Canterbury, the wife of G. S. Morris, esq., M.D., late of Guisbro', Yorkshire, a son.

Oct. 5. At Oxford, the wife of Geo. R. Wyatt, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. E. B. H. Franklin, R.N., H.M.S. "Impérieuse," a son.

At Royal-terr., Edinburgh, the wife of Thomas Inglis, M.D., F.R.C.S., H.E.I.C.S., a son.

At Eton-terr., Edinburgh, the wife of Com. Agnew, R.N., a son.

Oct. 6. At Queen's-gate, Lady Troubridge, a dau.

At Oakley, the wife of Henry Lee Steere, esq., a son.

The wife of W. Rushbrooke, esq., a dau.

At Hatcham-parsonage, the wife of the Rev. A. K. B. Granville, M.A., a son.

At Suffolk-house, Ryde, the wife of Capt. O. F. Ward, of Willey, near Farnham, Surrey, a son.

At Collingwood, near Barton-upon-Trent, the wife of Col. J. A. Ewart, C.B., 78th Highlanders, a dau.

At Ditchingham-house, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. Margitson, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Earlsferry-house, Elie, Fifeshire, the wife of J. E. Douglas Stewart, esq., a son.

At Southcote-lodge, Reading, the wife of Hen. Hughes, esq., a son.

At Woodcliff, Sedgely-park, Manchester, the wife of H. S. Straus, esq., Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, a son.

At Barrington-lodge, Chigwell-row, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, a son.

At Brookside-house, Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, the wife of T. Coales, esq., a son.

Oct. 8. At Sussex-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Wm. Nicholson, esq., a dau.

At Hooton-hall, Cheshire, the wife of R. C. Naylor, esq., a dau.

At Rowling, the wife of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a son.

Oct. 9. At Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Lestock R. Reid, esq., a son.

At Hill-house, St. Osyth, Essex, the wife of John R. Kirby, esq., a son.

At Straloch, near Aberdeen, the wife of John Ramsay, esq., of Barra, a dau.

At Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, the wife of John B. Monckton, esq., a dau.

At Teignmouth, the wife of Alan Jas. Gulston, of Llwyn-y-Cerilan, Caermarthenshire, and of Knuston-hall, Northamptonsh., a dau.

Oct. 10. At Old Charlton, the wife of Capt. Taylor, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Manor-pl., Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. R. Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, a son.

Oct. 11. At Upminster, the wife of Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq., a dau.

At Hill-house, Chigwell, Essex, the wife of Chas. Dames, esq., a son.

At Drinkstone, Suffolk, the wife of Henry Haggitt, esq., a son.

At Brockham Parsonage, Reigate, the wife of the Rev. Alan Cheales, a dau.

Oct. 12. At Chester-sq., the wife of Col. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards, a son.

At Murdostoun-castle, Lanarkshire, the wife of Robert Stewart, esq., of Murdostoun, a son.

At Mergate-hall, Norwich, the residence of her father, W. E. Bickmore, esq., the wife of A. Houson, esq., a dau.

At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of John Turner Hopwood, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

Oct. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. De Vere Tyndall, a son.

Oct. 14. At Laverstoke-house, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a dau.

At the Friary, Old Windsor, the Countess of Mount Charles, a dau.

At Ipsden-house, Oxfordshire, the wife of H. W. Cripps, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Dolforgan, the wife of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.

Oct. 15. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Style, a dau.

Oct. 16. At Llanlar, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lewes (unattached), a dau.

At John-st., Berkeley-sq., London, the wife of Edw. Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq., M.P., a dau.

Oct. 17. At Portland-pl., Lady Laura Palmer, a son.

At the Mythe, Malvern, the wife of James McMaster, esq., of Queen's-terr., Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, a dau.

Oct. 18. At Albemarle-st., Mrs. Scott Plummer, of Sunderland-hall, Selkirkshire, a son.

At Leamington, the wife of George T. Duncombe, esq., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Townsend-house, Barkway, Herts, the wife of Frederick Hindmarsh, a son.

Oct. 20. At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of R. Harcourt Chambers, esq., a dau.

At Thurloe-sq., Brompton, the wife of F. A. Inderwick, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, a son.

At Norfolk-villa, Jersey, the wife of Major G. Skipwith, 11th Depot Battalion, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 14. At Bookannan, near Bathurst, N.S.W., at the residence of the sister of the bride, Henry Tom, esq., J.P., fifth son of Wm. Tom, esq., J.P., of Bathurst, to Emma, fourth dau. of Edward Coleman, esq., of London.

June 28. At Launceston, Tasmania, John

Francis, eldest son of J. P. Hobbkirk, esq., to Charlotte Hope, fourth dau. of John Atkinson, esq., of Launceston, and J. P.

July 14. At Melbourne, Victoria, Henry Prescott Bance, esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, eldest son of Capt. James Bance, Royal Navy, to Louisa De

Lorents, dau. of James Carey, esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 10. At Bombay, Gurney Hanbury, esq., H.M.'s 8th Hussars, youngest son of Robert Hanbury, esq., Poles, Herts, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late James Johnstone, esq., of Drum, co. Monaghan.

Aug. 30. At her B.M.'s Legation, in the Hague, John Henry Jackson, esq., Hamburg, to Henrietta A. M. Kelly, Dublin.

Aug. 31. At Colinsburgh, Maskell William, eldest son of Wm. Peace, esq., of Haigh, to Annie Lindsay, eldest dau. of John Wood, esq.

Sept. 8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, Alfred Lutschannig, esq., to Catherine, eldest dau. of Edw. Rowland, esq., of Claygate, Surrey.

Sept. 14. At Cottingham, near Hull, Charles L. T. Usher, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., to Nora Elizabeth, second dau. of Dyas Lofthouse, esq.

At St. Croix, James Caw, jun., esq., St. Thomas, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Ruan, esq., M.D., of former island.

At Islington, August Stang, esq., of Arendal, Norway, to Isabel Mary Newbold, St. George's-terr., Islington, eldest dau. of the late William Newbold, esq.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Wm. Stephens Hayward, esq., eldest son of Wm. Turner Hayward, esq., of Wittenham-house, near Abingdon, to Margaret Ellen, eldest dau. of John Alnutt, esq., St. Clare, Reading.

Sept. 15. At Weymouth, Thomas Keeling Bateman, esq., second surviving son of the late Richard Thomas Bateman, esq., of Hartington-hall, Derbyshire, and Hill-grove, Somersetshire, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Bannatyne, esq., H.M.'s 33rd Regt., of the Circus, Bath.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Mossom Boyd, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Army, fourth son of Gen. Mossom Boyd, of Gorthee, Dawlish, to Lilly Florinda A. Ormsby, youngest dau. of Captain Arthur J. Ormsby, Madras Army.

At Bridlington, Yorkshire, J. Wilson Holme, esq., of Beekenhams, Kent, eldest son of Samuel Holme, esq., of Liverpool, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. J. Fynes-Clinton, M.A., Rector of Cromwell, Notts.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Exeter, Richd. Fry, esq., of Cotham Lawn, Bristol, to Margaret, dau. of John Dymond, esq., of Exeter.

Sept. 16. At Margate, Townley Gardner, esq., youngest son of the late John Lawrence Gardner, esq., of Preston, to Agnes Jane, dau. of H. Watson, esq., Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Sept. 19. At St. George's, Camberwell, John Richardson, esq., eldest son of J. Richardson, esq., of Chatteris, Cambs., to Georgiana, dau. of J. S. Winterflood, esq., of Grosvenor-pl.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Western G. Morris, esq., of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, son of the late John Carnac Morris, esq., to Emma Henrietta, youngest dau. of Francis Whieker Armstrong, esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey.

At the Swedish Church, Princes-sq., Professor Georgii, of Wimpole-st., to Emma, dau. of Dr. Liedbeck, of Stockholm.

Sept. 20. At Egloskerry, Launceston, Col. Willoughby Trevelyan, 1st Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), to Elizabeth Lethbridge, dau. of the Rev. Henry Addington Simcoe, of Penheale, and granddau. of the late Gen. Simcoe.

At Topsham, Walter Watson, esq., youngest son of the late H. Watson, esq., of Dartington-house, Totnes, to Louisa Ellen, eldest dau. of W. F. Serena, esq., of Rose-cottage, Topsham.

At Norwich, Christopher Sayers, esq., to Isabel Ruth, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Day, Vicar of Eaton, and Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

At Kilworth, Ireland, R. E. Beck, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 89th Regt., only son of the late Thomas Beck, esq., the Derwyn, Montgomeryshire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Cooke

Collis, jun., esq., of Castle Cooke, and of the late Sarah, eldest dau. of John Hyde, esq., of Castle Hyde.

At Bungay, Charles Holdrich Fisher, M.D., Sittingbourne, Kent, to Ellen, second dau. of Henry Orfeur, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

At Bungay, Jas. Williamson, M.D., London, to Emma, only dau. of the late N. B. Fisher, surgeon, Bungay.

At Camberwell, Joseph Morris, of Brunswick-terr., Grosvenor-pk., to Maria Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Schroeder, esq., Peckham.

At Hackney, Thomas Inglis, esq., of Dalston, to Fanny, only dau. of Charles D. Dandy, esq., of Medina-villas, Hackney.

At Rugby, the Rev. Daniel Evans, Vicar of Bangor, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Hamer.

At the Schloss-Kirche, Schwerin, Mecklenburg, W. C. Stoker, of Gray's-inn-sq., to Ida, eldest dau. of Herr L. Krüger, of Schwerin.

At Guildford, the Rev. John Jones, son of the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Llandyssilis, to Esther, eldest dau. of Mr. Williamson, Stoke-terrace, Guildford.

At the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, John Iron Austen, esq., of Old Charlton, Kent, to Margaret Maria, youngest dau. of Geo. Lewis, esq., M.D., of Wiesbaden, Nassau.

Sept. 21. At Acomb, near York, Major George Preston Vallancy, H.M.'s Indian army, to Jane Mary, dau. of Capt. T. W. Yates, of Southsea, formerly in H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

At Wimbledon, Geo. W. Kelsey, esq., of Folkestone, to Bethiah, dau. of the late W. Blackford, esq., of Wimbledon.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Edw. McLorg, youngest son of the late Wm. McLorg, esq., banker, to Mary Craven, dau. of the late William Bannister, esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment H.E.L.C.S., and Assay Master of the Madras Mint.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John H. Cave, esq., Commander R.N., son of George Cave, esq., of Hilston-pk., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut., Monmouthshire, to Louisa, only dau. of George Ellis, esq., of Tingly-hall, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Sloane-st., and afterwards at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Weymouth, Birkbeck Thelwall, esq., of the War-office, youngest son of the late John Thelwall, esq., to Marian Matilda, youngest dau. of the late W. Wrather, esq., of Thistle-grove, Brompton.

At Reigate, Frederick Mellersh, esq., of Reigate, to Matilda, younger dau. of the late Thos. Neale, esq., of Brown's-lodge.

At Darwin, James Dimmock, esq., only son of Timothy Dimmock, esq., of Alderley Edge, to Sarah, second dau. of Thomas Ashton, esq., of Darwin-lodge, Darwin.

Sept. 22. At St. Ann's, Wandsworth, Henry Lee Pennell, esq., eldest son of Henry Bouiton Pennell, esq., of Dawlish, to Rosalie Jane, dau. of the late Brigadier George Walton Onslow, Madras Horse Artillery.

At Sutton, Thos. Roberts, esq., of Alderton, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Frederick Charles Roper, esq., of Sutton-vale.

At Farnham St. Martin, the Rev. J. S. Boldero, M.A., of Enville, Staffordshire, eldest son of John Boldero, esq., of Rattlesden, to Emma, second dau. of J. B. Burrell, esq., of Farnham St. Martin and Arthur's Seat, Victoria.

At Brighton, the Rev. C. E. Casher, son of E. Casher, esq., Brighton, and curate of Christchurch, North Brixton, to Elizabeth Napier, dau. of the late John Richards, Paymaster Royal Navy, of Portsmouth.

At Tidmarsh, the Rev. Septimus Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham, Norfolk, to Jane, eldest dau. of John Hopkins, esq., of Tidmarsh-house, Berks.

At Remenham, Frederick Moule, eldest son of Frederick Mullet Evans, esq., of Whitefriars, to





At Hampstead, T. Gainsford, youngest son of Alex. Foxcroft Ridgway, esq., of Leicester-sq., and Grove-end-road, to Emily Elizabeth, second dau. of Robert Attenborough, esq., Buckingham-house, Upper Avenue-road.

At Aughton, Rear-Admiral Drake, of Castle Thorpe, Bucks, to E. Adelaide, eldest dau. of Sam. Richardson, esq., manager of the District Bank, Liverpool.

At Wilmslow, Joseph Consterdine, of Alderley Edge, eldest son of the late James Consterdine, esq., to Annie, fourth daughter of E. R. Le Mare, esq., of the same place.

Sept. 29. At St. Pancras, James Charles Fitz Simon, esq., of Dublin, to Augusta, only dau. of Mr. John Champley Rutter, solicitor, of Ely-pl., Holborn.

At Ampert, George, son of the late Mr. J. D. Ranson, of Thripow, Cambs., to Caroline Childero, third dau. of Thos. Compton, esq., the Lains, Cholderton, Hants.

At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Nathl. Frederick Ellison, of Upton-grove, Capt. in the Royal North Gloucester Militia, and only son of Nath. Ellison, esq., of Morton-house, co. Durham, to Sarah Augusta, eldest dau. of Maurice Maske-lyne, esq., of Upton-house, near Tetbury.

At Raunds, the Rev. Adolphus Boodle, Vicar of Little Addington, Northamptonshire, to Clementina Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Porter, Vicar of Raunds.

At West Horsley, Edward Robt. Sullivan, esq., second son of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, bart., to Mary, youngest dau. of Henry Currie, esq., of West Horsley-place.

At Tarbert, Ireland, Thomas Williamson, third son of the Rev. T. W. Pelle, D.D., Vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, to Bessie, second dau. of Stephen E. Collis, esq., of Tierceia, near Tarbert.

At the Manse of Cults, the Rev. Alex. Forbes, foreign missionary of the Church of Scotland, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Anderson, of Cults.

At Geddes-house, Nairn, N.B., John, eldest son of Thos. Walker, esq., of Dearham-house, Cumberland, to Annie Agnew, eldest dau. of George Mackintosh, esq., of Geddes.

At Barham, William Long, esq., of the Woodlands, Caldicott, Monmouthshire, to Frances, second dau. of Edwd. Long, esq., Cut Elmstone-house, Barham, Canterbury.

At Tidenham, the Rev. Arthur C. Saunders, M.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Jane, second dau. of the late Newdigate Poyntz, esq., Commander R.N.

At Felton, Northumberland, Baron Edward de Riederer, Councillor of Legation to the Bavarian Embassy at Rome, to Rosalie, only surviving dau. of Colonel Sir William Davison, of Swarland-park, and of Lanton, Northumberland.

At Paddington, the Rev. Chas. Maryon Wilson, Rector of White Roothing, Essex, to Mary Ann, elder dau. of the late William Smith, esq., of Roxeth, Harrow, and step-dau. of Hugh Smith, esq., of Porchester-sq., and South Lawn-lodge, Oxon.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Saffron Walden, Essex, Lewis Fry, of Bristol, solicitor, son of Joseph Fry, of the same city, to Elizabeth Pease, dau. of the late Francis Gibson, of Saffron Walden.

At Marylebone, Frederick B. Rew, youngest son of William Pell Rew, esq., of Finchley, Middlesex, to Georgina Eleanor, only child of the late T. F. Hawkes, esq., of Devonport.

Sept. 30. At St. Pancras, Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, bart., of Westraw and Carmichael, to Mary Ann, second dau. of John Parsons, esq.

At Brighton, William Smythe, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Badger, esq., of the Hill, Dudley, and widow of Edward Seymour Palmer, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, John William, eldest son of John Cooke, esq., to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late John Stoneman, esq., of Paternoster-row.

Oct. 1. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., and afterwards at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Arthur, second surviving son of the late Col. Houlton, of Farleigh-castle, Somerset, to Martha, widow of Henry Petre, esq., of Dunkenhalgh, Lancashire.

At Brightling, Sussex, Major-General John Ludlow, H.E.I.C.S., to Bella Leigh, second dau. of Benjamin Smith, esq., of Blandford-sq., and of Glottenham, Sussex.

At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, Chas. Ferdinand, third son of Thomas Rutherford, esq., of Fairnington, Roxburgh, to Harriet Quilliam, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George S. Parsons, of St. Mary's, Castletown, Isle of Man.

At St. Margaret's, Edmund Roberts, esq., of her Majesty's War Department, fifth surviving son of John Roberts, esq., of Victoria-road, Kensington, to Susanna Frances, eldest dau. of Robt. White, esq., of Madley-villas, Kensington.

At Eltham, Kent, Edward James Wood, esq., to Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Joseph Wallis, esq., of Weston-park, Eltham.

At the French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Anstole du Fresne, esq., elder son of the late Col. du Fresne, of the Swiss Guards, to Florence Louise, only dau. of P. Clerc, esq., of Newcastle-place.

Oct. 4. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Arthur Duckworth, eldest surviving son of William Duckworth, esq., of Orchard-Leigh-park, Somersetshire, to the Hon. Edina Campbell, youngest dau. of the Lord Chancellor and the Lady Stratheden and Campbell.

At Kenwyn, the Rev. P. Southmead Glubb, Vicar of St. Anthony, to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. John Polwhele, of Polwhele, Cornwall.

At Withycombe Raleigh, Col. Spencer Clifford, late Grenadier Guards, son of Sir Augustus Clifford, bart., and Lady Elizabeth Clifford, to Emmeline, only dau. of the late R. Lowe, esq., H.M.'s Indian Service.

At Brompton, Thomas Hallam Hoblyn, esq., late of H.M.'s 20th Regt., only son of Thomas Hoblyn, esq., of White Barnes, Herts, and Liskeard, to Elizabeth Meux, youngest dau. of Thomas H. Osborne, esq., of Onslow-sq., Brompton, and Mardley Bury, Hants.

At Brighton, the Rev. George S. Ingram, of Twickenham, to Mary Jane, widow of Capt. Bruce, M.N.I.

At Colne Engaine, Essex, Henry Bickerton, only son of the late Thomas Greenwood, esq., M.R.C.S., to Lucy, second surviving dau. of the Rev. John Greenwood, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine, and formerly Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

At St. James's, Capt. A. R. Fuller, Bengal Artillery, to Catherine Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Armstrong, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, William Alfred, second son of the late Thomas Ingpen, esq., of Bessels-green, Kent, to Emma Constance, only surviving dau. of the late Abel Ingpen, esq., of Chelsea.

At Wellow, Henry Richard, youngest son of Major Hurt of Ockbrook-house, Derbyshire, to Ellen Catherine, youngest dau. of Wm. Squire Ward, esq., of Wellow-hall, Notts.

At Holywood, near Belfast, Arthur P. Holmes, esq., M.D., of the Bengal Army, and youngest son of the Rev. James Ivory Holmes, of Baringrescent, Exeter, to Isabel, eldest dau. of J. D. Marshal, esq., M.D., of Holywood, and grand-dau. of Sheridan Knowles, esq.

At Bowdon Downs, Alfred Borwick, esq., of Walthamstow, to Effie, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Lord, esq. of Bowdon.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Campbell



the battles of La Rothiere and Brienne, capture of Troyes, affairs of Morman and Nargis, in front of Bray, defence of Troyes when attacked by Buonaparte, the battle of Bar-sur-Aube, the subsequent affair upon the Barce, re-capture of Troyes, battles of Arcis-sur-Aube and of Fere Champenoise, the advance upon, battle, and capture of Paris. In August, 1814, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, and served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples in 1815, including the battles of Tolentino and Marcerata, and signed in conjunction with Field-Marshal Bianchi, the Convention of Casa Lanza, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to its legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand. The late Earl was appointed a Privy Councillor in March 1822, and in 1825 he went on a special mission to the Court of Naples to congratulate Francis I. on his accession to the throne as King of the Two Sicilies. When the late Sir Robert Peel came into office, in 1841, his Lordship was selected by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to succeed Lord W. Russell, in the October of that year, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin. His Lordship continued resident Minister to Prussia up to the spring of 1851, when his diplomatic talents were transferred to Vienna. During his residence at Berlin he had to discharge the delicate functions of mediator between the Danish and Prussian plenipotentiaries in the Sleswig-Holstein affair, and, after a tedious and protracted negotiation, signed with them the treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark on July 2, 1850. It was during his residence as Minister to the Emperor of Austria that he displayed his judgment and talents as a diplomatist. As Minister from England he was unremittingly engaged in the difficult negotiations connected with the Turkish question. On Lord John Russell being sent to the Congress at Vienna in February, 1855, the late Earl was one of the special plenipotentiaries at the conference. In November of the same year he retired from his post of British Minister at the Court of Vienna on his well-merited diplomatic pension, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour. The last service he was selected by his Sovereign to perform was in July, 1856, when he was appointed to convey her Majesty's congratulations to the King of the Belgians on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the throne of Belgium. His Majesty King Leopold conferred on him, by a royal decree, the Grand Cross of the Belgian Order of Leopold, but his Lordship did not obtain the Queen's permission to wear the decoration, as it was not given for military services. The late Earl of Westmoreland was, in June, 1846, nominated a Grand Cross (Civil Division) of the Order of the Bath, having previously been made a Knight Commander of that Order of Knighthood. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order

of the Guelphs of Hanover; a Grand Cro of the Red Eagle of Prussia; of Henri Lion of Brunswick; St. Ferdinand and St. Januarius of Naples, and San Joseph Tuscan; and Knight of Maria Theres Austria.

The Earl's commissions in the army be date as follows:—Ensign, December 17, 1800; Lieutenant, January 5, 1804; Captain, M 3, 1805; Major, December 20, 1810; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 12, 1811; Colonel June 4, 1814; Major-General, May 27, 1822; Lieutenant-General, June 28, 1838; a General, June 20, 1854; appointed Colonel of the 56th (the West Essex) Regiment Foot, November 17, 1842, which, by Lordship's demise, becomes at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief. He had received the war medal and four clas for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, and Bussaco.

By the lamented decease of his Lordship the earldom devolves upon his eldest surviving son, Francis Wm. Hen. Lord Burghes (now Earl of Westmoreland), born 19th November, 1825, and married to Lady Adelaide Ida Curzon, second daughter of the Earl Howe. The present Earl entered the army, 25th Foot, as Ensign, in February 1843, soon after leaving Westminster School. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848 as aide-de-camp to the Governor-General Viscount Hardinge, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, for which he received medal and the rank of Brevet-Major. He subsequently entered the Coldstream Guards and on war breaking out in Turkey he accompanied his uncle, the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, commanding the British army in the East, as aide-de-camp. He was present at the battle of the Alma, Lord Raglan's despatches of which he conveyed hot from the Crimea, and was made a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and shortly afterwards a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1856 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

#### SIR THOMAS T. GRANT, K.C.B.

Oct. 15. At his residence, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 64, Sir Thomas Tamm Grant, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Comptroller the Victualling and Transport Service.

The subject of this notice entered the public service at the Admiralty 47 years ago, and after passing through several grades, in 1823, appointed storekeeper at the Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport. It was while here that he applied his active mind to several mechanical improvements in connection with the naval service. In 1829 he devised the well-known steam machinery for the manufacture of biscuit, which has been generally adopted in the several Government establishments, and which has conferred a great benefit on the navy, while it effected a saving to the country amounting annually to £30,000. In recognition of the value of this invention the sum of £2,000 was conferred by Parliament, and medals presented to him by the King of the French and the

Society of Arts. Afterwards he constructed a new life-buoy, a feathering paddle-wheel, so contrived as to get rid of the action of the back-water on the floats, and about the year 1839 the patent fuel which bore his name, and which is largely used in the steam marine. Lastly, he applied his mind to achieving the long-desired object of distilling fresh water from the sea. As far back as 1834 he originally proposed the means to effect this end; but it was only ten or twelve years ago that the authorities became alive to the importance of adopting his proposition, which he had by that time matured and perfected. The apparatus for effecting this purpose is either connected with the ordinary ship's galley, or (in the case of a steam-vessel) with the boilers of the ship. By this invention the sanitary and moral condition of the navy has been greatly advanced, and it has been truly described as the greatest benefit that has ever been conferred on the sailor. In the year 1850 he was advanced to the Comptrollership of the Victualling and Transport Service, which he held during the arduous struggle of the Crimean war, when the value of his inventions was severely tested. The difficulty of supplying our troops with provisions in that trying period is in the memory of all, and had it not been for the supply of biscuits manufactured day and night at our victualling-yards by the baking machinery for the army as well as the navy, the necessities of the crisis could hardly have been met. The papers laid before Parliament on the subject of the distilling apparatus contain a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, stating that "in three months eleven ships distilled upwards of 4,700 tons of water, and that it was impossible to speak too highly of so useful an invention; then the "Wye" was expressly fitted up with the apparatus, and sent to the Crimea to assist in supplying fresh water to our transports and troops. This vessel alone was capable of producing upwards of 10,000 gallons of water daily. It was under the unexampled pressure then cast upon his department that his health gave way, and early last year he was obliged to relinquish his post, on which occasion her Majesty was pleased to mark her sense of his distinguished services by conferring on Mr. Grant the distinction of K.C.B. He survived but a short time to enjoy his honours and the fruit of so much zeal for the public service, but he will be long remembered with respect and gratitude by the naval service and his country, for which he toiled with so much success.

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REV. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM.

Sept. 13. After a short illness, at Modbury Vicarage, aged 49, the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham.

Mr. Oxenham was the third son of the Rev. William Oxenham, Prebendary of Exeter and Vicar of Cornwood, and was educated at Harrow School, at a time when

it had attained its highest reputation under the head-mastership of Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Among Mr. Oxenham's contemporaries were Bishop Wordsworth and Archdeacon Manning. He left with distinguished reputation in 1828, having been awarded the Peel medal, the highest honour attainable at that school. In the Michaelmas term of that year he entered on his residence at Oriol College, Oxford, and soon assumed a recognised position among his fellow-students for elegant and accurate scholarship. That College, however, possessed at that time no scholarships, or other suitable objects of reward to promising undergraduates, and, in consequence, it lost on this, as on some other occasions, one of its best scholars. Mr. Oxenham was, in the Trinity Term of the following year, (1829,) elected to an open scholarship at Trinity; the scholarships at that college and at Balliol being at that period almost the only ones which were open to general competition; and whose acquisition was consequently warmly contested, as a marked proof of the high abilities of the successful competitors. In June, 1832, he was elected Fellow of Exeter, and in the following Michaelmas Term obtained a first class *in Literis Humanioribus*. Among the names which appear in the first class with his were those of the Earl of Elgin, (then the Hon. James Bruce,) Mr. Stephen Denison, Mr. T. W. Allies, and Mr. Wall, the present Prælector of Logic. In 1833 Mr. Oxenham was nominated to the curacy of Upton-on-Severn, being selected on most strong private recommendations by the Rev. John Davison, the author of the "Warburtonian Lectures on Prophecy." Early in the following year he was appointed Vicar of Modbury, by the Provost and Fellows of Eton, and in 1849 was nominated, by the present Bishop, Prebendary of Exeter. The erection of Brownstone Chapel in the parish of Modbury took place early in his incumbency, and was effected in consequence of his representations and active exertions. To the same energy his parish is also indebted for its efficient schools: while his successors in the benefice will have reason to thank him for his large improvements in the vicarage house; and it may not be inappropriate to add, that up to the time of his death he was actively engaged on the repairs of the parish church, which had been for some years in progress, and for the expenses of which, we believe, he had made himself personally responsible. Mr. Oxenham was by such substantial works a permanent benefactor to the parish, and it may be mentioned in illustration of his kind and genial disposition, that almost his last public act in connection with his parishioners was to bring nearly the whole body of them together to thank God for the fruits of harvest, and to enjoy afterwards in his own grounds their rural festivities. He spoke of it to a private friend, with great pleasure, in his own simple playful way, as his "great tea party." But in order to appreciate fully the loss which the diocese



has sustained in Mr. Oxenham, we must not regard his labours as confined only to his parish. There is scarcely any Church institution, or any movement in connection with the Church, which did not find in him a most zealous and efficient supporter. The funeral of the reverend gentleman was attended by a large number of the clergy, including the Ven. the Archdeacon of Totnes.

PROFESSOR NICHOL.

Sept. 19. At Glenburn House, Rothesay, N.B., aged 55, John Pringle Nichol, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Nichol was born 13th January, 1804, in the town of Brechin, Forfarshire, of which his father was a respectable trader. He there received such an education as was calculated to qualify him for a commercial profession; but he showed such talent and energy that his friends were persuaded to give him an education that would fit him for the Church. He was accordingly sent to the college at Aberdeen, where he distinguished himself even more amongst his fellow-students than he did amongst the scholars of the Brechin Academy. At the early age of seventeen he accepted the appointment of teacher of the parish school of Dun, which he left for a similar, but more important, situation in Hawick. This he left for Cupar, and it again for Montrose, where, of all these places, he is still most known, and where the improving influence it was his habit to exercise was most exerted. As Rector of Montrose Academy, he frequently delivered lectures upon light, heat, electricity and astronomy, which he elucidated with such apt experiments and such powerful eloquence, as made him afterwards so popular with every audience to whom he explained the wonders of science. Young as he then was, his views on these abstract questions were considered much beyond the age. Whilst holding these responsible situations, he contrived to attend the University classes, and not having given up his intentions for the ministry, he was in due time licensed as a preacher of the Gospel. But, whether from having paid too much attention to literature and science, or having no taste for theology, he only appeared two or three times in the pulpit, and at one of these—he afterward took some pleasure in confessing—he completely broke down. Whatever was the cause, he soon abandoned theological study, and devoted himself to that of astronomy. He soon acquired a wide fame by his essays and lectures upon this ennobling and difficult science, so that his appointment, in 1836, as Professor of Astronomy in the Glasgow University, gave the greatest satisfaction to both the students and the general public. But Dr. Nichol's usefulness was not confined to the Glasgow University alone. He was often seen discoursing upon his favourite theme to crowds of artisans in the me-

chanics' institutions in Glasgow and the various towns and villages of Scotland, and appeared to take as much delight in explaining the laws that regulate the heavenly bodies to the unpretending mechanic as to the carefully educated student. It would be hard to find another in Scotland that has done more to spread information by public lectures or to make mechanics' institutions popular. He has enriched English literature by various works—each and all written with marked felicity, power, and beauty of expression. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Planet Neptune," "The Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences," "The Solar System," and "The Planetary System." He was also engaged in the collaboration of the "Cyclopædia of Universal Biography," not yet completed. In the "Cyclopædia of Biography," which appeared five years ago, the principal names were entrusted by the publishers, Messrs. R. Griffin and Co., to Professor Nichol. Before his death, he was employed by the same firm on a new edition of the "Physical Sciences." Besides these contributions to our scientific literature, Dr. Nichol wrote much on politics and general literature in some of our best periodicals and newspapers. These shew that his genius was as varied as it was great—that he was not, like many of his astronomical brethren, "only at home amongst the stars." But the character and labours of Dr. Nichol would be far from being fully acknowledged were silence maintained regarding his political life. Unlike some of the most advanced politicians, he did not limit to his own country his sympathy with the politically enslaved, but extended it to the oppressed people on the Continent of Europe. When our citizens met to sympathize with the down-trodden nationalities of the Continent, none spoke with more indignation and power than the eloquent Professor. He was the personal friend of some of the most illustrious exiles, and upon their visit to Glasgow they found under his roof the most disinterested hospitality. It is very seldom that a Professor of a British University has any sympathy for the political freedom of others near or far from him; and still more rarely does it happen that he will give expression to it upon a public platform. It is thought undignified and unprofessional. Dr. Nichol was above this prejudice and this littleness of learning, and he had too great a professional standing to care, and too ardent a love for liberty to hesitate, in giving open expression to his political opinions. Glasgow may well raise a monument to his memory; for few of her citizens have done her more good and more honour than her deceased Professor of Astronomy.

Dr. Nichol has left a wife, a son and daughter; these two by his first marriage. He had the satisfaction of learning, a few days before his death, that his son had passed his examination at Oxford, and obtained the highest honours.—*Glasgow Bulletin.*

## SAMUEL LANE, ESQ.

July 29. At his residence in Brook-street, Ipswich, aged 79, Samuel Lane, Esq., an eminent artist, formerly of Greek-street, Soho, London.

Mr. Lane was born at Lynn in Norfolk, on the 26th July, 1780, the year of the memorable riots occasioned by Lord Geo. Gordon's "No Popery" cry. His father, Samuel Lane, Esq., was of highly respectable parentage in Staffordshire, and descended from a branch of the family of Mrs. Jane Lane, whose heroic loyalty, in aiding the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, in September, 1651, is conspicuous in English history.

It was on S. Lane's sixth birthday, when a remarkably high tide had overflowed the quay on which his parents resided at Lynn, that he was induced by another boy to attempt to get into a boat, which was moored close by, but the edge of which he missed. He fell into deep water, and was not taken out until he was insensible. The result was a violent and protracted fever, from which he at length recovered with the loss of his hearing, the bones of his ears having been entirely destroyed. Thus he became totally deaf; and, owing to his long illness, and his inability to hear others speak, he was incapable of articulating distinctly. But through the constant care of his excellent mother, he was enabled to retain the faculty of speech.

In the choice of a profession, but little room for selection is left for one who suffers under the deprivation of the power of hearing. Happily, the youth had an acute and correct taste; and as when one sense is deficient, another is often more perfect, his sight was exceedingly clear and strong through life.

He early evinced a fondness for drawing and painting; and as soon as he was of sufficient age to enjoy the advantages of superior instruction, and be put in the way of good practice in the art which he loved, and which seemed so suited to him, his father took steps for placing him, as a pupil, under the care of no less distinguished a master in portrait-painting than Lawrence, who then resided in the house in which Mr. Lane afterwards settled, 60, Greek-street, Soho-square. He had been previously under the instruction of Mr. Farington, R.A.

In each returning Spring, as the opening of the Royal Academy's exhibition came round, some specimens of Mr. Lane's pencil found their way from his studio to Somerset-house, and, in later years, to Trafalgar-square; and from the time that he began to exhibit, each successive catalogue numbered some contributions from his gallery, except the last—that of 1859—the year in which his pencil dropped for ever from his hand. How highly his qualities as a painter, and his character as a gentleman, were appreciated by Sir Thomas Lawrence, will be seen by the following extracts from letters, the originals of which are now before the writer of this short memoir. On the 4th of January, 1829, Lawrence wrote to him as follows:—

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVII.

"Russell-square.

"MY DEAR SIR,—

"I am very sorry that the pressure of much business has prevented my sooner answering your letter. I cannot be as slow in the character of my answer, which is, conscientiously and with the greatest truth, that I have almost as high an opinion of your professional talents as I have had, from long experience, of your integrity and worth. I know of few indeed who are your superiors in your art; and it has not been seldom that, seeing (with my brother members of the Academy) the sound excellence of many of your works that have been sent to the Exhibition, I have been surprised that a much greater press of commissions for your pencil has not resulted from their strong appeal to the taste and judgment of the public, than has subsequently appeared in your rooms; although I hope you have not been without your share of the general employment, which talents in the first rank of portrait-painting usually command.

"You are not to estimate that patronage by the degree of success which has attended my exertions; for chance and circumstance, as you know, have great influence on the fortunes of men; and my career has been but too prosperous for the comparative merit which, in partial opinion, has appeared to claim it.

"If increased income be your object, that you know you may have, if you are still inclined to forget your independent rights, and assist (at intervals convenient to yourself) the labours of your early master. I will not inflict on you a longer letter, but conclude myself with perfect esteem, and sincere regard, my dear Mr. Lane, your faithful friend and servant,

"THOMAS LAWRENCE."

This letter, now for the first time published, is in itself a valuable tribute to the memory of Mr. Lane; and it is remarkable that a clue to the surprise expressed by the writer at the comparative want of encouragement of Mr. Lane's labours is, to a great extent, furnished by another letter, addressed to his brother, the late Mr. Frederick Lane, in the same friendly and considerate spirit. Speaking of his former pupil, in this letter, dated, Russell-square, January 9, 1826, Sir Thomas said,—"His ability and modesty ought to have been more successful. I can assure you, that some of the very best portraits in the Exhibition, in more than two or three years, have been of his painting. He has great accuracy, but sometimes too closely copies the countenance before him, as it generally appears, instead of waiting for moments when that appearance is more favourable. You will, perhaps, understand what I mean; though we painters have a sort of mystic language, which probably is often unintelligible to others."

There is no doubt that flattery is more frequently, and, indeed, more excusably, practised by the pencil, than by the tongue or the pen. The happy tact which Lawrence, and a greater hand before him, Reynolds, possessed, of making sitters pleased with themselves, and of thus drawing forth the sunshine of a face, is, doubtless, a grand secret of success. Mr. Lane's portraits had always the merit of truthfulness and accuracy at least, if they sometimes wanted the "witchcraft" alluded to, which is so pleasant, and so popular.

It might well have been hoped and ex-



pected, that Mr. Lane's attachment to his profession, his unremitting exertions in it, and the measure of skill which, according to the high authority above quoted, was apparent in his efforts, would have met with a corresponding and substantial return from the public. Such, however, was not the case; and though, by dint of prudence and care in the application of such moderate means as were at his command, his reasonable comforts were supplied, and he was enabled to "owe no man anything," his professional advantages of a worldly kind lay in but a narrow compass, and were insufficient to free him from occasional feelings of anxiety. Death had been now busy among his early friends: Farington, Lawrence, Constable, Leslie, "friend after friend" departed; and his physical infirmity was such as to preclude his making new friends and acquaintances, as years began to tell upon him.

On his temporary sojourns in town, during the periods of the Royal Academy Exhibitions, he was fond of visiting the Athenæum Club, of which he was a member, and taking his chance of falling in with a few old friends whom time had spared; and he had meditated a short stay in London in May last, the day being all but fixed. But his breathing had become painfully difficult; and he determined, with Mrs. Lane, to proceed to Lowestoft for the benefit of the sea-air, and thence to Aldeburgh, on the Suffolk coast. The change of air and scene, however, not affording the hoped-for relief, he returned to his beloved home at Ipswich, which he had anxiously desired to reach; and there, soon afterwards, with an assured but humble trust in his Saviour, he breathed his last, in the presence of the dear partner of his joys and sorrows. She survives to mourn his loss, and remember his virtues. He was three times married. By his first wife he left a son, and by the second, a son and two daughters. His remains were interred in the cemetery adjoining the town of Ipswich.

There is in the Junior United Service Club a whole length portrait, by Lane, of the hero of Trafalgar. Mr. Lane was acquainted, as a young man, with Nelson, whom he particularly remembered meeting one day in the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House, when his Lordship drew up, shook hands, and said something marked and kind, as to his being about to sail. This was only a few days before he left England, never to return alive.

Among the portraits by Mr. Lane, there are, in the Oriental Club, those of the first Marquis Cornwallis, and Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Pollock.

At Clothworkers' Hall is a fine head of Lord Lynedoch, (General Graham). By desire of Queen Adelaide, Lane painted two large full length portraits of King William IV., from Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture.

In the Senior United Service Club is a large full length portrait of Sir Francis Drake by Lane.

The late Bishop of London (Dr. Blom-

field) sat more than once to Mr. Lane, who also painted Dr. Kaye, late Bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Philip Broke, Bart., Alderman Brown, R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., the present Duke of Richmond, the late Earl of Devon, Lord George Bentinck, M.P., Mr. Coke, M.P., afterwards Lord Leicester, the late Thomas A. Murray, M.D., first Physician to the Fever Hospital, who died in 1802, Sir Wm. Grant, formerly Master of the Rolls, and many other eminent persons.

#### THOMAS STEWARDSON, ESQ.

Aug. 28. At his lodging in Pall Mall, aged 78, Thomas Stewardson, Esq., Portrait Painter to Queen Caroline. Though compelled by ill-health to retire, more than thirty years ago, from the profession of the Fine Arts, the eminence which Mr. Stewardson attained as an artist during the twenty preceding years demands a record of him as a distinguished ornament of our native school. He was born at Kendal, Westmoreland, of Quaker parentage, and served a short apprenticeship with the late Mr. John Fothergill, painter, in the Elephant-yard of that town. He left his native place, however, a mere youth, and studied for some time under Romney, whose favourite pupil and friend he became, and of whose style and manner he was more a master than an imitator. Romney painted a very fine portrait of him, which has been engraved. He began his artistic career in Leadenhall-street, early in this century, as a portrait painter. The grace and firmness of his pencil soon attracted notice, and from likenesses of wealthy citizens and their families he rapidly advanced into aristocratic circles, and moved nearer to the West. The world was all before him; and the catalogues of the Royal Academy Exhibitions bear witness to the character and extent of his work, and the industry with which he not only satisfied his pressing engagements, but found time for productions of a higher cast, both historical and poetical. In the latter his colouring was greatly and universally admired. One subject, about 1818, "The Indian Serpent Charmer," inspired the muse of Dr. Croly, who wrote a poetic description of it, as rich and glowing as his theme. "Aladdin" of the wonderful lamp was exhibited the following year, contemporaneously with Wilkie's famous "Penny Wedding." Collins' charming "Fishermen on the Look Out," and Mulready's delightful "Lending a Bite;" and amid these and other stars did not fail of warm public recognition and critical applause, and was also beautifully sung by Dr. Croly. His portraiture included a large number of distinguished individuals: King George III. and his Royal Mistress, Canning, the handsome Marchioness of Winchester, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Lord Onslow, Lord Skelmersdale (whole length for his county hall), Sir James Little, and many more of different degrees in elevated political, military, naval, and literary and scientific life, came livingly from his

popular easel. A considerable number of these have been engraved and published, and there is no doubt, had their painter been able to pursue his prosperous course, but that he must have filled a foremost place among the highest names in English arts. Of a frank and social disposition, he was warmly esteemed by a wide circle of private friends, and though long obscured by corporeal suffering, leaves yet behind him, in those who knew him to the last, a sincere sentiment of sorrow and regret. Mr. Stewardson possessed some of Romney's most captivating studies of Lady Hamilton, life-size in oil, as a Bacchante, and other charming pictorial characters, which went to a city friend, Mr. Remington, but we cannot tell what has become of them. He has bequeathed contributions to several of our best charities and hospitals.

#### MR. MICHAEL AISLABIE DENHAM.

Sept. 10. We have to record the decease, at Piersbridge, of Mr. Michael Aislabie Denham, the celebrated collector of local proverbial lore. Born near Bowes, in Yorkshire, after the commencement of the century, he engaged in business at Hull during the early part of his life, but ultimately settled as a general merchant in a moderate way, at Piersbridge, where the Tees, carolling in its course, swept past his dwelling. Had buying and selling, however, proved the main object of his life, he had lived unknown beyond the range of his own neighbourhood, and dropped into the grave uncaared for by the public; but he aimed at doing something more—and that was, to catch from the lips of those with whom he came in contact, popular sayings and homely rhymes, which he treasured up till he found a way through the press of placing them in a more permanent position than they had previously obtained.

In 1846, when the Percy Society were issuing their publications, Mr. Denham was induced to contribute a "Part" of 73 pages, which he entitled "A Collection of Proverbs and Popular Sayings, relating to the Seasons, the Weather, and Agricultural Pursuits, gathered chiefly from Oral Tradition." Four years afterwards he printed "Slogans and War and Gathering Cries of the North of England," which subsequently he issued with additions, in a neat volume of 110 pages. About the same period he commenced "A Collection of Bishoprick Rhymes, Proverbs, and Sayings;" to which he afterwards added four tracts of the same kind, completing the last about 1858. "Cumberland Rhymes, Proverbs, and Sayings," next occupied his attention; and these were contained in four successive parts, the last appearing in 1854. Westmoreland, also, afforded him gleanings, which in 1858 were comprised in two parts. Of "Folk Lore," chiefly relating to the North of England, he issued four parts, from 1853 to 1855. Sundry minor tracts, to the number of twenty, he printed, commencing about 1849 and terminating about

1854. In the year last mentioned he began to print "Folk Lore of the North," which extended to six separate impressions, whereof the last appeared in 1856. His largest work occupied much of his time last year, and was entitled "Folk Lore, or a Collection of Local Rhymes, Proverbs, Sayings, Prophecies, Slogans, &c., relating to Northumberland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Berwick-upon-Tweed." It consists of 154 pages, and the impression was limited to only 50 copies. Besides these, he had many other slips printed on similar subjects; and the last effort of his pen was to complete "A Classified Catalogue of the Antiquarian Tomes, Tracts, and Trifles," which had been edited by himself. Very few collectors are in possession of all his publications; and they who desire to complete sets should spare no expense to achieve that object, for even now several cannot be obtained, and it is improbable they will ever be reprinted.

In domestic life, Mr. Denham was a kind and amiable man. Though somewhat formal in manner, which his intercourse with the world did not wear off, he was blameless and inoffensive—ever candid and upright in his dealings, while those with whom he was in habits of intimacy have to mourn the loss of a true and steadfast friend. His ruling passion influenced him to the last, for the catalogue of his tracts, already alluded to, is dated last month, when he was subjected to much suffering; and his correspondence was maintained to within a few days of his decease. Peace to his ashes! He has left few behind qualified to succeed him in gathering up so much of what were household words in the mouths of our forefathers, and giving it a place in the cabinets of those who prize what is left of the generations who have passed away.—*Gateshead Observer.*

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 14. At Lakenheath, Suffolk, aged 78, the Rev. Samuel Barker, Rector of Carleton St. Peter.

Sept. 22. At Wootton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the Rev. F. W. Giffard, Vicar of Wootton.

Sept. 23. Suddenly, at the Parsonage, Norwood-green, Middlesex, aged 59, the Rev. A. C. Thomson, Curate, formerly Missionary of the S.P.G., Southern India, afterwards minister of St. James's Church, Melbourne, Victoria, and late Chaplain at Evandale, Tasmania.

At the Vicarage, Blyton, near Gainsbro', aged 74, the Rev. Joseph Cheesbrough, Vicar of Northorpe, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, and Curate of Blyton.

At Waddesdon, the Rev. William W. Walton, Rector of Waddesdon, Bucks, and eldest son of William Walton, Esq., of Hampton, Middlesex.

Sept. 26. Aged 79, the Rev. Frederick Stephen Bevan, Rector of Carleton Rode, Norfolk, for thirty-eight years Rector of the above parish, Honorary Canon of Norwich, and Rural Dean. He married Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir R. J. Buxton, of Shadwell-court. He was distinguished for his unremitting devotion to his sacred duties; also by his munificent liberality to many religious and moral institutions. His loss will be deeply deplored by a large circle of relations and friends, and likewise by his



parishioners, especially the needy, to whom he has been a kind and benevolent pastor, and the neighbouring parishes of New Buckenham and Tiltenham, where the school-houses stand a lasting memorial of his care for the improvement of society by educating the poorer classes.

Sept. 28. At Taunton, from an over-dose of prussic acid, aged 52, the Rev. C. T. James, formerly of Ermington, and late Inspector of Factories and Model Lodging-houses.

At the Parsonage, Painswick, the Rev. John Colborne, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828, Wadham College, Oxford, P.C. of Slad, or Holy Trinity, Painswick (1854), Gloucestershire.

Sept. 29. John Aubone Cook, M.A., Vicar of South Benfleet, and Rural Dean of Canewdon, Essex, eldest son of the late Col. John Cook, 28th Light Dragoons.

Aged 73, the Rev. Robert Bailly Fisher, M.A., forty-six years Vicar of Basildon.

Sept. 30. At Upper Seymour-st., aged 34, the Rev. Henry Garth, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey.

Oct. 1. Aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Guernsey, M.A., Rector of All Saints' and St. Julian's, Norwich (1832).

Oct. 2. At the Vicarage, Monck Hesleden, in the county of Durham, at the advanced age of 90, the Rev. William Hayes, last surviving son of the Rev. William Hayes, Vicar of St. Oswald's, in the city of Durham. Mr. Hayes graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was appointed to a minor canonry in Durham Cathedral early in life, which canonry he held for more than fifty years, retiring from it about fifteen years before his death. He was instituted to the living of Monck Hesleden in the year 1806, and after holding that preferment for fifty-three years, he died in the vicarage house, much respected, and, to use the expression of those who lived near him, upon the occasion, "one of the last of the old English gentlemen in that immediate neighbourhood."

Oct. 2. At Brookfield, Bath, aged 84, the Rev. Edward Pinder, B.A., 1847, M.A. 1850, Wadham College, Oxford, and second son of W. M. Pinder, esq.

At Palermo Bray, aged 51, the Rev. Edward Synge, late Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Matlock Bath (1853), Derbyshire.

Oct. 4. At Kirby-hall, Boroughbride, aged 78, the Rev. Thos. Allanson, B.A. 1811, Christ's Coll. Cambridge, Vicar of Kirby-on-the-Moor (1838), Incumbent of Marton-le-Moor (1856), and of Dishporth (1847), Yorkshire.

Oct. 7. Aged 47, the Rev. Thomas Chessher Martelli, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, First Incumbent of the district Church of St. John, Marchwood (1843), Southampton.

Oct. 8. At Oldbury-house, Clifton, aged 64, the Rev. Walter Marriott, B.A., Chaplain of the Bristol County Gaol, and youngest son of the late Wm. Marriott, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Service, Bengal Presidency.

Oct. 9. In London, aged 30, the Rev. Henry Hughes Still, B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857, Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Cattistock (1855), Dorsetshire.

Oct. 15. At Alnmouth, aged 40, the Rev. Edward Bryan, Curate of St. Paul's, Alnwick.

Oct. 18. At the Vicarage, High Ercal, Salop aged 61, the Rev. G. E. Larden.

Sept. 14. At the Manse of Chapel of Garioch, aged 48, the Rev. James Greig, A.M., in the 16th year of his ministry and incumbency of that parish.

Sept. 28. At Weymouth, aged 61, the Rev. Joseph Earnshaw.

Oct. 6. At New Shoreham, Sussex, the Rev. J. E. Good, Pastor of the Protestant Free Church.

## DEATHS.

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 12. At Ashmore, Australia, Geo. Tyden, third son of the late Charles Chisholm, Rector of Southchurch, Essex, and Rural Dean.

May 29. At sea, whilst on his passage to England for the benefit of his health, Bozvargas Toup Nicolas, esq., Acting Queen's Commissioner and Consul-Gen. for the Sandwich Isles.

June 6. At Sydney, John Chamberlaine Barry, esq., son of the late Rev. Henry Barry, Rector of Draycot Cerne, and Upton Scudamore, Wilts, and of Mrs. Barry, Burlington-st., Bath.

June 17. At Minamurra, Illawarra, N.S.W., aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Wm Tindell, Perth, Scotland.

Killed before the Peiho forts on the 25th June:—

Lieut. Alfred Graves (1850). Served in the "Styx," 6, paddle, in the East Indies, from July 1851 till 1856, and had served as senior lieutenant in the "Assistance" screw store ship since April, 1857. He had received a medal for his services.

Lieut. Charles H. Clutterbuck (1832). Served in the "Amphion," 34, screw-frigate, in the Baltic fleet from January, 1853, till the close of the Russian war, and for which he received a medal. He had served as senior lieutenant of the "Acorn," 12, sloop at China since June, 1856.

Lieut. William H. Rason (1855). Was mate of the "Leopard," flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, in 1853 and 1854, and had held the command of the "Kestrel" and "Plover" steam gun-boats in the East Indies since March, 1857. He had received a medal for his valuable services.

Aged 23, Lieut. Henry L. T. Inglis, R.M.L.I., youngest son of the late Lieut. Patrick Inglis, R.N. Lieut. Hen. L. T. Inglis served as second lieutenant in the "Russell," 60, screw, in the Baltic expedition in 1855, and for which he received a medal. He had served as first lieutenant in the "Sanspareil," 70, and "Highflyer," 21, in China, since March, 1857.

Aged 22, Hamilton Wolridge, Lieut. R.M., son of Major A. A. R. Wolridge, Chatham. Lieut. Hamilton Wolridge served as second lieutenant in the "Colossus," 80, on particular service, from July, 1856, till June, 1857; and had served as first lieutenant with the Royal Marine Brigade in China since August, 1857.

Captain Theobald M'Kenna, of the first (the Royal) Regt. of Foot. Became an ensign 2nd of February, 1849; lieutenant 19th of March, 1852, and captain 15th of May, 1855. He served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, for which he received the medal and clasp, and the order of a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

July 10. At Meerut, India, aged 34, Thomas Clough Taylor, second son of the late Edward Clough Taylor, esq., of Kirkham-abbey, Yorks.

July 12. On board H.M.'s hospital-ship "Melville," Hong Kong, Joseph Kenworthy, Assistant Engineer of the gun-boat "Drake."

July 17. On board H.M.'s ship "Magicienne," at Shanghai, from the effects of wounds received in leading a land attack at Peiho, on the 25th June, aged 39, Captain Nicholas Vansittart.

At sea, on his passage from Burmah to England, Major James Ross Arrow, of H.M.'s 15th Regt. M.N.I.

July 18. Drowned off the Bar, at Lagos, Efrogingham J. Kellow, Master R.N., second son of Capt. Robert Kellow, of stonehouse.

July 29. At Seetapore, India, of fever, aged 24, Thomas George Blackburne, Lieut. 20th Bengal Native Infantry, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Rector of Prestwich, Lancashire.

July 30. Of dysentery, at Bangalore, Madras, aged 19, John Henry Maw, esq., 27th Regt.

M.N.I., eldest son of Edwin Maw, esq., of Doncaster.

Aug. 1. At Gwalior, Isabel, wife of the Rev. W. Ferguson, Chaplain to H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry.

Aug. 2. At Neemuch, East Indies, Margaret Laura, wife of Lieut. J. H. Waterfall, 95th Regt.

Aug. 3. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Ellen Mary, wife of Lieut. Gavin D. Crawford, B.N.I.

Aug. 4. At Candelo, Two-fold Bay, Australia, aged 55, Major John French, late 14th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the late John French, esq., Wanstead.

Aug. 5. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, Hannah, wife of Fielding Scovell, esq.

Aug. 6. At Cerillos, near Coquimbo, Chili, aged 38, Dr. Frederick G. Hammack, of Coquimbo, third son of John George Hammack, esq., of Boxlands, Dorking.

Aug. 10. At Chicacole, Madras Presidency, aged 31, Frederic James Windus, Civil Surgeon, second son of the late John Windus, esq., of Epping, Essex.

A coroner's inquest was held at the county prison of Galway, on the body of Major Theobald Barnwell Donnelly, who was arrested on the 19th of October, 1857, under a warrant of the Court of Chancery, arising out of the suit of "Peel v. Birmingham." Deceased was at the time of his arrest over eighty years of age. He was (says the "Vindicator") in a feeble state when he entered the prison, and shortly after his intellect became greatly impaired, though always of a quiet and mild disposition. He was connected with some of the first families in the county, and received as a marriage portion £30,000. He was for many years a magistrate of the county of Kildare. The Jury, after hearing evidence, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from natural causes and general debility, hastened by a cruel and heartless incarceration, under an attachment from the Court of Chancery; and we beg to direct the attention of the authorities to the law of imprisonment for debt with a view to its amendment."

Aug. 12. At Benares, East Indies, aged 29, John Steel, esq., Lieut. 1st Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, second son of Major-Gen. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B.

Aug. 13. At sea, Capt. Smalpage, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, Brigade-Major of the Bengal Brigade in China.

Aug. 15. At Simla, Brigadier Jas. Mackenzie, of the 5th European Light Cavalry.

Aug. 21. At Arundel, aged 87, Mr. John Downer. The deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants of the town of Arundel, and for many years the Tiler of the Freemasons' lodge. He was formerly in the Sussex Volunteers, and one of the men who assisted in capturing Allen, the notorious highwayman, who was shot near Midhurst. By trade he was a joiner, and worked at Arundel-castle at the time of its restoration, being a companion of the famous carver, Jonathan Ritson. He had preserved a record of all the great local events of his life, and was frequently referred to as an authority of dates. The old man was singularly fond of his fiddle, and would play, for hours together on an evening, the old country dance tunes, which he continued to do up to within a few days of the time of his death.

Aug. 22. At Cawnpore, of cholera, aged 81, Lieut. Robert Creighton, B.N.I.

Aug. 23. At Lincluden-house, near Dumfries, the Hon. Patricia, eldest dau. of the late Lord Panmure, and relict of G. Young, esq., of Lincluden.

Aug. 25. At St. Andrews, Saml. Messeix, esq.

Aug. 26. At Poona, aged 28, Mungo S Campbell, esq., of Bombay, eighth surviving son of Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgrain, Dumbartonsh.

Aug. 31. Aged 27, Charlotte, eldest dau. of

the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Thorney-hall, Notts.

At St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Gilmour, of the Royal Artillery.

Aged 61, Thomas Brooke, esq., of Northgate-house, Houley, near Huddersfield.

Lately. At an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. Raitt, one of the few remaining heroes of the eighteenth century. He entered the service in 1796, and first saw active service at the taking of Wexford by Sir John Moore. He served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was with Gen. Maitland in the secret expedition to Quiberon Bay, was present at the capture of Aboukir Port, and in Egypt down to the surrender of Alexandria, when he was created Knight of the Croix, and received a gold medal from the Sultan. In 1858 he finally retired from active service, in which he had been engaged for fifty-two years. He received the Peninsula medal and four clasps.

Sept. 4. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Emily Wissett, wife of Edward Calvert, M.A., Principal of the Queen's Collegiate School, Trinidad.

Sept. 5. At his residence, Pentonville-road, of heart disease, Andrew Ross, optician, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

At Hamilton, Canada West, David Rattray, esq., formerly of Helensburgh, Scotland.

Suddenly, at Fordham, Cambridge, aged 74, T. H. Melluish, esq., for many years an eminent surveyor, and pupil of the late Sir J. Rennie.

At Bedale, aged 85, Emma, widow of John Weston, esq., of Woolton, Lancashire.

Sept. 7. At his residence, at Boslowick, near Falmouth, aged 81, James Bull, esq., solicitor.

At Beyrout-place, Stoke, Devon, aged 68, H. W. Green, esq., late of the War Office.

John Freer Codgreve, esq., of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

At Winchester, aged 65, Elizabeth Bell, widow of Lieut.-Col. Dumsterville, Bombay Army.

At his residence, at the Spa, Gloucester, aged 76, Thomas Turner, esq.

Sept. 9. At Topsham, aged 68, Lieut. E. Lewin, R.N.

At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, aged 38, Charlotte, wife of Mr. George Harris, veterinary surgeon.

Sept. 10. At Bow, aged 77, William Conway Harpourt, for many years of Sea-view, Castle-town, Isle of Man, and late Major in H.M.'s 80th Regt. of Foot.

At his seat near Wrexham, aged 74, Gen. Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, bart. He was born 22nd April, 1785, and married, first, in 1805, Louisa, dau. of Mr. A. Forster, and, secondly, in April, 1825, Susan Emily, dau. of Col. Paton. In June, 1834, he succeeded his father, Sir Foster, the first baronet. The deceased General entered the East India Company's service in the Bengal army in 1798. He gained the rank of General in October, 1857, and for his military services in India was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1828 he was appointed Col. of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry. He is succeeded by his grandson, son of the late Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe.

Sept. 11. At Lowton-house, Pitminster, Somerset, aged 71, Robert Mattock, esq., lord of the Manor of Taunton Deane.

At Longway-bank, Wirksworth, aged 27, Mary, wife of John Mottram, esq., surgeon, Derby.

At Cupar-Fife, John Ferguson, esq.

Sept. 13. At Beverley, aged 69, R. Keningham, esq., one of the magistrates for the borough.

At Torquay, aged 72, Major Richard Armstrong, late of the Bengal H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 14. Aged 79, Mary, relict of William Bennett, esq., of Crookham, Hants.

Sept. 15. At Yarmouth, Augusta, wife of Dr. Cauvir, of London, and only dau. of the late Dr. Baur, Professor of Botany in the University of Göttingen.

At St. Peter's-terrace, Hammersmith, aged 46, Sophia Jane, eldest dau. of the late John William



Henry Lindeman, esq., of Hythe, near Southampton.

At Charlton-pk., Bishopsbourne, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Wm. Curteis, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wilby, of H.M.'s 90th Regt.

At Thorney-hall, Notts, aged 56, Gertrude, wife of the Rev. Christopher Neville, surviving her daughter fifteen days.

Sept. 16. At Hastings, Augustus Frederick Douglas Browne, esq., of the Contract-office, Admiralty, Somerset-house, son of the late Capt. George Browne, R.M., of Epsom.

At Villeneuve, Lake of Geneva, Mark George Sprot, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, second son of Mark Sprot, esq., of Riddell, Roxburghshire.

At her residence, Worcester-terrace, Clifton, aged 61, Harriet Mary, widow of Henry May, esq., of the Branch Bank of England, Bristol.

Sept. 17. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 77, Vice-Adm. John Brenton. He entered the navy in 1798, and served under Saumarez, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Coddington, &c., and remained in active employ until after the peace of 1815. The deceased was cousin of the late Sir J. Brenton, bart., K.C.B., and Capt. Edw. Pelham Brenton.

At his residence, Grove-lodge, Upper Sydenham, aged 66, John Sharland, esq., deputy-chairman of the North Devon Railway. The deceased gentleman was a native of Morthoe, Devon; he quitted this locality while a young man, and settled in the metropolis, where he soon rose to the honourable position of head of one of the most flourishing mercantile houses in Bishopsgate-street. He retired from business a few years ago, and has since devoted his unceasing energies to the interests of the railway with which he was connected from its commencement. Mr. Sharland was justly regarded as the father of the North Devon line.

At Paris, aged 78, Major the Hon. Charles Murray, third son of David, second Earl of Mansfield.

Sept. 18. At Duffield-house, near Derby, Frances, third dau. of the late Jas. Ratcliffe, esq., of Derby.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, W. Dawson, esq., Dix's Field, Anne Eliza, wife of John Rudall, esq., of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Eaton-sq., London.

At Wortham, aged 100, Mr. John Roper, farmer. He retained the use of his faculties till within a few days of his death.

Drowned at sea, aged 17, G. W. R. Barker, eldest son of G. Barker, esq., of Arundel-sq.

Sept. 19. At Sandford, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. O'Donnell, of the Royal Veterans, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Codner, esq., of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At his father's residence, Buckingham-place, Stonehouse, George Slaughter, esq., late Acting Paymaster of H.M.S. "Contest."

At Dodeleston, aged 47, Thos. Topham, esq., of Weymouth, aged 68, James Pritchard, esq., of Oak-terr., Battersea.

At Great Malvern, aged 54, Thomas Kenyon, esq., late Major 8th (King's) Regiment, second son of the late Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Pradoc, Shropshire.

At Leadonham, Lincolnshire, aged 44, Emily, wife of the Rev. Offley Smith.

Sept. 20. At Farley-court, Berks, Lieut.-Gen. Morse, H.M.'s Indian Forces, retired. He was accidentally killed by being thrown out of his dogcart as he was returning from the town of Reading. The General served forty years in India, and though of advanced age, rode with the Suffolk hounds last season. He was much and deservedly respected at Troston, where he dispensed many kindnesses to the needy.

At Woolwich, aged 89, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late General Gother Mann, Col. Com-

mandant of the Royal Eng., and Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications.

Aged 80, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Maude, dau. of the first Viscount Hawarden.

At Prussia Cove, Mount's Bay, Cornwall, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. M. Johnson, D.D., formerly Rector of St. Perran-Uthnoe, near Penzance.

At Castlemorris, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 78, Harvey de Montmorency.

At Greenwich, aged 58, Joseph Auterae, esq.

At Marshfield, Gloucestershire, aged 93, Mary Bennett Bryan, last surviving dau. of W. Bryan, esq., of Marshfield, and aunt of Mr. William Woodward, of Bath.

At the Elms, Kelsall, aged 32, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the Rev. John Dalton.

Aged 74, Anna Catherine, widow of Edward Jones, esq., and last surviving child of the late John Daniel Hose, esq., of Kentish-town.

Sept. 21. Aged 69, John Camidge, esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., late organist of York Minster. The deceased was a perfect proficient in musical matters, and a composer of some celebrity, his genius being displayed in sacred music, as exemplified in the numerous anthems, church services, and chants which he produced and published, and which are now sung not only in the cathedrals of this country, but also in churches on the Continent, in America, India, and other parts of the world. Dr. Camidge succeeded his father as organist of the Minster in 1842, but in 1850 he was seized with paralysis, and his seas officiated for him until the commencement of the present year, when the Dean and Chapter allowed him a pension, and appointed Dr. Monk as his successor.

At Chertsey, aged 59, Capt. William Clement Swinfen, R.N.

At Ryde, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Harding, of Cheltenham.

At Twyford-hall, Norfolk, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Packe.

At West Boldon-house, Durham, John Twissell Wawn, esq., J.P., and late M.P. for South Shields.

At Southpark, Campbelton, Charlotte Georgina, dau. of James Gardiner, esq., Sheriff-Substitute there.

Sept. 22. At Southmolton, aged 63, James Wilkins Thorne, esq., M.D., formerly of Okehampton.

At Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, Frances Phoebe, wife of George K. Rickards, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Lefroy, of Ewshot-house, Hants.

Very suddenly, at St. Nicholas-st., Scarbro', George Broomfield, esq., surgeon-dentist.

At his residence, Hanbury-hall, Worcestersh., aged 26, Thomas Bowater Vernon.

Paul Oliver, esq., second son of Robert Moon Oliver, esq., of Swilly, Devonport.

The Bey of Tunis. Succeeded by Sidi Sadok. "Tranquillity has been maintained."

At his residence, Leigh-pk., Hampsh., aged 58, Capt. Henry Cormick Lynch, Madras Native Infantry, third son of the late Mark Lynch, esq., of Duras-park, co. Galway.

Aged 72, E. George, esq., of Plascrion, near Narberth, J.P. for the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

At Peterborough, aged 28, Althea Henrietta, wife of James Edwin Palmer, esq.

At Brighton, Isabel, wife of Edward Bagwell Purefoy, esq., of Greenfield, Tipperary, Ireland.

At Avranches, France, aged 58, Mons. Jean Baptiste Loyer, French Master of the City of London Orphan School, Brixton, and for upwards of thirteen years Head French Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school, Stockwell.

At her residence, Lonsdale-square, Islington, aged 75, Anna Maria, widow of John Wood Deane, esq.

Sept. 23. In the Close at Norwich, Barbara,

second surviving dau. of the late Rev. H. T. Hare, of Docking-hall, Norfolk.

At St. Andrews, aged 84, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Col. James Balfour Wemyss, of Wemyss-hall.

At Lower Sydenham, Kent, aged 78, Ann, widow of Thomas Bonnet, esq., formerly of Bank-buildings, London, and of Littlehampton, Sussex.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Stevenson, esq., of Alva-street.

At Paris, the Lady Helena Robinson, relict of Sir Richard Robinson, bart.

At the house of his brother, in Lamb's Conduit-st., London, aged 76, Mr. Joseph White, architect.

Sept. 24. At her residence, Richmond-hill, Bath, aged 85, Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Bolland, esq., formerly of Leeds.

At his residence, Russell-st., at an advanced age, G. Morewood, esq., M.D., late Physician to the Forces.

At his residence, Chester-terr., Belgravia, aged 54, Chevalier Krehmer, the Russian Consul General in this country. M. Krehmer was in perfect health and spirits on the previous evening, and his death is supposed to have arisen from disease of the heart.

Miss Coryton, sister of Augustus Coryton, esq., of Pentillie-castle.

At Devonport-st., Hyde-park, aged 34, Charlotte Laura, wife of Brownlow Poulter, esq., second dau. of the late Rev. John Drake, Rector of Stourton, Wilts.

At Clarence-terr., Leamington, aged 53, Mary Georgina Hampden, wife of John Hampden, esq., and sister of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, eighth baronet, M.P., of East Sutton-pl., Maidstone.

At Hombourg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 76, Denzil Ibbetson Thompson, esq., of Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-park., a justice of the peace and deputy-lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

Sept. 25. At Madeira, the Hon. John Wm. Fortescue, second son of the Earl Fortescue by his first marriage with Lady Susan Ryder, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Harrowby. The hon. gentleman had been for more than twelve months in a very weak state of health, and, as a last resort, repaired last year to Madeira. Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington were with their attached relative at his dissolution. Mr. Fortescue was born July 14, 1819, was for some years in the 7th Regt. of Foot, and was for a time aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. In 1855 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Devon Militia, which, however, he resigned the following year from indifferent health. He was a deputy-lieut. of Devonshire, and represented Barnstaple from 1847 to 1852.

At Meaford, Staffordshire, aged 92, the Viscount St. Vincent, one of the three senior members of the House of Peers. The deceased peer, Edward Jervis Jervis Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, county Stafford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was second son of Mr. William Henry Ricketts and Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Swynfen Jervis, and sister of the gallant Admiral Earl St. Vincent, first viscount. The late peer was twice married; first, 29th January, 1790, to the Hon. Mary Cassandra Twistleton, second daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele, which was dissolved in 1798, when the deceased Viscount married, secondly, Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Parker. He succeeded to the viscounty and estates on the death of his uncle, Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, in March, 1823. His lordship leaves surviving issue a son and dau. by his second marriage—namely, the Hon. Edward S. Jervis, and the Hon. Mary Anne, widow of Colonel Dyce Sombre. The deceased Viscount is succeeded in the title by his grandson, Carnegie Robert John, son of the late Hon. Robert John Jervis, by Sophia, dau. of Mr. George Narbonne Vincent. The pre-

sent Viscount was born 12th August, 1825, and married, 1848, Miss Glegg, youngest dau. of Mr. J. Baskervyle Glegg, of Withington-hall, Cheshire.

At Poole, aged 91, H. Harris, esq., merchant.

At Clifton, aged 61, Wm. Counsell, esq., of Mark-house, Somerset.

At St. John's-lodge, Aylesbury, of diphtheria, aged 25, Caroline Mary, dau. of Vice-Admiral W. H. Smyth.

At Cowley Peachey, of bronchitis, aged 72, Lettice Elizabeth, widow of Nash Crosier Hilliard, esq., of Gray's-inn, and only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Hallett, esq., formerly of Farringdon-house, Berks.

Francis James Nugé, esq., of Upper Wimpole-st., London, and Eastern-terr., Brighton.

Sept. 26. At his residence, George-st., Devonport, aged 70, Lieut. H. Thornton, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 69, John Moore, esq., formerly correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle" in Spain.

At Bulmer, aged 41, Thomas Geo. Beall, esq., surgeon, late of Beeford in Holderness.

Sept. 27. At Windsor, Astley Greene, late Capt. 44th Regt.

At Wilmington-sq., aged 49, Ann, relict of Valentine Worster Labrow, esq.

At her residence, Montpellier-road, Brighton, aged 65, Ann, relict of the Rev. Robert Bolton, of Felham Priory, United States, America, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath.

Sept. 28. At the residence of her father, the Ven. Archdeacon Croft, in the Precincts, Canterbury, after a few hours' illness, Anna Maria, the widow of Henry Coare Kingsford, esq.

At Eynsford, Kent, aged 36, John Whittaker, eldest son of the late John Fellows, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 69, John Wraith, esq., of Canterbury.

At Berlin, deeply lamented, aged 80, Professor Dr. Carl Ritter.

At Gibraltar, John Augustus Fuller, Capt. 6th Royals, and eldest son of John Bird Fuller, esq., of Neston-park, Wilts.

At Glenbogie-cottage, Rhyndie, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, Miss Mary Morison, fourth dau. of the late Alexander Morison, esq., of Bognie.

At Ashfield-cottage, near Salisbury, aged 79, Samuel Foot, esq.

At Clapham-road-pl., Kennington, aged 27, C. Burrows Malyn, fourth son of the late Capt. Malyn, of Wokingham, Berks.

Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Marsball, of Lower Morden, Surrey.

Sept. 29. At Dartford, Kent, aged 78, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Wall, Vicar of Darent, Kent.

At Leamington, aged 60, James Annesley, esq., her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam, son of the Hon. Robert Annesley, and grandson of Richard, second Earl Annesley.

Sept. 30. At Llantarnam-abbey, near Newport, Monmouthshire, Richard Brinsley Dowling, esq., of the Middle Temple.

At Kensington, aged 70, Major Victor Raymond, late Paymaster 27th Inniskillens.

At Transy-house, near Dunfermline, J. Bowie Kirk, esq., of Over Gogar.

Lately. Aged 72, Mr. Thos. Monkhouse, a well-known and highly-respected inhabitant of Barnardcastle. Mr. Monkhouse was, perhaps, the oldest Wesleyan Methodist local preacher and class-reader in the Whitley district, and in his time must have travelled over many thousand miles of moor and fell, in snow and heat, to preach in outlying places. Mr. Monkhouse's family have been active members of the Methodist community since its establishment by John Wesley.

At Boston, United States of America, aged 82, Robert Trueman, esq., many years merchant of that city, previously British Vice-Consul at Leghorn.



In Paris, aged 96, the Marquis de Brachat de Florissac. In the year 1778 he became a page to the King, and afterwards entered the army. On the outbreak of the Revolution he emigrated, and subsequently served the Bourbon family, both in military and diplomatic capacities. For many years back the old gentleman was seen every day riding out on horseback up the Champs Elysées and in the Bois de Boulogne. The servant who followed seemed nearly as old as his master.

At the Court-house, Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 29, Thomas Jay, esq., of Derndale, Herefordshire.

At Sorrento, near Naples, aged 69, Lady Eleanor Butler, youngest dau. of John, 17th Earl of Ormonde. Her ladyship was married in August, 1808, to Cornelius Viscount Lismore, which marriage was dissolved in 1826.

Oct. 1. At his residence, Church-hill-cottage, Weston-super-Mare, aged 39, Milton John Taylor, esq., surgeon, late of Bath.

At South-crescent, Bedford-sq., John Hicks, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He had for some time suffered from nervous debility, and shot himself in his bedroom with a horse pistol, nearly blowing his head from his body.

At his residence, Upper Tooting, aged 84, Samuel Elyard, esq., one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieut. for the county of Surrey.

At Torquay, aged 77, William Henry Trant, esq., of Farcenauteen and Drumbooy, Ireland, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Skirbeck Quarter, Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 80, Robert William Stainbank, esq., J. P.

At his residence, Lion-house, Stamford-hill, aged 69, Edward Baker, esq.

At Northampton, aged 74, R. B. Portal, esq.

Oct. 2. At his residence, Yeo-cottage, near Yealmpton, suddenly, aged 68, William Ford, esq., formerly of Ley Grange.

At his residence, Prior-park buildings, aged 67, Joseph Shenstone, esq.

At Fochabers, Banffshire, N.B., aged 40, Jane Isabella Gordon, wife of the Rev. John Lockwood, Rector of Everingham.

At her residence, in Eaton-sq., aged 81, the Dowager Countess of Listowel.

At Balsall-heath, Birmingham, aged 73, Sarah, dau. of the late John Gough, esq., Kidderminster.

At Bremen, aged 18, John Henry, only son of J. A. Frerichs, of Thirsteinstaine-hall, Cheltenham.

At Seaton, T. Cann, esq.

John James French, esq., surgeon, of St. Peter-street, Islington.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, aged 21, William Wright, youngest surviving son of the late Samuel Burder, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 70, Mary Ann, widow of Lieut.-Gen. B. W. D. Sealy, H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, John Haig, esq., of Dollarfield.

At Banner-place, Morningside, Edinburgh, T. Davies, esq., Civil Engineer and Architect.

Oct. 3. At Waldron-house, near Tavistock, aged 74, William Courtenay, esq., a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for the county of Devon.

At Dodbrooke, Devon, aged 82, Robert Browne Evans, esq., late of Lower Easton.

At Lower-road, Islington, aged 79, Alexander Dewar, surgeon, R.N., late of Sunning-hill, Berks.

At his residence, Upper Eaton-st., Pimlico, aged 57, Hamilton Davies, retired Com. R.N.

At Nobold, Salop, aged 71, Wm. Beach, esq.

At Gourcock-house, N.B., of scarlet fever, Margaret Parker, wife of James Stewart, esq., and dau. of Duncan Darroch, esq., of Gourcock.

At Howley-place, Maida-hill, Julia Susana Pollaky, wife of Ignatius Pollaky, and youngest dau. of the late Erasmus Lloyd Devonald, M.D.

At Upton-house, Tetbury, aged 53, Maurice Mackelyne, esq.

At Great Malvern, aged 55, James Reid, esq., of Linden-villas, Carlton-hill, Holloway, and Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

In Guildhall-st., Folkestone, aged 72, Mr. W. T. Larkins, High Bailiff, County Court.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, in Paris, the Hon. J. T. Mason, the American Minister, from an attack of apoplexy, with which he had been seized during the night.

Suddenly, at The Lilies, near Derby, Millicent Ursula Mary, wife of Jn. Gilbert Crompton, esq.

At Southsea, aged 57, Harriet Lewis, wife of William Samuel Turnly, esq.

At Bath, Mary, relict of Isaac Brent, esq.

Betsy, relict of William Guppy, esq., of Salisbury-castle, near Sidmouth.

At Scarbro', aged 60, Rachel Harriet, wife of Leonard Terry, esq.

At Northampton, aged 47, Henry Turner, homoeopathic chymist, of Manchester.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, aged 68, William Edwards, esq., solicitor.

At Chelsea, aged 56, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Theed, esq.

At Chertsey, aged 19, Miss Bosanquet, dau. of the late Admiral Bosanquet. She had been labouring under great depression of mind lately, and her death resulted from taking an overdose of laudanum. The verdict was "Temporary Insanity." It appears that some disappointment, or threatened disappointment, in an engagement with a Captain Beaufoy, was the occasion of her depression of mind.

Oct. 5. At Leamington, where she had latterly resided for some years, Etheldred Lady Dubery, dau. of Chas. St. Barbe, esq., of Lymington, and relict of Sir Jas. Dubery, of Gaines-hall, Huntingdonshire.

At his residence, Dartmouth, aged 64, John Elliott Fox, esq., solicitor, of Finsbury Circus.

At his residence, Park-lane, aged 61, Mr. Richd. Atwood.

At Lenham, Kent, aged 93, Mr. Chas. Sedgwick.

At Curzon-lodge, Old Brompton, aged 76, Wm. Judd, esq.

At his residence, Lower Streatham, aged 63, Mr. Henry Jesse, formerly of the Phoenix Fire-office, London.

At Lower Norwood, Hen. Edm. Goodhall, esq.

Oct. 6. At West Drayton, aged 35, David Edw., eldest and only surviving son of David James, esq., of Wolverton, Somersetsh.

At his residence, Bank-house, Pontefract-lane, aged 80, Henry Hall, esq., for many years senior magistrate of Leeds, and a deputy-lieut. of the West-Riding.

In Hans-place, John M. Sandham, esq.

In Russell-square, Brighton, aged 84, Harriet, widow of Thos. Morris, esq., late of Horley-pl., Clifton, Bristol.

At Strathtrum-house, St. Andrews, aged 16, Wm. James M'Laren, eldest son of Major-Gen. Gairdner, C.B.

At St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Clara, relict of Wm. Carter, esq., many years a chief clerk in the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh, Robert Cutler Ferguson, of Craigdarroch and Orroland.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Thomas Forbes.

At Bath-rd., Hounslow, aged 58, Sarah Ann, relict of Post-Captain Richd. Walter Wales, R.N.

At Amersham-road, New-cross, Mr. Carl Bendixen, of Frederick's-pl., Old Jewry.

Oct. 7. Of tetanus, at Avon-hill, Midford, near Bath, the residence of Capt. Winthrop, R.N., aged 45, Capt. John M'Dowall Skene, R.N.

At Cheltenham, aged 34, Frances, wife of H. Herries Creed, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Grasset, esq., of Ovendon-house, Kent.

At her son-in-law's, Thorn Faulcon, Somerset, aged 82, Elizabeth Lady Ramsay, second dau. of

Duncan Maedonell, of Glengary, relict of Wm. Chisholm of Chisholm, and Sir T. Ramsay, bart.

At St. John's-wood, Julian Chas. Henry Warwick, esq., second son of the late Guy Warwick, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn.

At Roelcliffe, Leicestershire, aged 63, Isabella, widow of Sir Wm. Heygate, bart.

At Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, Catherine, widow of Wm. Bromley, esq., formerly of Upper Clapton.

At Oxford, aged 32, Stephen Charles Roberson Jacob, third son of Mr. Jacob, clerk to the justices and to the guardians of the poor.

At the Villa Padova Grassa, Florence, aged 21, the Marquis Ottavio Martino degli Albizzi, eldest surviving son of the late Marquis Ottavio degli Albizzi, of Florence.

Aged 73, Thomas Howard, esq., solicitor, of Preston.

Oct. 7. At Scarborough, aged 77, Mr. Ald. Lamb, of Axwell-park. The deceased was of Liberal politics; and in November, 1836, he was chosen as the second Mayor of Newcastle, (succeeding the late Mr. Chas. John Bigge). On the retirement of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart., (now M.P. for South Northumberland,) Mr. Lamb was elected to the chair of the Chamber of Commerce.

Oct. 8. At Southampton, aged 70, Rear-Adm. Wm. Bohun Bowyer.

At Grosvenor-house, Cheltenham, Anthony Ellis Arkell, esq., solicitor.

At Brighton, Henrietta Emily, second dau. of Capt. J. Blackburne Hawkes, of the Battery-house.

At Bramford, Suffolk, aged 65, Samuel Webber, esq.

At Houghton Regis Vicarage, aged 11, Minna, eldest child of the Rev. Hugh Smyth, Vicar of Houghton Regis.

Aged 85, Edw. Paul Bocquet, esq., of Thurloe-place, Brompton.

At the residence of his cousin, John Maclean, esq., Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, aged 13, John Neil, only son of Donald Campbell, esq., Reef, N.B., and nephew of Robert Salmond, esq., City of Glasgow Bank.

At Paris, aged 68, John Ralli, esq., of Odessa.

At High Holborn, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Edgar Everett.

Oct. 9. Aged 89, Wm. Bennett Blackmore, esq., of Salisbury.

At Stratford-house, near Stroud, aged 72, Jos. Cripps, esq.

At Penzance, aged 70, Henrietta, widow of Commander George George, R.N.

At Bradwell-house, Yarmouth, Mary Ann, wife of Frederick Aston Oakes, esq.

At his residence, Cloudesley-street, Islington, aged 81, Thos. Elborough, esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, New-grove, Mile-end-road, aged 58, Mr. Chas. Drakeford.

Mary Lydia, the youngest dau. of J. R. Ede, esq., surgeon, Hemingford-house, Barnsbury-park.

At the residence of her father, Mr. John Fuller, Beachamwell, Norfolk, aged 38, Eleanor, wife of W. A. Raekham, esq., surgeon.

At Penshurst, Charlotte Streatfeild, relict of Henry Streatfeild, esq., of Chiddingstone, Kent.

At Newcastle, co. Down, Annie, wife of Major Donald Stuart, late of the 46th Regt.

At Judd-st., Brunswick-sq., aged 50, George Simmons, esq., surgeon.

At Suffolk-place, aged 69, Rear-Adm. William Holt. The deceased officer was midshipman of the "Minerva," and served in her boats at the capture of two gunboats on the coast of Spain in 1806, for which he was gazetted. He served also in the "Surveillante," and commanded a rocket-boat at Copenhagen in 1807. He was promoted to lieutenant in November, 1810, and served as such in the "Blossom" and "Undaunted," partici-

pating in a variety of services in the Mediterranean; of the "San Joseph," at the capture of Genoa in 1814; was senior lieutenant of the "Hussar," and severely wounded while in action, in the boat of that ship, with a horde of pirates on the coast of Cuba, in 1824, for which he was promoted to commander in September of that year. He became captain in June, 1838, and rear-admiral on the reserved half-pay Sept. 10, 1857.

At Westbourne-park-road, aged 41, Henry James Stevens, esq., late manager of the Bank of Jamaica.

At Leigh Sinton, aged 86, Sarah, widow of J. Berrow, esq., of Bourne Bank, Worcestershire.

At Paris, of congestion of the brain, T. Y. Gooderson, esq., of Albany-st., Regent's-park.

Aged 24, Francis Smallwood, son of E. Bullock, esq., of Hawthorn-ho., Handsworth, Staffordsh.

Oct. 10. At Hastings, aged 73, Col. William Fawcett, son of the late Major-Gen. William Fawcett, and grandson of the late Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K.C.B., Gov. of Chelsea Hospital, &c.

At Raby-pl., aged 59, Edm. J. Eversley, esq.

At Eliot-lodge, Sydenham, Kent, Annie, wife of Capt. Walter Lord.

At his residence in Leicester, aged 57, Thos. Miller, esq.

At the house of her father, the Rev. James Ivory Holmes, Baring-crescent, Exeter, aged 38, Margaret Sarah, widow of the Rev. Richard Strong.

Aged 51, Laura, wife of Mr. G. B. Pritchard, of Portobello-lodge, Lower Norwood, Surrey, and youngest dau. of the late Samuel Nesbitt, esq., Secretary of the Bahamas.

At his residence, Denmark-hill, aged 70, Edwin Cuthbert, esq.

At Longford-terr., Monkstown, aged 79, Wm. James M'Cauleand, esq., of Fitzwilliam-sq., and Merville, Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

At his residence, Dalton-house, St. Albans, aged 89, Samuel Jones, esq.

At Lindsey-place, Chelsea, aged 23, Gabriel, only son of Mr. Gabriel Hards, of the Statistical Department, Shipping Office, Board of Trade.

Oct. 11. Aged 61, Henry Bedford, esq., solicitor, Gray's Inn-sq.

At Castle-hill, Dover, Elizabeth Mozier, wife of Edward Knoeker, esq., solicitor.

At Kilbryde-castle, Perthshire, aged 48, Mary, wife of Henry Rudd, esq.

At Montague-pl., Russell-sq., aged 36, Graham Wilkin, esq.

At his residence, Cleveland-pl. West, Bath, aged 77, Richard Price, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Mr. Samuel Charles Harper, for many years proprietor of the "Cheltenham Free Press."

Suddenly, at Milton, aged 74, Comm. Thomas George Nichols, R.N.

At his residence, in the Vale of Cartmel, North Lancashire, aged 69, George Harrison, esq., formerly of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Highgate-hill, Middlesex.

Aged 16, Bertie Albemarle, fourth son of Albemarle Cator, esq., of Woodbastwick-hall, Norfolk.

At Southampton, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Wyatt, an old and respected inhabitant of the town, and many years churchwarden of the parish of St Mary.

At Brighton, Lucy Michell, relict of Stanley Howard, esq., of Brixton, Surrey.

At her residence, Onslow-sq., South Kensington, Amelia, relict of George Waddell, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, Bombay.

John, third son of Thomas Trench Berney, esq., Morton-hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 12. Aged 9, George Lindsay Kerr, stepson of the Rev. Reginald Shute, Rector of St. Mary Steps.

At Carnarvon-lodge, Forest-gate, Essex, aged 65, Robert Skipper, Esq.



At Tilford, aged 67, Anne, wife of Martin Ware, esq., Russell-sq., London, and Tilford, Surrey.

At Brighton, of diphtheria, aged 11, Hamlyn, third son of Lawrence Smith, esq., of North-house, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

At Holambe-cottage, Westcott, Dorking, Wm. W. Fuller, esq.

At his residence, South-st., Dorking, W. H. Powis, esq.

At Chevington, Frances Harris, a very aged woman, who for many years imposed upon the credulous by her reported witchcraft, until the magic implements containing her "spell" were destroyed at the request of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey and Lord Alfred Hervey. Her exact age cannot be ascertained; but it appears from the parish register of Hargrave that she was baptised in 1763, and she has often stated that she well remembered walking three miles to church in pattens to be christened. She was therefore probably 103 years of age at the least.—*Bury Post*.

At Cheltenham, aged 62, Emma Frances, widow of the Rev. Charles Barton, D.D., Dean and Rector of Bocking.

At Newcastle, aged 58, John Storey, esq., Commission Agent and Broker. He was one of the founders, and many years Secretary, of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.

At Sandwich, Kent, aged 56, James Wood, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Sandwich and its liberties.

In Woburn-place, Russell-sq., Anna Sophia, widow of the Rev. Thomas Detulck, late Rector of Oldbury, Salop.

At Avranches, in Normandy, John Parkinson, esq., late of Kinnersley-castle, Herefordshire.

Oct. 13. At his seat, Roundhay, near Leeds, Sir Geo. Goodman, formerly M.P. for the borough of Leeds, who for some time past had been suffering from a paralytic affection, brought on by his close attention to his Parliamentary duties. Sir George was a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also for the borough of Leeds.

At Catlodge, Inverness-shire, aged 62, Major-General Towers, formerly of the 7th Hussars.

At Andersea-house, Wellington, aged 75, Wm. Farrant, esq.

At Camden-terr., Bath, aged 67, William Kent Newbolt, M.D., who served through the Peninsular war, son of the late Sir John Thomas Newbolt, knt., Physician to Leopold, King of the Belgians.

Suddenly, at Blenheim-cottage, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, aged 63, Miss Annette Lythgoe, sister of the late Joseph Lythgoe, esq., of Essex-st., Strand.

At Park-pl., Greenwich, aged 71, Margaret, widow of Major-Gen. Bredin, R.A.

At the Curragh of Kildare, Lydia, wife of Major Munns.

At Richmond, Emmeline, dau. of J. A. Hingston, esq., and grand-dau. of Jas. Arbouin, esq., of Brunswick-sq.

At Weymouth, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. W. H. Carrington, Barrack-master, of Dorchester and Weymouth, formerly of the Royal Marines.

Oct. 14. At his residence, Smarden, aged 77, Gabriel Allen, esq.

Suddenly, at Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 29, William Burgess, eldest son of William and Susannah Bishop, formerly of Maidstone.

At Madrid, aged 28, Mark Waring, esq., Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, fourth son of John Waring, esq., of Haworth-hall, Yorkshire.

At Tiverton, aged 57, Mr. G. H. Voysey. The deceased was Mayor of Tiverton in 1848-9 and 1849-50, and at the time of his death filled the office of town churchwarden, to which he was elected in March, 1857.

Aged 81, Edward Lloyd, esq., of Bhayatt, near Corwen.

Aged 69, suddenly, at Southdown-lodge, Eastbourne, Mr. Polhill, late of Brunswick-sq., Brighton.

At Abbeydale, near Sheffield, aged 80, John Rodgers, esq.

At Brighton, aged 23, Frances Charlotte, third dau. of E. A. Lloyd, esq.

At Icklingham, Suffolk, aged 73, J. Gwilt, esq.

At Torquay, aged 68, Anne Isabella Petrie, widow of Fowler Price, esq., of Huntington-court, Hereford.

At his residence, Alfreton, aged 61, Gervase Cressy Hall, esq.

At Paris, aged 80, William Cadday Good, esq., K.D., of Copenhagen, formerly his Danish Majesty's Consul-General at Hull.

At his residence, Sand Heys, Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged 57, Wm. Rotheram, esq.

At York-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 87, Alicia, widow of Capt. Wm. Henry Byam, R.N.

At his residence, Upper Leeson-st., Dublin, aged 59, T. Slator Rooke, Major in H.M.'s Indian Army.

Oct. 15. At Orchard-st., Portman-sq., Elizabeth Walker, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Medland Kingdon, esq., of Exeter.

At Hamlet-house, Moulsham, aged 75, Henry Guy, esq.

At Southampton, aged 27, Alfred Brodribb Randall, solicitor, Southampton, youngest son of Mr. Edward M. Randall, of the same place.

At Fulham-road, aged 80, Thomas Hosier Saunders, esq., formerly of Bradford, Wilts, for many years one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for that county.

At St. Helen, Auckland, aged 70, Thomas Storey, esq., civil engineer.

At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, aged 71, John Tayloe, esq., Lieut. (h.p.) 77th Foot.

Cecilia Maria, widow of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

Suddenly, aged 56, Mr. Francis Graves, of Haverstock-hill and Pall Mall.

At Saffron Walden, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph John Robson, esq.

At his residence, Prospect-hill, Smedley-lane, Manchester, aged 75, John Boardman, esq., formerly Alderman of that city.

Oct. 16. At her residence, Maud-cottage, Teddington, aged 83, Eliza Jane, relict of Geo. Hardisty, esq., and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Arthur John Coham, Archdeacon of Wilts, Rector of Potterne, Wilts, and of Chiswick, Middlesex, and of Upcott-Avenue, Sheepwash, North Devon.

Suddenly, at his residence, Bradford, aged 63, Alderman Beaumont. He was the brother of Dr. Beaumont, the eminent Wesleyan minister, who died suddenly in the pulpit when preaching at Hull. The deceased alderman had been a member of the Bradford Town Council since the year 1847, when the borough was incorporated.

At Longthorns, Blandford, aged 23, Mary Grier, wife of Fiennes M. Colville, esq., Capt. 43rd Light Infantry.

At Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Margaret Hope Inglis, widow of Henry Scott Alves, esq., formerly Assistant Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

At Rutland-street, Edinburgh, Frances, only dau. of the late James Pringle, esq., of Torwoodlee.

At Dudbridge-house, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 83, William Marling, esq.

At Brighton, Octavia, wife of the Rev. W. W. Phelps, of Reading.

At East Grinstead, Anna, wife of John Whyte, esq., M.R.C.S.

At Camden, Chislehurst, aged 28, Martin, eldest son of Robert C. Norman, esq., and late Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Madras.

At Chadwell, Stoke Hammond, Bucks., aged 50, Caroline Jane, wife of Thos. Francis Fountaine.

At Mecklenburgh-sq., aged 61, Rbt. Aylwin, esq.

At his residence, Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, aged 67. Mr. Thomas Jones Mawe, formerly of New Bridge-st., Blackfriars.

Oct. 17. At Webb's Royal Hotel, Torquay, of disease of the heart, aged 27, Capt. Robert Stewart Dykes.

Aged 43, Mary, wife of Joseph Bourne, esq., of Brindle, near Chorley, second and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Tredwell, esq., of Hanbury, Worcestershire.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 28, Cordelia, wife of Major Walter Boyd, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

At the Grove, Hammersmith, aged 31, Eliza Frances, wife of Edward Halford, esq.

At Weymouth-st., Caroline Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Dicken, Rector of Norton, Suffolk.

At Richmond-terrace, Islington, of disease of the heart, aged 65, Thos. Allen, esq., late warehousekeeper, &c., Inland Revenue.

At Fechurch-house, Pennicuik, N.B., Margaret, relict of Major Ludwick Stewart, 24th Regt.

Elizabeth, widow of George Knox, esq., of Montague-st., Russell-sq.

Oct. 18. At St. Leonards, aged 38, Henrietta,

wife of the Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, and eldest dau. of Thomas Greene, esq., Wittington-hall, Lancashire.

At Chertsey, Frances Maria, relict of the Rev. David Bristoe Baker, Incumbent of Claygate, Surrey.

Aged 54, Jane, wife of Joseph Delves, esq., Blenheim-place, Tunbridge Wells.

Suddenly, aged 59, Edmund Sharp, esq., of Devonshire-terrace, Marylebone.

At Bath-st., Glasgow, aged 52, John Houldsworth, esq., of Cranston-hill.

At Kettering, aged 52, W. S. Wyman, esq.

At Lockeridge, near Marlborough, Wilts, Geo. White, esq., formerly of Manton.

Oct. 19. The wife of C. R. Taylor, esq., of Montague-st., Russell-sq.

Aged 31, Frances Ann, wife of C. J. Geldard, esq., of Cappelside.

At his residence, Moss-grove, near Manchester, aged 50, Thomas Edward Pickford, esq.

Aged 97, Mrs. Jane Beckley, of Woodstock.

Oct. 20. At Sandon-ter., Liverpool, Francisca Gamez, widow of Robert Walkinshaw, esq., of New Almaden, California.

At the residence of his brothers, Little Russell-st., Covent-garden, aged 44, Mr. W. C. Foulkes.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 24 .	506	161	168	177	28	1058	886	866	1752
Oct. 1 .	482	142	165	166	38	1014	812	766	1578
" 8 .	527	171	152	136	28	996	917	840	1757
" 15 .	455	163	125	134	25	902	822	805	1627

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	42 3	35 3	21 7	30 3	39 11	38 6
Week ending Oct. 15.	42 6	35 10	21 3	29 7	38 9	39 8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, OCTOBER 24.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 4s. — Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 24.	
Mutton .....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts .....	6,040
Veal .....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and lambs .....	24,910
Pork .....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves .....	133
Lamb .....		Pigs .....	540

COAL-MARKET, OCTOBER 24.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17s. 0d. to 19s. 3d. Other sorts, 13s. 0d. to 17s. 3d.

**METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.**

*From September 24 to October 23, inclusive.*

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Sep. 24	58	74	60	29.79	fair	Oct. 9	58	65	58	29.77	cloudy
25	64	68	61	29.81	do. rain	10	57	60	55	29.72	rain, cloudy
26	58	66	58	29.97	fr.cldy.hvy.rn.	11	53	58	55	29.44	do.
27	55	64	55	29.96	cloudy	12	54	60	54	29.69	do. do.
28	59	67	56	29.87	rn. cl. hvy. rn.	13	53	59	53	29.71	do. do.
29	53	64	52	29.74	do.	14	56	63	54	29.58	fair, do. rain
30	54	61	57	29.78	do. constant	15	56	61	57	29.49	cloudy, rain
Oct 1	55	69	59	29.76	do. cloudy	16	59	62	54	29.45	rain, hvy. do.
2	59	68	60	30.15	cloudy, fair	17	54	63	53	29.64	hvy. rain, cdy.
3	60	70	60	30.4	fair	18	51	59	53	29.91	cloudy
4	62	77	58	29.81	do.	19	51	59	51	29.88	do. rain
5	60	71	61	29.94	do. do. cly.	20	51	58	44	29.41	cl.fr.cly.hy.rn.
6	59	70	61	29.96	fair	21	36	43	36	29.23	do. do.
7	63	69	61	29.79	cly. hy. rain	22	32	40	35	29.29	do. slight snow
8	59	65	57	29.83	rain	23	35	40	34	29.39	foggy

**DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.**

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	95½					23 pm.		
26	95½				216	26 pm.	6 dis.	
27	95½				218	23 pm.		
28	95½				216½	26 pm.		
29	95½				217	23 pm.		
30	95½				217	23 pm.		
O.2	95½					26 pm.		
3	95½					23 pm.		
4	95½					23 pm.	1 dis.	
5	95½				219	27 pm.	par.	
6	95½				217	27 pm.		
7	95½					27 pm.		
9	95½				217	27 pm.		
10	95½				218	27 pm.		
11	95½	94½	94½	221	217½	27 pm.	2 dis.	
12	95½	94½	94½	220	219	27 pm.	3 dis.	
13	95½	94½	94½	221		28 pm.	2 dis.	
14	96	94½	94½	219½		25 pm.	1 dis.	
16	96	94½	94½		220	30 pm.		
17	96½	95		220	221	28 pm.	4 pm.	
18	96½	95½		221		27 pm.	4 pm.	
19	96½	95½	95½		222	31 pm.	4 pm.	
20	96½	95½	95½	225	221½	28 pm.	2 pm.	
21	96	95½	95½	225	222	27 pm.	3 pm.	
23	95½	94½	94½	225	221½	28 pm.		

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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ARCHITECTURA NUMISMATICA; OR, ARCHITECTURAL  
MEDALS OF CLASSIC ANTIQUITY\*.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON has favoured the archæological world in this volume with a work worthy of his high reputation, and of remarkable interest. The subject is quite new to most readers, and may fairly be considered as untrodden ground, which he has worked for the first time with infinite labour and research, and has brought to light a mine of valuable information. Hitherto the coins and medals of the ancient Greeks and Romans, with representations of buildings upon them, have been almost unnoticed. The few numismatists who were acquainted with them have usually considered them as mere conventional forms, on which not the slightest reliance was to be placed. Mr. Donaldson, by carefully comparing one with another, magnifying them to a large scale, and supplying the defects of one impression by others of the same coin or medal, has clearly proved that this was one more of the popular delusions to which even learned men are subject when the matter has not been investigated; and has shewn that each coin or medal really does represent some specific building, of which it is often the only record. In other cases there are sufficient remains to enable us to compare the drawings of the actual buildings with these representations of them, and so to test their accuracy, and to prove that they are as faithful as the skill of the artists enabled them to produce. This may be fairly called a new chapter of authentic history, and we hope it will be followed up by another volume containing the representations of buildings on the medals and seals of the middle ages; this would go far to authenticate the whole history of architecture, which is closely connected with the history of civilization. It is evident that the volume before us is the result of observations carried on for a great number of years; and the opening paragraph refers to the pamphlet issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1836, in which attention was called to this subject; but—

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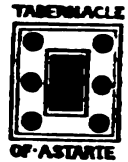
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spective view of a temple, it only abbreviates where the omission is obvious and cannot mislead the intelligent observer."—(pp. xxiii., xxiv.)

The ground-plans are also a curious feature to find on coins, and they clearly prove the accuracy of Professor Donaldson's deductions from the views, that they often represent one end and one side of a temple, as if they were in one continuous line. The Tabernacle of Astarte at Byblos affords a good example of this peculiarity :—

"The edifice on the reverse of our medal presents six Corinthian columns, raised on two steps, surmounted by an entablature. The central intercolumniation is five times as wide as the lateral ones, and is surmounted by an arch, the entablature being discontinued; but above the narrow line, which indicates the arch, is a kind of perforated radiated trellis-work, as it were, of a fan-like shape. The central intercolumniation is occupied by the turret-crowned Astarte, or Astargate, the Syrian Aphrodite, or Venus. . . I am, therefore, led to conclude that this group represents the tabernacle or shrine, with the statue under, the front consisting of the two columns, with two intercolumniations or three columns on each flank, a conventional representation of the three sides of the tabernacle."—(pp. 81, 82.)



Several well-known buildings at Rome are represented in such a manner that there can be no mistaking them. "The Temple of the great goddess Diana at Ephesus<sup>b</sup>" will interest many readers :—



Temple of the great Goddess Diana at Ephesus.

"It is architecturally an extremely interesting illustration of ancient monumental art, as it relates to one of the most famous and magnificent of the sacred fanes of antiquity, and is the only authority left to set at rest the conflicting descriptions of the temple given by Pliny and Vitruvius. . . ."

<sup>b</sup> It will be interesting to some of our readers to compare this with the sketch of the same temple as restored by Mr. Edward Falkener, of which an engraving was given in our Magazine for April, 1857, page 388.

"Within the central intercolumniation appears the statue of the goddess with all her characteristics. The Artemis of the Ephesians was a very peculiar emblematic myth. When we consider the ideal of the goddess as created by Praxiteles (Jacobi, *Dictionnaire Myth., sub voce*), we regard her as the sister of Apollo, adorned with beauty, vigour, youth. As a huntress, she is represented with a graceful, supple form; narrow haunches, her face regularly oval, a broad forehead, large eyes, the tresses bound up behind, and forming a knot upon the head, with some locks falling on the shoulders; the full vest-covered chest; the tunic gathered just above the knee, and her feet bound with the cothurnus. Her attributes, the bow, the quiver, the lance, the stag, the dog.

"As the moon (Luna), she has the face veiled; she carries torches (lucifera); the crescent on her forehead, and a long tunic descending to the feet."—(pp. 21—24.)

The circular temple of Mars the Avenger at Rome affords a good specimen of the work. It was struck upon the occasion of the recovery of the last standards. On the obverse is the head of Augustus, with the legend *CÆSAR AVGVSTVS*. On the reverse is the temple, as here shewn.



Temple of Mars the Avenger, Rome.

Other representations are extremely curious and interesting, such as of bird's-eye views of amphitheatres; of walled cities, such as *NICÆA*, No. 87; and of city gates, and castles closely resembling those of mediæval date; and of seaports, especially the port of Trajan at Ostia, No. 90, and the Pharos at Alexandria, No. 92:—

"The former of these, which represents the Port of Claudius, is a large brass medal,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter (M. 9), and exists in the British Museum. It has on the obverse the head of Nero with the legend—

*NERO · CLAVD · CÆSAR · AVG · GERM · TR · P · IMP · P · P*

On the reverse is a representation of the Port of Ostia near the mouth of the Tiber, called also that of Claudius in contradistinction from the one of Trajan, immediately adjoining but more inland. Remains of the Port of Claudius still exist, but they are now situate at the distance of a mile from the sea.

"*Ostia* itself was a small town on the mouth of the Tiber built by Ancus Martius, and being about eighteen miles from Rome, was much frequented by the citizens in the summer season, as a watering place.

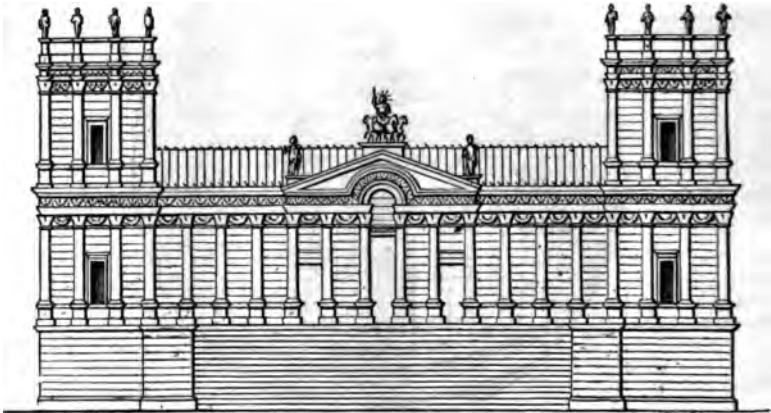
"The construction of the Port of Ostia was in fact commenced by Ancus Martius in

the year of Rome 127; he reigned twenty-four years, and during the last ten years of that period was much engaged in public works for the benefit of the city, and Ostia was raised to a place of importance, and became a port of Rome. It was subsequently neglected, but was revived by Claudius, who repaired the dilapidations and completed the port in the state it appears on the coins. A period of 669 years had elapsed from the death of Ancus Martius Y.R. 138 to A.D. 54 when this coin was struck. There are no coins known of Claudius with the port of Ostia. It was therefore decreed by the senate to record the building of the port and its warehouses and granaries by striking this coin, and to compliment Nero on the politic measures which he had taken to insure regular supplies of corn to the city.

"The salt marshaes, formed by Ancus Martius at the first foundation of Ostia, also still subsist near the site now called Casone del Sale."—(pp. 332, 333.)

The temple of Jupiter Sol at Heliopolis (Baalbec) is another curious example, from which Mr. Donaldson has made a restored elevation, with much ingenuity and courage; we must confess that in this instance he appears to us rather too bold:—

"Hitherto it had been usual to consider the colonnade and inclosures at the end as representing one continuous straight ordonnance, but the medal affords authority for a more noble elevation, as given in this restoration."—(p. 124.)



Temple of Jupiter Sol at Baalbec (restored from the medal).

The medal does not appear to us to afford sufficient authority for this restoration, which owes more to the ingenuity of the architect and his general knowledge of the subject than to the medal. It is a *probable* restoration, but can hardly be called an authenticated one. Several other elevations and ground-plans are given in illustration of particular coins.

In conclusion, this work may be safely recommended to all those who are interested either in ancient coins or in ancient architecture, and all who examine it will agree with us in returning cordial thanks to Professor Donaldson for the good service he has rendered to art and to history.

## A FRENCH PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

CHRISTOPHLE DE HARLAY, Comte de Beaumont, was accredited to the court of Queen Elizabeth as French Ambassador on the 11th of December, 1601, having been appointed to succeed Monsieur de Boissine whom the King of France recalled to Paris. The despatches which he wrote from day to day during his residence in England contain some curious notices of public personages, and valuable notes which illustrate the state of society and the domestic history of the period. There is, particularly, some very curious matter about Queen Elizabeth and her successor King James, and some of this we purpose presenting to our readers in an English dress. The original letters, in French, are now deposited in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, the writer is the Comte de Beaumont, and the persons addressed are Henry IV. of France and his celebrated minister, Monsieur de Villeroy.

"I arrived in London," the Ambassador says, "on the 19th of this present month of January, 1602, having been detained by the wind at Calais for eighteen days, and on the morrow I let the Queen hear of my arrival and asked when it would be agreeable that I should visit her. The day after she sent three gentlemen to see me, to tell me that I was welcome, on your Majesty's part, and that she would be most pleased to see me, but understanding that I had had a very bad passage, she begged I would rest myself, and that in three or four days she would hear my news.

"On Saturday, the 27th, she sent a gentleman to tell me that on Sunday she would give me audience, and on that day the Sieur Stafford\*, accompanied by ten or twelve gentlemen, came to fetch us, me and M. Boissine, and to conduct us to Westminster.

"The Queen received us very courteously in the usual fashion, and when she had read your Majesty's letters, she told me that she thanked you for your anxiety about her and for the assurances which you made her, through me, of the continuance of your friendship, that she had never herself been deficient in her duty to you, calling on God as her witness for the sincerity of her affection.

"After some other talk and divers replies she inquired very anxiously after the health of your Majesty, of the Queen, and of Monsieur the Dauphin, speaking of the happiness which your Majesty must have received and of the good fortune which must be assured to France through his birth. By and bye she sat down in a chair, complaining of her left arm, from which she had suffered four or five days, and begged M. de Boissine and myself to sit down by her, commencing her conversation by complaining of the King of Spain, who had attacked her without any reason."

Long conversation ensued about the King of Spain and the King of France's behaviour towards him, the Ambassador speaking in defence of his master's honour and his friendship towards King Philip:—

"Upon which," continues De Beaumont, "she took me up very shortly, saying that your Majesty had sent good words enough, but she wanted good acts; that there was nothing so distasteful to God nor so shameful in the eyes of man as ingratitude, and that, remembering how she had loved your Majesty, she could not bear to be so insulted; going on in like words till I interrupted her, saying that the only thing she had to complain of was about the money owing to her, and I was just going to say that your Majesty had told me to offer her a hundred and fifty thousand francs, but at this mention of the word money, she stopped me, saying that it was not that which had offended her, but the general way in which your Majesty behaved to her, and then she got up directly, breaking off the conversation, excusing herself for her passion, and asking M. de Boissine if he was not glad to be rid of his charge."

---

\* Sir Edward Stafford.



This letter was written on the 24th of January, 1602.

On the 5th of February following another letter was written, which records a second interview with her Majesty and the following conversation :—

“ According to the commands which it pleased you to give me, I offered the Queen your Majesty’s congratulations on the happy success which she had had in Ireland against her enemies, and assured her of the contentment which your Majesty had received more recently in the news of the composition of Don Juan de l’Aguila. To this she replied, with a gay and satisfied air, that she thanked your Majesty very affectionately . . . I begged her to be assured and to believe that your Majesty would never be wanting in your duty towards her, that you cherished and honoured her above all other princes of Christianity, as his good sister and the best friend he had in the world. To this I added that your Majesty had great and extreme regret in not having been able up to this time to satisfy her in that which you acknowledged was so justly due to her, but that the necessities of your kingdom, the infinite charges to which you had been put, the expence you had been put to in the war of Savoy, the excessive sums you had been compelled to pay this year to the Swiss for renewal of their alliance brought about by the King of Spain, for thousand artifices, an infinite number of private debts in the kingdom to which your Majesty’s word was pledged, had up to this time hindered you from being able to content her, but that nevertheless, judging that she had need of assistance in the war in Ireland, your Majesty as it was at the end of the year had with difficulty got together a hundred and fifty thousand francs which you proposed should be paid to her at Dieppe immediately, and that next year you would give her some more.

“ To this she replied, that she could not sufficiently express her astonishment at the little account your Majesty made of her, in offering her so small a sum when so large a one was due to her, that it would not pay the expence of one barque for Ireland, that she was the principal creditor on good security, as you knew, and it was insupportable to her that others should be paid and that she should be left last.”

This anger of the Queen’s the Ambassador appears to have mitigated, for on the same day he wrote another letter, to Monsieur de Villeroy, in which he states as much, saying,

“ I have offered the Queen the hundred and fifty thousand francs. She was somewhat angry, but much less so than usual, much less than I supposed she could have been on such a subject.” And then he adds, “ I had a rough bout (*une rude atteinte*) with her about Calais, but held out boldly.”

On Saturday the 9th of February, De Beaumont had another interview with the Queen ;—

“ We found assembled the Admiral of England, Foscut<sup>b</sup> Chancellor of the Exchequer, Herbert, Secretary of State, Parry, the person chosen by the Queen to go as Ambassador to your Majesty, the Lieutenant of the Admiralty, and a doctor named Duns, who is a judge of the Admiralty, with Edmont. Sir Cecil<sup>c</sup> was excused on account of illness, and in truth he was indisposed then, but since, although he has recovered his health, he had not met us once.”

A letter written on the same day to M. de Villeroy mentions a Mons. de St. Luc, whom the ambassador had presented to the Queen, and whom her Majesty received very graciously, notwithstanding some report that an Irishman had come in his company who intended to kill her. St. Luc was sent back to King Henry, with letters of the 4th of March, and to him De Beaumont refers the king for news of Queen Elizabeth and her court :—

“ The Queen having done me the honour to invite me on the Monday and Tuesday of her carnival to take part in the gaieties of the Court, of which St. Luc can give you good account, I had much talk with her, and took the opportunity to assure her of your good intentions towards her.”

<sup>b</sup> Sir John Fortesque, ob. 1607.

<sup>c</sup> Sir Robert Cecil, created Earl of Salisbury.

Again, on the 12th of March, a visit to Queen Elizabeth at her court at Richmond is mentioned as having taken place on the 10th. The conversation upon this occasion turned chiefly on the King of Spain. "I told her that I believed that England was the rock upon which it was destined that his ambition would split," but the Queen said in reply that she could not herself maintain an offensive war against so powerful a monarch, made light of his hostility, and treated the matter as one which more concerned the King of France than herself. An allusion is made toward the end of the letter respecting the defeat of the Spaniards in Ireland, and a notice occurs of the improbability of King James' succeeding to the throne of England:—

"The King of Scotland had ordered two thousand soldiers of the savages of his country to be sent to Ireland, according to the request which the Queen had made to him, but now there is no need of them. They blame him for the length of time which he suffered to elapse, and the Queen is discontented with him because he is on good terms with her Irish rebels, and has given some orders to a gentleman among them. He does not seem to wish to attempt anything new, and in this I think he acts wisely in watching his opportunity and not being precipitate, for the wisest doubt the certainty of his succession to this crown."

Another letter of the 12th of March, to M. de Villeroi, commences thus:—

"Sir,—You know the nature and the disposition of these people, and their usual mode of conduct, and so you conclude very wisely that what this secretary of the Queen's proposes is more to sound the king our master, and to know his intentions and movements, than to determine on anything. And this I can confirm by the language which is held to me, full of dissimulation and irresolution, by the dissatisfaction they have in our being at peace, and the desire they cannot hide to see us once more engaged in war. . . . I am beginning to understand the people a little, and to be at home with them, and I am sure you would approve the manner in which I treat the Queen, which is to endure her anger patiently, to flatter her according to her humour, and to shew her great respect. At last she has resolved to accept the fifty thousand crowns, but as Mr. Cecil makes a difficulty of receiving the money at Dieppe, if you have not already sent it, you had better perhaps now retain it at Paris, and to wait the Queen's orders, for, I think, the means to get it by letters of exchange from her merchants."

March 26th, 1602, De Beaumont tells the King of France that the English navy parts with the first fair wind, that it has orders to ravage the coasts of Spain, to prevent the King from sending any more forces to Ireland, and to keep at sea till November:—

"Don Juan de l'Aguila," he continues, "with the Spaniards, has embarked from Ireland, but has been obliged to put into harbour twice, the wind having been so contrary. The Dunkirk ships, after beating about four days, ran within four leagues of Gravesend, and captured a vessel in the river with some prisoners, and this has put the English into great fear. . . . As to the fifty thousand crowns of which your Majesty commands me not to speak any more to the Queen, she has long since accepted it, as I have already written, but she intends to draw it at Paris by letters of change of the merchants of that city, that your Majesty may bear the loss."

"I have not seen the Queen for a long time," writes our ambassador to King Henry, on the 8th of April, 1602. "She is in good health, but takes less exercise this year than is her custom, on account of the indisposition of her arm, which continues, and prevents her mounting on horseback. It is true that the Archduke solicits peace."

On the same day, in another letter to M. de Villeroi, the visit of Mons. de Nevers to England is spoken of as likely to create ill feeling in the Queen's mind on account of his intention of good to Scotland, and the letter concludes with this monstrous libel on Lady Arbella Stuart:—

"For the last five or six days a report has been current that Arbella had married *valet de chambre* of the Countess of Shrewsbury's, her aunt, by whom she was with child. I know that the court was in a state of great alarm, for, from the temperance and manners of the people, such a thing might very easily be true.

"M. de Nevers arrived here on the 12th, well accompanied. The Queen sent *milor Cobham*\* to Gravesend to receive him, and to conduct him in one of her vessels. Yesterday she sent to tell him he was welcome, and I think that on Tuesday next she will see him at her court, where she has assembled from all parts a great number of lords and ladies, to render it more attractive and more splendid. The disturbance on the borders of Scotland has been appeased by the King, to the great satisfaction of the Queen. The King has left his ordinary residence at Edinburgh on account of the number of people, and has retired to Brechin, and, as I understand of people whom can trust, he is determined to press for nothing, to move for nothing but to please the queen in every way possible."

This letter bears date 6th of April, 1602.

Beaumont writes again to the King of France, on the 21st of April 1602, alluding to the approaching celebration of the feast of St. George and the ceremonies of the honourable Order of the Garter, and thus announces the reception of Mons. de Nevers:—

"On Tuesday last, the 16th of this month, I conducted M. de Nevers to Richmond where, after he had been met by the Earl of Sussex and many other lords, he paid his respects to the Queen, who received him with much honour, and shewed him every kind of courtesy. She said she thought herself indebted to his kindness in that he thus voluntarily came to visit her, making her excuses to him that he would find nothing, neither in her person or in her kingdom, which he would desire, and which report might have led him to hope for, but that in recompense of this loss he would acknowledge her sincere affection in her reception of a person of his quality and his merit, a gentleman of his country whom she was bound most particularly to regard, in that he belonged to your Majesty, the prince whom of all others in the world she most loved to honour.

"To this the Sieur de Nevers replied with so much gallantry, such good taste, and in such proper terms, that nothing more could be added, and indeed he behaved during the interview so happily . . . that I can assure your Majesty the Queen is much pleased with the Prince's visit.

"Yesterday, the 20th, that she might see the hunt more privately, the Queen invited us to dine at the house of *milor* Burghley, where she hoped to see us, but the weather was so rough and disagreeable that she sent to excuse herself, and put off the party to another day. To-day she received us at Richmond, and after dinner she had a ball, in which she danced a galliard with the Prince very admirably, considering her age, not having done this honour to any foreign prince since she did so with the late Monsieur D'Alencon. The Prince intends to take leave of the Queen at the end of the week to go to Dover, and so to get to Holland, and then to return direct to your Majesty."

On the same day a private letter was written to Mons. de Villeroy, in which the writer begs that the King of France may be reminded of the approaching feast of St. George:—

"The King of Arms of the Order has desired that I should send to his Majesty the escutcheon of his arms and the Queen's. I think he expects a present, to which matter you will please to give attention. You will have heard of the intrigue discovered among the Catholics."

On the 27th of April, 1602, we are informed that M. de Nevers has left the English court as well pleased with the Queen as the Queen with him:—

"For as she omitted nothing which he could have desired in his honour, in courtesy, and of good cheer to please him during his stay in England, so has he treated her with

\* Henry Brooke Lord Cobham.

• Henry IV. was invested with the Garter in 1596.



so much respect, and behaved with so much gallantry towards her, as the gentlemen of his company have likewise carried themselves with so much discretion and modesty among the members of the court, that most certainly your Majesty has good reason to praise his conduct, and will derive advantage from his visit, for I am sure that it will have tended not only to preserve the reputation and the friendship between the French and the English, but even much more to augment the good will of the Queen towards your Majesty."

A letter to M. de Villeroy, of the same date, speaks of the conduct of M. de Nevers' suite as likely to restore the honour and the credit of the French in England, which had been lost by the insolent behaviour of M. De Byron and his company.

Mayday brings us an allusion to balls and other places of pleasure which the ambassador had attended with M. de Nevers, and at which he did not think proper to speak to the Queen on affairs of State. The alteration of De Nevers' purpose to go to Scotland is spoken of as very timely, considering the evident ill humour of the Queen towards the King of Scots, for—

"It is true that she was never so ill-disposed towards him, not that she is doing anything to his prejudice, nor are these who are about her doing anything designedly to foster this ill will, but she does not wish to give him too much hope, nor yet altogether to take it away. . . . In my opinion the Queen fears that he wishes to press her on the matter, and his behaviour gives her suspicion of this; but she thinks that her peace ought not to be tormented by any desire of his to be recognised by her as her successor during her life, and she will not think about it nor hear of it. It is according to the humour of princes who have no legitimate heir to their house, aided by the distrust natural to her sex and age; in point of fact, it arises from the natural dislike of giving up to another that which she has enjoyed with so much pleasure herself. She hates the King, and will hate him still more, as she feels herself growing weaker and declining."

This letter contains the particulars of a long conversation with Sir Cecil about the King of Scots, and the chance of his succession to the throne of England, congratulating the King of France that—

"The union of these two crowns of Scotland and England must be of no little importance and advantage (to France), for it will be very difficult that these people, so naturally enemies to one another, can be for any length of time united, and of good accord together, so as to carry out any great design, such as might be expected some day against France."

This prophecy has scarcely been realised, the writer did not anticipate Waterloo:—

"Sire," again writes De Beaumont, on the 10th of May, "the Queen has celebrated the Feast of St. George in the usual fashion, and having invited me to the solemnity, I went with great pleasure, in that I considered myself obliged to assist there as a matter of duty in honour of your Majesty. After the conclusion of the ceremony, which spoke eloquently of the ancient dignity of the order, as it has served for three hundred years as an example to all others which have been instituted, I begged the Queen to consider your Majesty as present, as most truly you were so in desire and in affection."

The conversation continues, and ultimately the Queen said,—

"That she esteemed her order extremely honoured in the name of your Majesty, and her self still more so in the assurances I gave her of your good will; but that she had desired once in her life to have been so happy as to have received such assurance from your lips, that she had desired it more than anything in the world, and still desired passionately to be able to speak to you, promising herself that two hours talk with you would neither be useless to your kingdoms, nor to the particular honour of your Majesty."

The letter to Villeroy of the same day says that "the report about



Arbella is not true in any way, but the brute made a great noise in the court:" and then he adds that the hopes of sundry gentlemen to be made knights have been disappointed, for "they have shewn so much jealousy among one another, that they have determined the Queen not to make any this year."

The letters of May the 16th speak of the raising of 3,000 volunteers by the aid of the Lord Mayor and Sir Vere, in addition to the 3,000 soldiers which Queen Elizabeth had granted for the assistance of the States. Vere starts with his army in three days, is hated by all the nobles, and has refused to fight the Earl of Northumberland, for reasons which are not stated, but for which he is blamed by all the gentlemen of the court:—

"It has been discovered in Scotland that the Queen, under pretext of getting him to be present at the baptism of her third son, has been trying to get her eyes son out of Stirling Castle, where he is brought up, so as to get him out of the hands of the Earl of Marr, his governor."

The King, of course, does not consent to this, but is trying hard to dissolve the factions of Hentin (Huntley), Morette (Murray), and others in his court:—

"M. de Boissine has received a very beautiful present from the Queen, of the value of more than twelve thousand crowns."

The letter of May 29th is a very long one; Queen Elizabeth has heard that the King of France has been suffering from gout—

"Which she could not believe, thinking such complaint more suited to the Pope or the Emperor, who lived in perpetual repose and shut up, rather than to your Majesty, who loves the country, is fond of exercise, and to whom the labour of the chase is both agreeable and salutary."

And so the ambassador tells her Majesty that King Henry, to try whether he really had the gout, had hunted down two stags, and then had not been able to discover it. The greater part of this letter is political, but most interesting as shewing the Queen's unabated vigour of mind and purpose:—

"She said, laughing," of the King of Spain, "that it would go against his conscience to agree with a heretic, and would be to his great loss to give up his pretensions, so legitimate as he imagined them, upon England. . . . Colonel Vere has left, with his army, in number about six thousand men, and Count Maurice is to join company with him on the 5th of June, having been compelled to stay behind, waiting for Sir Vere. Milord de Grey is to follow soon, to whom Messinus of the States gives a thousand horses to command. He is a young lord, who, through a quarrel he had with the Earl of Southampton, is not in much respect; yet because he was one of those most opposed to the late Earl of Essex, he is still countenanced by those in power. He is a great enemy of the French in his heart, has thoroughly English intentions, and thinks that he is sent with this army for some great purpose. . . . Richard Lussey, who commands the Queen's navy, the ships having by ill luck separated, met with five vessels of the Indian fleet bound for Spain; and having engaged with the admiral of the said fleet, and fought for some time, after throwing overboard the contents of his ship, knowing that he could not get help from the other ships, who were scattered in different directions, was compelled to leave go and sail away. This mistake is as great as it is unfortunate, as they take great pains to conceal and disguise it. . . . A few days since there was found in the bedroom of the King of Scotland, a brother of the Earl of Vattfal (Bothwell), with a pistol. He was let off because he did not know that he must not carry one, but he has been banished from the court, and has left behind him much suspicion."

A notice of Lord Sidney occurs towards the end of another letter of Beaumont's of the same day, addressed to M. de Villeroy:—

"The Sieur de Sidné, who was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the King before

his conversion, a very wise and prudent gentleman, with whom I have often enjoyed much familiarity, having found him even better affected to France than any other of this court, has begged to know if the King would think it agreeable that his son should be brought up as page in his Majesty's chamber. I thought I ought to write to you privately about this, in order that as you may find the King disposed, you will please in my behalf, in accordance with the courtesy existing between us, to aid me in the matter; for it cannot but do good and be very fitting to oblige the Sieur de Sidné, who is governor of Flushing, and has a good position in this kingdom, as well for his connexion with the principal families of the country, as for the opinion they have of his courage and his prudence."

June 10, 1602:—

"Your Majesty's letters of the 24th ult. were delivered to me on the 5th of the present, very opportunely, at Greenwich, where I was at the time, having been invited by the Queen to spend the Feast of Pentecost, according to the English style, with her, and where, being each day in her company, I had plenty of time and convenience to speak with her familiarly."

This is a long letter on political matters, speaks of the King of Spain and his ill success in his attempt on Ireland. The Queen, "spite of these menaces, could not fear the courage nor the conduct of a prince who had been twelve years learning his alphabet." Further on the ambassador says, continuing his narrative of the Queen's conversation:—

"She was weary of life, having nothing now which could content her, nor in which she could take pleasure, mingling with her talk, sighs and words which testified great sorrow in the past, by which she wished me to understand the regret she felt about the late Earl of Essex, telling me with tears, that having been certain by the impatience of his spirit and his ambitious conduct that he would precipitate himself into ruin by some wicked design, she had told him more than two years ago that he must content himself in taking pleasure to displease her on all occasions, and in insulting her person so insolently as he did, but he must take care how he touched her sceptre. She was compelled to punish him by the laws of England, and not by her own, which he had ever found too gentle and too favourable, so that he did not fear she could do anything to his injury. . . . A few days since an Englishman was taken at the court of Scotland, who they think designed to kill the king. He had doubloons in his possession, and came, so they say, from Flanders."

De Beaumont's next letter, of the 26th of June, furnishes us with this Englishman's name:—

"A few days since there was captured in Scotland an Englishman named Deatick (Dethick), who they say designed to kill the King. He has been an agent for merchants, ruined by his debaucheries, for a long period trafficking in Italy, and they say he had about him doubloons, partly received from the court of the Archduke."

A letter to Villeroy says,—

"There has arrived here a gentleman from Scotland, an Englishman, named Haston (Aston), who has been long in the service of the King, and often makes journeys to this court. He has narrated Dentick's design to the Queen, and has let her understand that the wicked wretch had asked to see the King; and being on his knees before him, to ask pardon for what he had been persuaded to do by the Jesuits, to kill the King, had been delivered back as a prisoner into the hands of a gentleman and a soldier of the King's body guard, whom he has since killed, pretending to be mad."

The writer adds,—

"I send you an animal from Ireland, eight or nine years old, of a kind much valued in this country; she is skittish at starting, but very good tempered and strong. It is the only thing I have been able to find which I thought worthy to be sent to you."

The letters of this date are filled with allusions to the Duc de Byron's

conspiracy against Henry IV.; that of the 4th of July, to that monarch, mentioning in the conclusion the capture of a Portuguese ship returning from the Indies, by the Chevalier Lussey, the admiral in command of the English fleet. The manner of the fight is detailed at length :—

“ Thus the ship was taken, and by this time is at Porcemur (Portsmouth). It is thought to be of fifteen hundred tons, and worth more than a million of money. The Queen, to have her full value, has forbidden all the goldsmiths and jewellers of London from buying any precious stones for a certain time. This, however, will not prevent her being served in the usual way, yet she cannot gain by it less than eight thousand pounds.”

A letter of the 12th of July, to M. de Villeroy, gives us some naval news, and an allusion to Sir Walter Raleigh :—

“ The Queen has received advice from isles of Grenesey (Guernsey), that twelve galleys of Spinola’s are on the look out; and, for the safety of the said isles, has sent off the Sieur Rallé, captain, with three ships, and has given orders to get ready four galleys which are being built in the river.”

We have here a statement of the removal of the Prince of Scotland from Stirling Castle by the King. This epistle concludes thus :—

“ I find myself short of matter whereof to write. Every thing is in a great and happy peace, yet the government is disliked. If it is that from the sweetness of repose, the great justice of the Queen, the love of her people, respect for her age, the weakness of the Catholic party, and the want of a man of courage and enterprise in her kingdom that no novelties arise, perhaps a new ruler will bring them.”

The next letter was written in his own hand by King Henry IV. to Queen Elizabeth, on the 12th of July, 1602. It is translated as closely as possible :—

“ My good Sister.—The Sieur de Boissine, in delivering me the letter with which you had charged him and in rendering me account of his legation, had already given me sufficient testimony of the continuance and sincerity of your friendship to excite me to redouble the ardour and the constancy of mine, grounded on your perfections and your infinite courtesies, without any need of your adding to them and so overloading me with obligation to you.

“ This you have accomplished by the declaration which you wish made to me, by the lips of my ambassador and by the letter which you have written me by the bearer, on occasion of the conspiracy made against my person and my estate, by a man<sup>f</sup> who has not shewn himself less unmindful of the favours which God has granted him, than ungrateful for the honours and benefits which he had received of me, and of the trust which I placed in him.

“ My good Sister, I thank you with the best part of my heart, and truly I could receive no consolation in my affliction, certainly the most cutting I ever felt, except from your cordial hand; so much do I prize your wisdom, such faith have I in your friendship.

“ I will follow your advice, your happy example, the best for me possible, preferring the public good and the public peace of my kingdom, as I am bound to do, before all other considerations or any private affections, a thing which I would not do so determinedly were the risk to my life only concerned, so much my soul abhors severity and the rigour of law, so much it feeds and lives on mercy.

“ From this moment I devote all the prosperity and all the happiness which shall happen to me to your service and contentment, whom I even prefer above all others, and as I confess that I have never found faith or friendship approaching to yours, so I pray you, my good Sister, to believe that I will fail rather my children and myself than be wanting even in that which you have sworn to me.

“ Yours,  
“ HENRY.”

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<sup>f</sup> The Duc de Byron.



This letter soon reached its destination. It was sent by a special messenger, the *Sieur Daunal*, the *Ambassador De Beaumont* delivering it. According to his account, the Queen received it with great pleasure, and then read it through several times, "stopping at those expressions which she found most agreeable." Then she got up suddenly,

"All overcome with her emotion, and said out loud that she had never read nor received in her life a letter more courteous, more gracious, nor better written. That in it she recognised a style truly worthy your Majesty's genius, but it was all too much for the simple office she had done you . . . She acknowledged the honour she felt in her own person and in her old age to see herself so cherished, so esteemed by so mighty a monarch."

This letter was dated on the 25th of July, and refers chiefly to *Byron's* conspiracy against the King of France, the writer detailing *Queen Elizabeth's* conversation with him on the subject, especially as regards the King of Spain's alleged implication in the matter; it also touches on the Spanish designs on Ireland, and some matters of Scotland. At the end we are told that—

"This Queen intends to set off within fifteen days to go on her progress, and she says that she will go as far as *Bricetto* [*Bristol?*] which is fifty leagues from London, but it is thought that she cannot go so far, and that she will not remain in the country more than a month. I shall attend her, with your Majesty's permission, according to her wish, as she has done me the honour to invite me, in order that I may be nearer to her, and that I may be able to give your Majesty more certain account of all which may transpire in the Court."

Our next letter is of the 30th of July, and thus it commences; like the last, it is addressed to the King of France:—

"Two days after I had received the letter of your Majesty's of the 18th of the present, the Queen by good luck sent to invite me to the chase with her at *Hilthen* [*Eltham*] near *Greenwich*, where having stayed with her the whole day, I had an opportunity, according to your Majesty's command, to speak with the *Admiral* and *Cecil* on the subject of the retreat of *Count Maurice's* army and of the danger of the loss of *Ostend*."

The writer's conversation with both the statesmen mentioned is detailed at length, the object of both having been to urge the King of France to an open war with Spain, and a subsequent talk with the Queen on the same subject is also related. In conclusion the *Ambassador* urges on the King's attention the great importance of such a step as going to war at all at the present time, and suggests that he should come to *Calais* and demand to speak personally with *Sir Robert Cecil* on the subject, or to request an interview with the Queen of England, as she herself much desires.

A letter of the third of August refers almost exclusively to conversations with *Cecil* about the union of England with France in an open war against Spain, and from the conclusion of one of these letters we have the news following:—

"They expect here every day, to hear that the Spaniards have made a descent on Ireland, for the *Earl of Tyrone* is so hard pressed there that if he be not assisted soon he must fly to Spain. *Sir John Barcly*, *Serjeant Major* of the Queen's army in Ireland, whom his Majesty made a Knight before *Amiens*, was killed lately. The Dutch vessels joined with the Queen's navy who were off the coast of Spain, have taken six thousand cases of sugar. The King of Scotland has sent the *Viscount of* ‡ to congratulate his Majesty on the conspiracy which has been discovered in his kingdom.

‡ Thus blank in the original; the person sent was *Lord Home*, a name unintelligible to the French mind.



A gentleman named Temple, who serves the Archduke, and who ought soon to be with him, they say is to be sent to reside as Ambassador with the King of Spain, but I do not believe it."

On the 13th of August the Queen had heard of the execution which the King of France has done on the Duc de Byrone, and approves of it.

"But his manner of dying, so brutal and so unchristian like, extremely offends her, telling me that she could not think how a captain of such courage and reputation, who for the praise of this world had so often hazarded his life, could have so publicly met his death with such impatience and irresolution. She says it must be attributed to the Divine justice, which on these occasions of extremity takes away sometimes from some men all their courage, all their sense, and all their strength; in others altering them entirely and visiting them with fury and despair, in order that coming before all the world to lose soul as well as body, people may see the punishment by their crime in the infliction with which God visits them so promptly and so wonderfully."

This letter is long and interesting, still on the old story, still urging the King to attack Spain alone. The conclusion relates only to the Queen:—

"She has altered her mind about going to Brichetant [Bristol?] and will not go farther, as they think, than ten leagues from London. She has been three days at the house of her Chancellor, feasted and treated with all her court, and gratified with an infinity of rich presents according to custom. She is to be at Oatlands in three days, and to make some stay there; her health is still good, as I pray God, Sire, may be yours."

King Henry cannot, apparently, be persuaded to commence hostilities against Spain without being joined by the English, spite of all the Ambassador's efforts to persuade the English ministers that such an union was a matter of simple duty and must result in the added glory of the nation. Queen Elizabeth thereupon gets angry and the Ambassador frightened.

"This lady," he says, on the 20th of August, "ought to be satisfied that your Majesty acknowledges yourself equally, with herself, the importance of the preservation of the States, and that you will oppose equally with her the ambition of the King of Spain . . . About the passage of the Neapolitan regiment in Bresse she attacked me two or three days ago with some anger, telling me that it was not the way for you to make her believe that you desired to unite with her in war, that she could never have fancied that being of such high courage and honour, you could so long have deferred resenting the insult offered you by the King of Spain, and that since your Majesty shewed such patience it was a clear sign that peace was dearer to you than your honours." "I answered her gently," says De Beaumont, "according to my wont."

A long despatch of the 18th of September, chiefly on political matters, brings up a subject of much pain to Queen Elizabeth, viz., certain letters which the King of Scotland has written to Germany and to Denmark on the subject of her health. But King James's hopes were not yet, apparently, to be realized.

"Your Majesty must know that the Queen is still at Oatlands; she has given up the journey she intended making to the Earl of Hertford's, and intends to pass the rest of the season at her houses at Windsor, Greenwich and Richmond. Her health is very good, and better, as those about her say, than it has been a long time. She is always at the chase, and almost always on horseback, fearing neither the wind, nor the heat, nor the dews of evening . . . The ten Dutch vessels which were on the coast of Spain have arrived with their prize of 4000 casks of sugar, which the Queen does not seem to care about."

The subject of religion is brought forward in a letter of the 2nd of October. The writer says, in respect of restrictions laid upon the Roman Catholics:—

"It will be very difficult to persuade the Queen in the decline of her life to change anything of the order which, up to this time, she has kept with such severe justice, but

your Majesty may be assured that her successor will necessarily be obliged to make alterations, as I have learned the King of Scotland has already given hopes of under his hand, and as Sir Cecil has confirmed to me. And that if it please God to point out the better path, it will be very easy for him to bring back to it the people of this country, who have already changed their religion three times in fifty years. I perceive, indeed, that the most part of them are very little removed or dissenting from the Catholic Church in their hearts, excepting a certain number of Puritans, who hold the tenets of the Calvinists of your Majesty's kingdom, and who are not less hated by the others than the Jesuits themselves."

In this letter we have a sketch of King James, by Sir Robert Cecil:—

"I am persuaded," says the Ambassador, "that Sir Cecil's object in his professions towards your Majesty, is to assure himself of your support and friendship in the case of a change of the rule. . . . Falling into talk about the Baron de Tour, the French ambassador in Scotland, he told me that the ministers in Scotland had taken great alarm about him, and given out that he was accompanied in his journey by priests and Jesuits, but that he had convinced the Queen and every one else that this was not true. Hereupon going on talking about the King of Scotland, he praised him greatly for his prudence, and that he thought him a merciful prince, gracious, and patient, and who loved justice, but in other respects he had essentially the Scotch passion to take care of himself by all means."

Then follow some passages about the certainty of King James's succession to England, and other various matters. This letter is dated from Littleton. The accompanying missive to Villeroy, of the same date, gives us some fresh news of our virgin Queen's vigour and spirit:—

"The Queen is very well, and there has been here a Spanish mathematician, who, they say, is very clever, who assured them by his art that she would pass her seventy-fifth year. She has still a very bright eye, courage, and a desire to live long, and this makes her take such great care of herself. Add to this that she has a new lover, who has been discovered after a long interval in the person of the Earl of Clernicart, [Clanricarde] an Irishman, a handsome and brave gentleman, which makes her full of spirits and hope, and on the best terms with herself, this love of hers being aided and favoured by all the court with an amount of adulation and skill to which all contribute, and which I cannot sufficiently admire."

On the 15th of October, 1602, De Beaumont addresses M. de Villeroy, and commences his letter by an allusion to some mishap which has happened, as he says, to the Spanish navy under Spinola in a storm. But, he adds, the Queen of England thinks that they have been beaten in fight by her own navy, "and is very grand in consequence." Further on he says:—

"I must tell you that my wife expects to be confined in about a fortnight or three weeks, and the Queen has several times signified her desire to name the child which God shall please to send us. I have not thought it right to accept this honour without the permission and good-will of the King, and therefore I must beg you to oblige me so much as to do me the good office to learn his Majesty's wishes on the subject."

The Baron Du Tour's stay in Scotland appears to have annoyed Queen Elizabeth; he seems to have made a pretence of paying only a short visit to the Scottish court when he passed through England, but on arriving at Edinburgh gave himself out as the resident French ambassador.

De Beaumont writes to King Henry, on the 20th of October, a very long list on politics, the perfidious nature of the English, their envy of the French, and their desire to precipitate a war between France and Spain. The writer then reverts to matters nearer home, and mentions that he has not heard from De Tour since he wrote to the King last. Then he continues:—

"This Queen thinks his taking on himself the office of ordinary ambassador is very strange, and blamed me that she had never heard of it before, for that as he took his



wife with him it was a proof that he intended to make a longer stay in Scotland than he said. I answered as I thought would satisfy her, and told her that the longer the Baron stayed there, she might be assured the oftener the King of Scotland would be consulted and invited in your Majesty's name to give her all the honour, duty, and respect, which was her due. To which she replied, that it would answer his purpose best to follow such counsel, as well on account of the advantages he received from her kingdom, as for that she had prevented his mother from sending him to Spain. That she could do him ill, or good, as she liked, having confidence in her people and in her parliament that they would agree to whatever she would commend or advise. I left her to follow and finish this touchy matter without interrupting her, adding nothing of my own, but merely applauding the power which she had acquired in her kingdom: and so I took leave of the lady, talking afterwards with the Admiral and Sir Cecil, who both renewed their vows to your Majesty."

The letter to Villeroy of the same day advises that the posts sent to Scotland should be mounted on horseback, "for in the winter a man on foot would not be able to go and return from Scotland in less than a month." It is added that "the English agent to the States is dead; many persons are proposed in his place, and among others Onynoust." Onynoust is French for Winwood, and the translator of these despatches once met Sir Ralph Winwood's name in another form in a state paper written by an Italian. There it was Ridolfo Bimbodo.

A subsequent communication to Villeroy of the 1st of November contains a very remarkable suggestion, which is subjoined:—

"I am glad you think it necessary that we should fortify ourselves by making some friends here in this kingdom, and to make some pensioners on us. In the time of King Edward the principal men of the court were so, and then it answered our purpose well. When you shall give me permission I will think about it and advise you further."

Here follow some more news of the Queen's new lover, Clanricarde, and a reason for the subsiding of the Irish rebellion:—

"The affairs of Ireland go on prosperously, there not being a single rebel left in the country. I think that this good fortune arises from the favour shewn to a certain Earl of whom I wrote to you before, but he, by the bye, is so cold of nature, and in his love, that they do not think he has pluck enough nor management enough to push himself to a high fortune. Still he wants neither help nor advice. In the flattery of the court he is made to resemble the Earl of Essex, they thinking by this to please her, but by another dissimulation, equally absurd, the Queen says, that she cannot love, through the sorrow which this remembrance brings to her of the deceased. Here is enough private news for this time."

The previous letter of De Beaumont's to King Henry contained a passage which was omitted in its place, and may be inserted here, "England is governed by a woman of sixty-nine!" One more passage must be added, of equal importance: "the Earl O'Donnel has died in Spain; it was he in whom the Irish had most hope; they say there was found in his body a serpent four feet long!" Yet one other line, "The people of the council here, in England, are not losing any time,—*tanquam sub sine domino festinantes*, as was said of the servants of Galba."

On the 3rd of November De Beaumont forwards a very harsh proclamation, "which the Queen caused to be issued a few days since against the Catholic priests of his kingdom," and upon this proceeding the writer expresses the wonder. The conclusion of this letter brings us the first word of the Queen's illness:—

"La Roynne s'est trouvée un peu mal ces jours passez de la Gravelle et a pissé du sang avec grand douleur. Elle doit estre dans deux jours en cette ville afin de se trouver à la feste de son couronnement qui sera le 27. on l'on s'apreste de faire des Tournois magnifiques."

This is dated from London.

On the 26th of November we have another allusion to the Earl of Clanricarde :—

“The Irish Earl feigned to be discontented, and made pretence of leaving the court, but seeing that they were not very much distressed about it he has resolved to hold on. This love proceeds coldly, we shall see whether it will warm up when the court shall be here, where the Queen is to come to-morrow in state. But there is great doubt whether she can undertake the labour, for, not to deceive you, the good woman is used up, *n'en peut plus*, and is so reduced in strength that after she has been on horseback an hour she is forced to rest for two, spite of all their tricks to make appear the contrary.”

Writing of a proclamation against the Catholics, on the 2nd of December, De Beaumont says that—

“The Queen, wishing as it were to excuse her conduct to me, said that she had discovered new conspiracies against her person; but knowing that that was the reason she always brings forward, I contented myself by suggesting to her to think of mercy in her old days, which, in my opinion, is the only thing we can do now, as long as she lives, for the wretched Catholics.”

There is in this letter the mention of a report, which had been in circulation three whole days, of the assassination of Henry IV. by a gentleman disguised as a cordelier.

Two subsequent communications, of the 10th, mention the birth of a princess to Mary de Medicis, the wife of Henry IV., who was named Elizabeth, by the advice of our ambassador, at the request and in honour of the Queen of England. In the last of these letters, to M. de Villeroy, the writer says, that he hopes to see the Queen to-morrow, but that for the last few days she has kept her chamber, having a cold, and being very angry that her ambassador in France has not written to her respecting the King's daughter :—

“This has kept her in town against her intention, which was to have returned to Richmond to spend the winter. Before she leaves she is to visit the Admiral and Cecil in their new houses in London, and it is thought this will keep her here till Christmas, which is, as you know, the great feast-day of England.”

Alluding then to his having suggested that Queen Elizabeth should be asked to name the Queen of France's new-born child, he adds :—

“I do not know whether the influence of this birth has been as great in France as in England upon the women, but here, out of twelve ladies of quality eleven have had girls; and inasmuch as my own wife was of the number, I have sought refuge in the consolation common to us all.”

“The Queen dined two days since at the house of Mr. Cecil, where she was magnificently received, and given presents to the value of eight thousand pounds. These visits are as dear as they are honourable (to her subjects). She is very well.”

The year 1603 opens with an allusion to the Queen's indisposition :—

“Sire,—Since your Majesty's letter of the 12th of December, which I received on the 22nd, I have only been able to see the Queen on the 27th, on account of a cold with which she has been troubled.”

A very long conversation, however, is recorded on the subject of war with Spain.

There is a second letter of the 1st of January to M. de Villeroy, as usual, from which we learn that the Queen is still at London, and that “the Earl of Clanricarde has taken leave to go back to Ireland.” This, however, he did not do at once, for on the 13th De Beaumont writes that



“the Earl of Clanricarde is not yet gone; he stops that he may be prayed to stay; love and resolution are contesting for the superiority.”

From a letter of the 22nd of February we learn that the ambassador had an interview and a long conversation with Queen Elizabeth. As usual, the name of the King of Scotland causes her Majesty some emotion, and she again complains of the intimate relations between France and that country. De Beaumont states his replies to her, and then makes some remarks to the King of France about the factions and conspiracies against King James:—

“It is expected that this prince is in a fair way of ill fortune, for as I learn from those who are concerned about him, his wife is the principal cause of them, that she may reign alone in England during the minority of her son.”

Following this monstrous assertion, we learn that King James's disposition is cruel, turbulent, and sanguinary, and this will prevent his advancement.

“And I have remarked for some time,” continues our ambassador, “that people now speak more freely at this court of the good qualities of Madame Arbella than they used to do, and make excuses for a letter which she sent to the Earl of Hertford, proposing to marry his grandson, fifteen years old. But she herself has declared to a gentleman named Henry Broncart, that it was all got up to laugh at the Earl of Hertford; nevertheless a chaplain, the preceptor of the said Arbella, has hauged himself, which has caused much suspicion and alarm. So wishing to be particularly informed of a matter so considerable and so important, I have learned that the man took away his life through despair in having lost a living, and that this marriage is not in any way favoured nor supported of a single person of distinction at the court, and that it has been got up by some one who wished to get the Earl of Hertford into trouble, who is rich and favoured of the Queen.”

Other particulars of the same matter occur in the letter to Villeroy of the same day:—

“The chaplain of Madame Arbella, of whom I have written to the King, left a paper at his death full of praises of the said lady, which has increased the suspicion people have had of him about her for some time. I know that the matter has troubled the Queen two or three days.”

And another communication of the 25th gives us other news:—

“That which I wrote to his Majesty about the treaty for the marriage of Madame Arbella is confirmed by the judgment of the wisest and most clear-sighted. People are only astonished that the Queen has had no rest for several days, thinking that there must be something or other the matter which is of consequence, since she is so sharply touched; but I think that this restlessness is natural enough and pardonable at her age, caused as it is by such a very ticklish subject.”

In this letter we have other intelligence of importance:—

“I am strongly of opinion that if the King of Scotland does not make up his mind to get the upper hand of his wife, he will soon fall, and receive the same honour as his predecessors, for the Scotch have killed the most part of them when they have had children.”

“I am losing all hope of obtaining any liberty for the priests. Three days since one was found saying the mass in this city, so he was taken into custody to-day publicly. Yesterday they cut off the right ear of a young scholar for having made some satirical verses on the Queen's Council, whom he accused of being Catholics, and of favouring the cause of the priests. By all these acts you may judge how this state is governed. It is a pure and simple miracle that it does not fall, through its injustice, violence, insolence, and negligence. God's judgments are as unfathomable as they are wonderful.”

Mons. de Villeroy is addressed again on the 6th of March:—

“I have learned that Madame Arbella is guarded very carefully by a gentleman of this court, named Henry Brocard, a great friend of Cecil's, who was sent to her when all this was first discovered. I have learned also that the letter which she wrote to

the old Earl of Hertford contained only words of courtesy and credence for him who conveyed it, and no proposal of marriage with his little grandson, as was reported. But having been interrogated and pressed very particularly on the subject of the writing which her chaplain left at his death, she has confessed that she has promised to marry a gentleman of this realm, but that she will not give his name to the Queen. This affair, so perplexing and so varying, astonishes everybody, and keeps the most clear-sighted from making a certain judgment, for there are reasons and circumstances, light and of little importance, which may deceive them. Others, again, in equal or greater numbers, represent the matter of the greatest importance, when one thinks of it in connexion with what has transpired in Scotland very lately about those combatants, the sudden death of Mowbray, the conspiracy of Gray, a pensioner here, the disagreement between the Queen and the King of Scotland, which they hold has been incited and brought about from this quarter, the great familiarity and constant communication between Cecil and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Madame Arbella's uncle, and many other acts of his, months since, which are capable of creating very great suspicion. Into these, however, I do not think we will enter without appearance of certainty. Mistrust is the mother of prudence . . . *latet anguis in herba.*"

These mysterious allusions are continued, and point to the possibility of some party being made for the Lady Arbella Stuart against the King of Scotland in the event of the death of Queen Elizabeth; the writer adding that:—

"It is certain that Cecil favours Arbella; about this there is no need of thinking or conjecturing, for his party speak very openly about it, and already there runs a low rumour that it is intended to bring her to this city; but this would really be a very open game, and one which I do not believe the Queen would ever permit, let them give ever such security, unless she has altogether lost her ordinary suspicions."

March 15th, 1603, gives us another very important letter to Villeroy:—

[ "This is only to tell you that the king's letters were received on the 8th of the present month, and having immediately demanded audience of the Queen, she begged me to excuse her for some days until she put off the mourning she has worn since the death of the Countess of Nottingham, wife of the High Admiral, for whom she has shed many tears and shewn extraordinary grief. I think indeed that this affliction has put aside in part that of Madame Arbella, although it is really true that after she had received the first news she got no rest, and this augments the suspicion and makes people believe that there is mystery concealed which ought not to be. The said Arbella has already been taken out of the hands of the old Countess of Shrewsbury, and is now in a castle, apart, named Stux, where the Queen was in the life-time of Queen Mary her sister. The report still continues that she is to be brought to this place, and so all England begins to whisper that in a few days she will be declared heir to the crown. I wait hourly for letters from Scotland. I cannot tell you what effect this rumour will produce, but it is extremely likely that some great trouble will happen. God grant that the King of Scotland may not be tempted to adopt any course which may be violent, or dangerous to the repose of the Queen."

March 15th:—

"Madame Arbella is not yet taken out of the hands of the old Countess of Shrewsbury, only she has changed her place of abode . . . Whether she is to be brought here (to London) to live in prison or at liberty, I cannot yet tell you, for the diversity of opinions and judgments about her, but I think the latter rather than the former. Some call her business a comedy, others a tragi-comedy. For my own part I do not see it clearly enough to know what to call it . . . but I am not much alarmed . . . The Queen has again put off my audience, so I have nothing to write about to his Majesty. She has been ill seven or eight days. She signed the pardon of the Earl of Tyrone, as I wrote to you."

March 19th. To the King of France:—

"Sire, since your Majesty's last, of the 26th of the past month, delivered to me on the 8th of the present, I have not been able to have audience of the Queen, and this it is which has prevented me from answering your Majesty until now; but having heard that the lady is very ill, and that this illness only has made her defer seeing me so long,

contrary to her custom, and not the mourning for the Countess of Nottingham, the wife of the Admiral, and as she has sent again to excuse herself, and because already an account of the alarm which begins to be very great in this city, the council have proposed this morning among themselves, if her illness increases, to give immediate orders that the ports of the kingdom be closed and guarded, and have commanded that commissions be prepared to this effect, I have thought it my duty, in anticipation of this difficulty, to send a courier to your Majesty beforehand, to tell you that for six or seven days past the Queen has been very ill, and that having had little or no sleep during this time, and having eaten much less than usual, there begins to be some inquietude whether she has not got a settled fever. She is tormented with a perpetual and violent heat in the stomach and a continual quivering of the mouth, which compels her every moment to drink, that the burning dry phlegm with which she is afflicted may not choke her. Some attribute the cause of her illness to the extreme displeasure which she felt about that matter of Madame Arbella's, others attribute it to the affairs of Ireland, because she was forced by her council, against her will, and against her own strong resolution, to consent to the pardon which she had refused so long to the Earl of Tyrone; others again will have it that it is an affection of the heart, brought on by some fresh recollection of the death of the Earl of Essex, who was beheaded two years ago: all however agree that, before her illness had assumed its present serious form, she evinced an extraordinary melancholy, both in her countenance and in her actions, and it is evident that the weaknesses incident to her time of life and her apprehensions of death have had most effect on her, for considering the great care which she has always taken to preserve her health, and the extreme temperance of her course of life, I do not think that the causes above stated can have been sufficient to have created so violent an alteration both in her mind and body. However this may be, it is a truth that she is very ill, and that she has not taken anything that her physicians have ordered since her illness, which makes one think that such illness is attended by excessive grief and despair that her life is ending. Taking it into her head that other physicians might press her less to take remedies, she sent for them from this place, but they intreated her to do so no less than the others, but with no better effect.

"These circumstances in a princess of her age, ought methinks to be considered of ill omen and consequently full of peril; and because the change of government in England is of more importance to your Majesty than to any other prince, on account of your vicinity, and on account of the present state of matters, because England is capable of shaking and even of changing the whole state of Christianity, I think it needful that your Majesty should be advised from time to time of the state of the Queen, and so, if I learn that she is in greater danger, and passage by sea is not prevented, I will hasten to let your Majesty hear of that which is going on."

March 22nd. To Villeroy:—

"The Queen yesterday was much better, but to-day she is so ill that they anticipate the worst. She has such grief in her heart and such despair of surviving, that intreated by her counsellors and physicians to take some of the remedies which might relieve her, she has persisted in not taking one, which is a bad sign at her age, and in a person of her temper. Would that God might preserve her of His mercy, for you know how useful and how agreeable her life must be to his Majesty. In two hours last night they raised about a thousand vagabonds for the service of Messieurs of the States, to rid themselves of this dangerous canaille in the event of a change."

March 24. To the King:—

"Since the departure of the courier whom I dispatched to your Majesty on the 20th inst., on the subject of the Queen's illness, the state of her health has been so doubtful that I could tell you nothing for certain. In three days she was thought to be dead, having remained so long without speaking a word in a cold sweat, and a little before that she said that she desired not to live any longer and wished for death. Yesterday and the day before she got a little rest and felt better, after a little tumour, or as some would have it an ulcer, in her throat had broken, which relieved her much. Yet she has been all last night very ill and restless, so that they still doubt if she is out of danger. Her grief and her melancholy cannot be appeased nor diverted, and her obstinacy continues in taking no remedies. Two days ago only she took to her bed, having refused to do so for fifteen days, and this on account of a prediction which had been made about her that she would die, as they said, out of her mind. I never saw any thing of this sort in her, only that she fell into reveries sometimes, which never lasted long. She is very weak, and so attenuated that she cannot hold up at all. Her



principal counsellors, and among others the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom she is very fond of, and Sir Cecil, threw themselves at her feet, to beg her to try some remedy, at which she was very angry, reproaching them that she knew her nature and her strength better than they, and that she was not yet in the danger they thought;—So they prevailed not in making her take anything.

“One knows not whether it is fear of poison or distaste for life, but all maintain and agree that melancholy was the true cause and origin of her illness, alledging divers reasons, of which I have told your Majesty already. Meantime the council are doing all they can to provide for the quiet of the realm and to prevent any troubles arising, and with this object to purge the city of vagabonds, they raised in two nights about eight hundred and have sent them off to Holland; they have also given orders that the fleet, which was ready to sail for the coast of Spain, should remain for the purpose of guarding the mouth of the river.”

March 28. De Beaumont writes to the King:—

“The Queen’s illness continues and gets worse, with such signs and circumstances that they despair generally of her life. She appears already unconscious, and remains sometimes two or three hours without speaking; two days since she had not spoken for twenty-four hours, always keeping her finger in her mouth, her eyes open, fixed on the ground, sitting on cushions, without getting up or getting any rest. Some think, as she still eats pretty well, and that her pulse is tolerably good, that her malady will turn to lethargy, and, consequently, there being instances of the kind among old people, that she may still last some months, perhaps a year or two. But considering the long wakefulness and abstinence which have so attenuated her body, already so dry and languid of itself, and this heat in the stomach, caused by a retention and hardening of the moisture there for ten or twelve days, it is thought that, as when oil is wanting in a lamp the light must go out, so her heart, albeit yet sound and alive, will not much longer find in her body wherewith to support itself. On the decease of the Queen the Council have determined to proclaim the King of Scotland as King of England, at the same time to declare the Earl of Northumberland Protector in the King’s absence, and General-in-chief of the forces. The Lady Arbella is reported out of her wits.”

The letter of the same date to M. de Villeroy has two passages worthy of extract:—

“When I wrote to his Majesty of the chaplain of Madame Arbella, I used the word in its English sense, for here they call clergymen chaplains who are appointed to offices in private houses, and I never heard that the said lady was of other than the religion of the country. She is twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old, and under the care of the old Countess of Shrewsbury, her grandmother, but assuredly at the present time in the condition I have described to his Majesty.”

On the 1st of April, 1603, De Beaumont announces to Mons. de Villeroy that the Queen of England has been given up since yesterday by all her physicians:—

“They have laid her in a bed by force, as she had been sitting up for ten days on cushions, entirely dressed, without having had an hour’s rest! She seemed somewhat better, and asked for some broth, and gave her attendants some hope, but soon after her speech began to fail, and since that she has eaten nothing. She remains now in bed on her side, without speaking to or looking at anybody; yesterday reading some meditations, and among others those of Mons. De Plessio. In this condition I do not think she will make any will, nor that she will declare her successor.”

April 5, 1603. To the King of France:—

“On the third of this month, at three in the morning, the Queen rendered up her spirit very gently, having begun to lose her speech the day before, and having slept five hours just before her death. The members of the Council and all her domestic attendants have made proclamation at Richmond of the King of Scotland as King of England, and a little afterwards, about ten o’clock, having joined in this city with divers lords and gentlemen who met them, they published the same in the different streets by the Herald of Arms, and caused to be read by Sir Cecil before the people a form of proclamation of which your Majesty will receive herewith the copy.”



### KETT'S REBELLION IN NORFOLK\*.

WHEN the Archæological Institute met at Norwich in 1847, a paper was presented by the Rev. A. P. Stanley, "On the Part taken by Norfolk and Suffolk in the Reformation," in which it was shewn that the real character of the great commotion in Norfolk in 1549 had been misunderstood by most writers, and represented by Dr. Lingard in anything rather than its true colours:—

"The fact is, that the great rebellion of the east under Kett, so curiously confounded by the historian who has just been quoted [Dr. Lingard] with the rebellion of the west under Arundel, had no further connexion with it than its simultaneous origin. The moment we penetrate below the surface we find that the Norfolk insurrection, so far from being a demonstration in favour of Catholicism, was, in fact, a demonstration in favour of Protestantism,—the child of the Reformation, not its enemy. With the theological questions of the time it had indeed only a remote alliance,—it was the social and political element of the convulsion which here found its voice,—the first cry, 'inarticulate indeed and confused,' as Carlyle would say, of that great national movement of the lower and middle classes towards political freedom which in the next century issued in the Long Parliament and the Bill of Rights. It was to the English Reformation exactly what the 'Peasants' War,' the *bauer-krieg*, had been to that of Germany,—for the moment hardly less formidable to the general peace of society,—arising from a similar sense of the oppressions of a feudal aristocracy,—taking advantage in like manner of the religious troubles of the period to make itself heard,—disowned in like manner by the theologians of both nations, by Cranmer in England and by Luther in Germany, who yet had been its unconscious parents,—headed in like manner by leaders who assumed to themselves the style of kings and the awe of prophets,—but with this difference, that, whereas the German insurrection, after raging with the utmost violence over the whole country for a short time, expired without leaving any fruits behind, the English insurrection only reached its height in that part of the country where popular and independent feeling had been always fostered by the natural character of the province, while at the same time it was a symptom of a much more general and healthy state of national progress, which only needed more favourable times to realize itself in the most beneficial results. Such is the general fact, which can easily be substantiated by definite proofs."—(pp. 62, 63.)

The point here raised was evidently well worth investigation, and in the book now before us the whole subject may be fairly said to be exhausted. The author is, as the biographer should be, actuated by a strong feeling of sympathy for his hero, and he undertook his task, as he himself says, as "a labour of love." Hence every available source of illustration has been resorted to, the materials accumulated are creditably worked up, and Mr. Russell deserves to rank high among local elucidators of our national history.

But though Mr. Russell supplies the "definite proofs" of which Mr. Stanley speaks, it seems that his work was contemplated long before the Norwich Archæological meeting. He says,—

"I may confess to my readers, that the old ruin, overlooking Norwich, called to

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\* "Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk; being a History of the great Civil Commotion that occurred at the time of the Reformation, in the reign of Edward VI. Founded on the 'Commoynson in Norfolk, 1549,' by Nicholas Sotherton; and the '*De Furoribus Norfolciensium*' of Nevylle: and corroborated by Extracts from the Privy Council Register; Documents preserved in the State Paper and other Record Offices; the Harleian and other MSS.; and Corporation, Town, and Church Records. By the Rev. Frederic William Russell, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., and late Fellow of the University of Durham. With Illustrations." (London: Longmans.)

this day Kett's Castle, now covered with ivy, has from childhood been to me an object of the deepest interest, and eagerly did I, in years gone by, collect all the information I could glean tending to throw any light upon the Rebellion, with which, in name at least, it was so closely connected; and here I might mention the especial events on which my youthful imagination loved to dwell, of which the Castle was the scene, and Kett the hero: but, omitting this, I have no hesitation in stating that, as time rolled on, these feelings gained strength, and the more I searched into such records of these transactions as were accessible, the more interesting did the information become to me, until at last I formed the project of preparing a work upon the subject, to consist chiefly of a translation (the agreement of the various histories extant pointing to it as their common origin) of Nevylle's *De Furoribus Norfolkensium*.—(p. vii.)

In the course of preparing this work our author met with a Harleian MS., "The Commoysen in No[rfolk], 1549," which he considers as the groundwork of Nevylle, and he draws from the two a connected narrative of the proceedings of "King Kett," which we proceed to summarize.

For many years before Kett's outbreak the common people all over the country had felt much aggrieved by the conversion of arable land into pasture, and the inclosure of common lands unlawfully practised by the great landowners, but the iron hand of Henry VIII. had prevented any open outbreak. The ministers of his son had no such terror for the multitude, particularly when it was seen that they were at variance among themselves on this very point, and that the Protector affected to be the patron of the poor against the rich. Mr. Russell thinks him sincere in this, and styles him "the good duke," a title to which we think he had not the shadow of a claim. At length the clamour grew so loud, that Somerset issued a proclamation in May, 1549, for "redress of unlawful inclosures." As may be easily supposed, the proceedings of the commissioners seemed too tardy for the public impatience, and in half the counties of England the people began throwing down inclosures, filling up ditches, and disparking private grounds. In most of the shires these proceedings were accompanied by demands for the re-establishment of the ancient form of worship, but this was not the case in Norfolk; there the people were very generally favourers of the new opinions, and the contest was manifestly for the redress of grievances of a civil nature.

We trust that the outbreaks in Kent, in Wilts, in Cornwall, and elsewhere, will in time receive due illustration at the hands of the various Archæological Societies, especially when we consider how good an example is set them in the work before us. In saying this, we by no means imply a complete agreement of opinion with its author, but that is not necessary to induce us to hold up his "labour of love" as worthy of imitation.

With a sound appreciation of the true materials for history, Mr. Russell has drawn from the Public Record Office a few of the almost unknown depositions that exist there, which justify the term of "the Tudor reign of terror," applied by a well-known writer<sup>b</sup> to the time of Henry VIII. They shew the bitter discontent that pervaded the kingdom, and also the jealous fears of the Government:—

"We are used under suche fassyon now a dais as it hath not ben sene, is the complaint of one Richard Bishop to a man who gave information against him; 'for if iij. or iiij. of us be comunyng together, the constables woll examyne what comunycacon [it is we are having], and stokke us if we woll not tell theym; gudd fellows wold not be so used longe if one wold be trew to another.'"

<sup>b</sup> Stanley, Historical Memorials of Canterbury, p. 244.

From other documents summarized by Mr. Russell, we learn that—

"The disturbed state of Lincolnshire and the north became known in Norfolk towards the end of 1536, the tidings first reaching Lynn, and from thence being carried to Norwich by Richard Fletcher, the keeper of the city gaol, and to Walsingham by certain Cornish soldiers going thither on pilgrimage.

"Early the following year Sir Nicholas Myleham, canon and subprior of Walsingham, together with George Gysborough and several others, attempted to 'procure and make an insurrection.' They intended to collect as many persons as would join them, to fire the beacons, and, having raised the country, to set forth toward the north, marching twenty miles a-day; and the reason given for their thus rising was, 'They thought it very evil done for the suppressing of so many religious houses, where God was well served, and many other good deeds of charity done;' and that an insurrection would prove a remedy for the 'moche penery and scarsenes' that prevailed. Their designs were communicated by John Galant of Letheringset to Sir John Heydon, by whose exertions, and those of Sir Roger Townshend, the conspiracy was suppressed, and the ringleaders executed at Norwich. A woman at Aylsham, named Elizabeth Wood, who sympathized with them, was arrested for saying, in the hearing of John Dix, while resting upon his shop window, 'It was pitie that these Walsingham men war discovered, for we shall never have good worlde till we fall together by the earys:

'And with clubbes and clowted shone  
Shall the dede be done:

for we had never good worlde synnes this kinge rayned.' Sir John Heydon, in his letter to 'Master Richard Gresham,' to whom he sent an account of his examination of her, that the matter might be brought before the notice of 'my Lorde Privy Seale,' calls her words 'detestable and trayterous,' and herself 'an ongracyous woman.'—(pp. 4, 5.)

The Government had indeed something to guard against, as we find from another document, one Hugh Wilkinson, who has "an angel noble in his purse that never did him good," which he offers to two men as a reward for killing the visitors who were pulling down the abbey at Old Buckenham; Thomas Stylton, who had served as a soldier against the insurgents of Yorkshire, is accused of saying, "It were a good dede that the comynalte shuld ryse here as they ded ther; for they ded ryse for the common welth;" and recommending, if a certain gentleman would not join them, that "they should make a carte wey betwext his hed and hys sholders;" and John Walker, of Griston, gives advice that happily was not followed:—

"Yf iij or iiij good ffelowes wold ryde in the nyght with every man a belle, and cry in every towne that they passe through, To Swaffham! To Swaffham! by the morning ther would be ten thousand assemblyd at the lest; and then one bold felowe to stande forth and sey, Syrs, nowe we be her assemblyd: you knowe howe all the

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"If any poor Householder had lacked Seed to sow his land, or Bread Corn, or Malt, before Harvest, and come to a Monastery either of Men or Women, he should not have gone away without Help: for he should have had it untill Harvest that he might easily have paid it again. Yea, if he had made his Moan for an Ox, Horse, or Cow, he might have had it upon his Credit: and such was y<sup>e</sup> good Conscience of y<sup>e</sup> Borrowers in those Dayes, that y<sup>e</sup> Thing borrowed needed not to have been asked at the Day of Payment.

"They never raised any Rent, or took any Incomes or Garsomes [*i. e.* Fines] of their Tenants; nor ever took in or improved any Comons; altho' the most Part and y<sup>e</sup> greatest wast grounds belonged to their Possessions.

"If any poor People had made their Mone at their Day of Marriage to any Abbey, they should have had Money given them to their great Help. And thus all sort of people were helped and succoured by Abbeyes: yea, happy was that Person that was Tenant to an Abbey; for it was a rare thing to hear that any Tenant was removed by taking his Farm over his head; nor he was not afraid of any Re-entry for not Payment of his Rent, if necessity drove him thereunto."—*Cole's MSS.*, vol. xii. p. 8.



gentylmen in manner be gone forth, and you knowe howe lytyll fauer they bere to us pore men: let us therefore nowe go home to ther hows, and ther shall we have barnesse, substance, and vytayle. And as many as wyll not tirn to us, let us kylle them, ye, evyn ther chyldern in the cradelles: for yt were a good thinge yf ther were so many jentylmen in Norff. as ther be whyt bulles. And we have a suffycent nombre, let us go towarde Lynne, and we shalbe good ynough, and strong ynough, for all them at ther comyng home out of the north, and they that wyll not tirn serve them all a lyke, and all them that dwell in our County. The best we myght do were to begynne with Mr. Southwell, and from them to Mr. Brampton, and to Mr. John Breys, and Mr. Hoggtons, and so to Sir Roger Tounshende, for he is styll at home, and so to spoyle them all as we goo, and hernesse our sylffe, &c. And Syrs, yf you wyll take upon you to play thys acte with the belles by nyght, you shall have horse of me, and no man shall know you."

This incendiary would appear to have been a man in good circumstances, as was also the case with Robert Kett, who in after years carried out much of what is here proposed.

It was on the 20th of June, 1549, that the Norfolk disturbances commenced. On that day a party of men threw down the fences that the lord of the manor had erected on a part of Attleborough common, and then separated without farther mischief, though not without an understanding as to meeting again on a future day. About a fortnight after a great crowd flocked into Wymondham to witness a three-days' commemoration of the Translation of Thomas à Becket, and at its conclusion, at the instigation of a few leading malcontents, the mob amused themselves with throwing down many neighbouring inclosures, among which were some belonging to one Serjeant Flowerdew, a very unpopular man in the neighbourhood, as he had been a main instrument in defacing the noble church of Wymondham. With a strange want of foresight, hardly to be expected in a counsel learned in the law, Flowerdew, by way of revenge, gave money to the people to throw down the inclosures of one Robert Kett, a principal man in the town, who had opposed his church desecration. Kett, however, on his inclosures being mentioned to him as a grievance, at once consented to throw them down, and in retaliation led the people again to Flowerdew's land, where they committed further and grievous havoc.

Both Flowerdew and Kett had now had their revenge, but the matter was not to terminate thus. The people surrounded Kett, and demanded that he should be their leader, which he readily promised, and under an oak that still stands at Hethersett, he solemnly vowed that he "would sacrifice substance, yea, life itself" in their cause. His brother William, a butcher, a man of great strength and courage, cast his fortunes in with him, and a camp was at once formed, to which "idle and desperate fellows, and great crowds of servants and runagates," repaired from all quarters.

This was on the 9th of July. On the following day, Kett and his party moved to Bowthorpe, where they encamped. Sir Edmund Windham, the high sheriff, came to them, proclaimed them rebels, and ordered them to disperse, but he was obliged to flee for his life. They were now near Norwich, and the mayor and citizens sent a messenger, at an expense of 40s., to the court at Windsor, to give information of the state of affairs, and to ask for directions. The mayor then went out to parley with the insurgents, but had no better success than the sheriff; Sir Roger Wodehouse, who also endeavoured to prevail on them to disperse, and took with him three cart loads of beer and provisions, was made prisoner, and nearly murdered; and at last, on the 12th of July, they took up a position on Mount Surrey, an eminence at the extremity of Mousehold Heath, which overlooks the city. Here a camp was formed, which they occupied until



the close of their disastrous enterprise. Full 16,000 men were here assembled, and Robert Kett here assumed something of royal state, taking his seat, attended by a select body of delegates from all parts of Norfolk, under a great tree, which they styled the Oak of Reformation, and dispensing a kind of Lynch law to both friends and enemies.

The proceedings of the insurgents was a strange mixture of order and disorder. They compelled the mayor<sup>d</sup> and many of the chief citizens to join them, and they had a chaplain, Thomas Coniers, who read to them daily the form of morning and evening prayer then recently established; a fact that of itself proves they did not rise in favour of Romanism; and they gave for a time patient hearing to a sermon from Matthew Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, but their anger was soon roused, and he was glad to escape to Cambridge. Their leader Kett issued his warrant, in due official form, commanding all persons to supply them with "all manner of cattle and provision of victuals<sup>e</sup>;" and their parliament, as it may be termed, of Governors, drew up a statement of grievances, which was forwarded to the king. This document is printed by Mr. Russell, with copious illustrations, and we see from it how erroneous are the representations of Godwin, Heylin, and Lingard, who state them to have demanded the re-establishment of Romanism, the suppression of the gentry, and the removal of evil counsellors; not one word of any of these matters appears in their petition, which mainly claims redress of the exactions of lords of manors, and landlords, and in what relates to religion shews a very decided leaning to the Reformed faith.

An answer was soon forwarded from the court, promising that a parliament should be held in the October following, when four or six might present their grievances in the name of the rest, and offering a pardon to all who at once dispersed and returned to their ordinary occupations. "King Kett," however, as he now came to be called, and his followers, had but little faith in royal promises; they exclaimed that this was but a device of the gentry to get them into their power, and instead of dispersing, they began to fortify their camp, and collected arms and ammunition from every quarter. They tried to obtain possession of the town of Yarmouth, but failed, and this was almost the only check that they met with until their overthrow.

On the 21st of July, York herald reached them with a renewed offer of pardon, but they scorned to listen to him, affirming that they had done nothing that needed forgiveness; and they followed this up by an attack on Norwich, out of which they were kept with much difficulty, particularly as they had many partisans within the walls. At length the marquis of Northampton was sent against them, who entered the city on the 31st of July. He found the mayor a prisoner in their hands, but was unable to release him, as on the following day the insurgents burst into the city, defeated the troops in a smart skirmish on Palace Plain, and drove them out with the loss of Lord Sheffield, and several gentlemen, and

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<sup>d</sup> His name was Thomas Codd, and when he gave offence by remonstrating with them on their devastation, they "made an O yes, and cried, As many as would come to the camp to-morrow should buy a cod's head for a penny . . . in contempt of his name, and to his no little danger."

<sup>e</sup> Some documents printed by Mr. Russell shew that these mandates were obeyed, even by corporate bodies, as by that of North Elmham, which is rather remote from Kett's camp.

some 200 men. As might be expected, this success rendered them unbearably insolent and cruel, and they made daily attacks on the city, though their gunners were so unskilful that they did comparatively little damage. They made up for this, however, by sending in plundering parties and levying heavy contributions; and they are also accused of wantonly murdering many of the gentry who fell into their hands, but this last charge Mr. Russell thinks is a calumny.

Their misrule was, however, coming to a close. The news of Northampton's defeat caused great consternation at court, and it was at first resolved that the Protector should take the field against them, but this arrangement was altered, and John Dudley, the earl of Warwick, was sent instead. By his own wish he was accompanied by Northampton, to give him an opportunity of redeeming his character, as he was conceived to have been wanting in courage and conduct. Mr. Russell prints Warwick's very interesting letter, which inclines us to think far more favourably of the honour and generosity of Dudley than we have been accustomed to do, and to believe that his true character is not yet fully understood; he certainly met with no gratitude from Northampton, who was one of the worst among the many bad men of the time.

Warwick had a force of about 12,000 men, many of them being German mercenaries, and his sons Ambrose and Robert served under him, as did the Lords Bray, Powis, Willoughby, and many others. At Cambridge he was met by several of the fugitive aldermen of Norwich, and other principal citizens, for the city was now entirely in the hands of the insurgents, and the mayor a prisoner among them. Warwick reached Wymondham on the 22nd of August, and he was at Intwood on the following day, where almost all of the Norfolk gentry who were at liberty repaired to his standard.

Approaching Norwich on the next day, Saturday, August 24, he summoned the city to surrender, and made an offer of pardon, which many were ready to accept. Even Kett himself, who, singularly enough, was a tenant of Warwick, was "almost persuaded" to go to him, and throw himself on the royal mercy; but "a mighty rout of rebels" encompassed him, and bore him back to their camp.

Warwick now saw that the time for parleying was past, and his master gunner having by a well-aimed shot beat in St. Stephen's gate, the troops were soon in the city. Some fifty of the insurgents were captured, and at once hanged in the market-place; but this did not deter their fellows from in reality holding the troops in a state of siege. They beset them in the narrow streets, and killed many, and it was not until they had sustained a loss of 300 men that they retired to their camp. Thither they carried several guns and a large store of ammunition that, through the carelessness or cowardice of the guard, had fallen into their hands, and all through that night and the following day they battered the city. The troops broke down the bridges to secure themselves, but the insurgents swam the river, and set the city on fire in several places, besides levelling some of the gates; and so desperate did affairs seem, that in the course of the Sunday the citizens besought Warwick to withdraw his troops and leave them to make such terms as they could for themselves, lest the town should be utterly destroyed. Warwick replied that he would bring no such disgrace on them or himself, as to retire before a rabble, and he and his officers, kissing their swords, took an oath either to conquer or die.

In the middle of Monday, 1,000 German foot-soldiers arrived to re-

inforce him, and he was now able to block up the ways to the camp, so that the insurgents saw themselves in danger of famine. This in itself was a reasonable cause for them to make a move, but they were more powerfully urged by "fained prophecies which were phantastically devised," and on the strength of these they quitted their strong post on the hill, and marched to a valley a mile off, called Dussendale (probably Ossian's vale), where they felt assured of victory. A rude rhyme was circulated among them,—

"The country gnofes, Hob, Dick, and Hick,  
With clubs and clouted shoon  
Shall fill the vale of Dussendale  
With slaughtered bodies soon;"

and never thinking that the bodies would probably be their own, they removed their guns and stores from Mousehold Heath, burnt the huts in which they had dwelt for more than a month, and taking very many prisoners with them, fortified their new and most unadvised post with ditches and bulwarks.

Warwick, informed of the way in which they had placed themselves in his power, marched against them, on Tuesday, August 26; but before he attacked them he once more offered them pardon, on condition of dispersing; "but they stoutly answered they would not," he had therefore no alternative but to attack them. The insurgents, with detestable cruelty, placed their prisoners "chained together and bound in fetters, after the manner of condemned persons," in the front rank; but this barbarous device did not avail them, for after a few volleys from the gunners and harquebusiers, "they like sheep confusedly ran away headlong," their leader Kett setting the example. The horsemen pursued, and made terrible slaughter, between 3,000 and 4,000 being slain on the field. But some took courage from despair, and snatching up weapons from the ground, determined "rather to die manfully in fight, than flying to be slain like sheep." They gathered themselves into a formidable band, and the fight was about to recommence, when Warwick sent a herald to promise pardon if they would lay down their arms; at first they doubted the good faith of the proffer, but when Warwick came himself and confirmed it, they laid aside their weapons, and cried aloud "God save King Edward!" and their lives were spared.

Many, however, were doomed to fall by martial law. On the following day a rough and ready investigation was begun at the castle, and many were hanged, nine of the principal being suspended from the branches of the Oak of Reformation. Kett meanwhile had been discovered hiding under a cart in a barn at Swannington, eight miles off, and he and his brother, and some few more, were brought to London, imprisoned in the Tower, tried, pleaded guilty, sentenced, and sent back to Norfolk, where Robert was hanged in chains at Norwich Castle, and William on the tower of Wymondham Church. Unlike most insurgent leaders, Robert was a man of property, and his manors and lands and goods and chattels, were granted to Thomas Audeley, who had already received a reward of £50 for bringing him to London.

On the character and conduct of Kett opinions may differ, and ours, we are ready to confess, is not so favourable as that of Mr. Russell, but it is only fair to allow him to state his own view. It runs thus:—

"Though retaining the word 'Rebellion,' my impression soon was that Kett's great misfortune had been to live before his time; that his efforts and those of his truest



followers had been directed, not so much against the State as against the feudal system, with its manifold extortions; that their conviction was, while the lower classes owed a duty to the higher, the latter owed a duty also to them; and though there was Scripture authority for rulers, good or evil, to exact obedience,—an authority of which ‘the powers that were’ readily availed themselves,—yet the sturdy common sense of these Norfolk people refused to accept any such interpretation of Scripture, as warranted the few in oppressing the many, as sanctioned man’s holding his fellow-men in slavery, and gave up ‘man and his sequels’ (all he was and all he had) to the arbitrary will of any lord or ruler upon earth! And feeling this, I was anxious, as far as lay in my power, to set forth this Rising in its true light, and to shew, though Kett is commonly considered a rebel, yet the cause he advocated was so just, that one cannot but feel he deserved a better name and better fate.”—(p. viii.)

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Russell’s picture of the Norfolk outbreak, every line of which is supported by official documents, which, however, do not admit of quotation here. These comprise, among other things, very copious extracts from the accounts of the Chamberlain of Norwich; records from the *Baga de Secretis*, detailing the legal proceedings against Kett; many hitherto unpublished letters from the State Paper Office, and a full account of the family of Kett (from Gurney’s House of Gournay), which is traced from Roger le Chat, of the time of King John, to George Samuel Kett, Esq., F.S.A., the lineal descendant and present representative of the “leader of the pore commons.”

Ere we part with him, we must say a word in commendation of the very handsome way in which Mr. Russell’s book is got up. We have good lithographic views of each place at all connected with the story, as Becket’s Chapel at Wymondham, Kett’s Oak at Hethersett, Kett’s Castle, St. Leonard’s Priory, and Caistor Castle, a portrait of Augustine Steward, who acted as deputy while the mayor was a prisoner, autographs of Kett and others, and a curious view of the Norwich Market-cross, photographed from an old engraving. But the most interesting of all the illustrations is the frontispiece (also a photograph from a rare print), where we have “Kett under the Oak assuming regal authority.” A gentleman is being dragged bare-headed before him, with terror depicted on his countenance, as may easily be believed, when we read the account of the insurgents’ proceedings given by Sir Thomas Woodhouse:—

“All the gentylnen they tooke they browte to the Tree of Reformation, to be seene of the people, to demande what they would doe with them: where some cryde Hang him, and some kill him, and some that heard no word cryd even as the rest, even when themselves being demandid why they cryd, answered, For that they fellows afore did the like.”

Mr. Russell thinks that “howsoever violent they might be in word, they did not display equal violence in their deeds.” With every respect for his judgment in other matters, we cannot agree with him in this, for unless history is a fable, in all ages and countries the tender mercies of a mob have been cruel. “Ten years of a tyrant,” it has been justly said, “are a less evil than one night of anarchy.”



THE PILGRIMS OF BUNYAN AND DE GUILLEVILLE<sup>a</sup>.

FROM the Introduction to the first-named work, the "Pilgrimage of Man," given by the Editors, who are nameless throughout the volume, and to all appearance have no desire to be identified, we learn that it had been the intention of the late Mr. Hill to make these papers the groundwork of a larger publication on the "Pilgrim's Progress" of John Bunyan; wherein "he proposed shewing that Bunyan had been indebted, for many portions of his story, to some of the early mediæval romances." Feeling, however, to use their own language, "that the question of Bunyan's presumed plagiarism was one not likely to possess much interest for the public at large," and not improbably sharing to a considerable extent the very strong doubts which we ourselves entertain on such an hypothesis, the Editors have deemed it not advisable to print these references at any length; while, at the same time, they judged the curious manuscripts to which Mr. Hill's researches had directed their attention, well worthy of being brought before the public, on their own merits, apart from any influence they might be supposed to have exercised on the composition of Bunyan's work:—

"With this view," they proceed to say, "while noticing the 'Pilgrim's Progress' only in a subordinate manner, they have devoted a considerable space to the poem of De Guileville, the more readily as it is on this that Mr. Hill's views were principally grounded. So little is, indeed, known of our ancestors' daily life during the fourteenth century, and so welcome is any glimpse of their mental occupations, or of their means of literary recreation at that remote period, that a work which enjoyed in its own day no little popularity may not, perhaps, prove wholly unacceptable to readers of the present generation; reflecting, as it does, considerable light on the ways of thought and the occupations of bygone times."

No biography, it appears, has been hitherto discovered of this once popular writer; but from the *Biographie Universelle* we are enabled to learn thus much,—or this *little* rather,—that he was born at Paris about 1295, assumed the habit of St. Bernard at the royal Abbey of Chaliz, became Prior thereof, and died about 1360. His entire work, we are informed upon the same authority, has for its title "The Romance of Three Pilgrimages," and is subdivided into the "Pilgrimage of Man during Life," the "Pilgrimage of the Soul separated from the Body," and the "Pilgrimage of Our Saviour Jesus Christ." From his Prologue we learn that the idea of composing the work was first suggested to him upon reading the *Roman de la Rose*.

The following appear to us among the more pertinent and useful of Mr. Hill's preliminary remarks. In our extracts, much condensed as of necessity they are, the reader must pardon a somewhat apparent want of coherence:—

<sup>a</sup> "The Ancient Poem of Guillaume de Guileville, entitled *Le Pelerinage de l'Homme*, compared with the 'Pilgrim's Progress' of John Bunyan. Edited from Notes collected by the late Mr. Nathaniel Hill, of the Royal Society of Literature. With Illustrations and Appendix. 4to." (London: Basil Montagu Pickering.)

"The 'Booke of the Pylgremage of the Sowle.' Translated from the French of Guillaume de Guileville, and printed by William Caxton, an. 1483. With Illuminations taken from the MS. copy in the British Museum. 4to." (London: Basil Montagu Pickering.)

"For the better understanding why Bunyan chose the allegorical mode of writing, we should bear in mind that a taste for this kind of composition had prevailed for more than three centuries before he wrote, and that the most favourite literature of his own time appeared in the form of emblems and allegory. Early in the thirteenth century, before the time of Dante, the Norman *trouvères* had produced their epics on *La Voie de Paradis, La Voie d'Humilité, Le Pelerinage de l'Homme, Le Songe d'Enfer*, (from which Dante's *Inferno* was evidently derived,) all written under the similitude of a dream; and in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries their admirers and imitators in this country made them familiar to the English reader through the medium of translations. De Guileville and Bunyan both drew and embellished their compositions from the same sources:—1. From the Scriptures, as appears from their numerous marginal references to them. The primary source of all the Dreams and Pilgrimages to the Celestial Jerusalem is to be found in the Vision of St. John in the Apocalypse, (Rev. xxi. 10, 11, 23, 24,) an origin to which reference is distinctly made by both these writers. 2. From *chivalrous* literature; witness the numerous adventures and combats with giants, dragons, goblins, sieges of castles, &c. De Guileville acknowledges that he founded his plan on the dream of the 'Romance of the Rose,' and Bunyan knew, like his predecessors, the still lingering taste of the people for romantic history and adventure, and built his allegory on the plan of the Gothic romance,—a form so pleasing to our forefathers,—and thus introduced giants, lions, monsters, demons, and enchantments into his edifice, which were familiar to him in the old chap-books. 3. From the traditional literature of the people. De Guileville intersperses his poem with popular expressions, to suit it to the taste of the public; and Bunyan's description of *Greatheart's* combat with the giants may evidently be traced to the chap-books, the 'Gestes of Guy of Warwick,' &c. In his treatise on the Parable of Dives and Lazarus, Bunyan represents Dives as replying thus to Abraham:—"They have Moses and the Prophets, let them hear them. This is the thing (to be short), My brethren are unbelievers, and do not regard the Word of God. I knew it by myself, for when I was in the world it was so with me. The Scriptures, thought I then, what are they? A dead letter, a little ink and paper, of three or four shillings price. Alack! What is Scripture? Give me a ballad, a news-book, George on horse-back, or *Bevis of Southampton*. Give me some book that teaches curious Arts, that tells old Fables."

Of the former popularity of De Guileville's poem in England there is evidence in comparative abundance. In the first place, we find that use has been made of it by Chaucer more than once. That poet's "A, B, C," also known as *La Priere de nostre Dame*, made "at the request of Blanch, Duchess of Lancaster, as a praier for her private use, being a woman in her religion very devout," has usually been looked upon as his own original composition. It is in reality, however, as Mr. Hill has pointed out, a translation from De Guileville's "Prayer to the Virgin," composed in 1330. The three first stanzas of each are given by him as a specimen; each stanza, in the case of either poet, beginning with a letter of the alphabet, and this alphabetical order being preserved throughout. At the end of his dream also, called the "Boke of the Duchess," Chaucer has evidently imitated De Guileville's description of being awoke by the convent-bell.

In the next instance, we may adduce the fact of the different English translations of De Guileville, both in prose and verse, which are still existing, printed and in manuscript; the most important of which is that by John Lydgate, in the reign of Henry VI., now in the Cottonian Collection, and numbered Vitellius C xiii. As Lydgate himself informs us, this translation was made at the command of [Thomas de Montacute] Earl of Salisbury. It is casually mentioned by Stowe, but, as Mr. Hill remarks, both Warton and Sharon Turner seem to have been wholly unconscious of its existence. A further list of these translations, prose and verse, in print and MS., is annexed in the work under notice: the description of them is full of interest, and three curious facsimiles of illustrations contained in the



Delft and Haarlem editions are given. We do not observe, however, that the translation of the "Pilgrimage of Man," printed by Fawkes at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is noticed. There is a copy, we believe, still preserved at Oxford, but it is rare in the extreme.

Mr. Hill next proceeds to give an analysis of, and to trace a parallel between, the two works of Bunyan and De Guileville, premising, however, (in a tone less complimentary, perhaps, than De Guileville really deserves,) that—

"The allegory, which becomes in the hands of the former a fascinating narrative, full of vitality and Christian doctrine, is in the work of the latter only a cold and lifeless dialogue between abstract and unembodied qualities."

The Editors of Mr. Hill's Notes, as already stated, have forbore to print his references, by way of parallelism, at any length. In so doing, they have, in our opinion, exercised a very wise discretion; for, if we may form an unbiassed judgment from what is given, (bearing in mind, too, that Bunyan was an uneducated man, and that it was in the highest degree improbable that either Fawkes's edition or any of the manuscript translations would fall in his way,) we greatly doubt if Bunyan ever saw or heard of the "Pilgrimage of Man." Upon a strict examination, it would not improbably be found that the supposed similarity of matter of the two writers is solely based on the fact that they were both attentive and untiring students of Scripture, and consequently coincided occasionally in adapting the same texts to their purpose. John Skelton, the poet laureat of Henry VIII., appears to have translated the "Peregrination of Mannes Lyfe," meaning thereby in all probability the present work of De Guileville. This work does not appear to have survived to the present day; but through it, and the other translations, it seems by no means improbable that some few of Guileville's similes and allegories may have found their way into the common repertories of that style of language, as employed by the Puritan writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and upon these it is equally possible that Bunyan may to some extent have drawn. Further than this, after a pretty careful perusal of Mr. Hill's parallels, we are not prepared to admit. Proof, however, is better than assertion, and we only regret that the length of the passages from De Guileville preclude our placing them before our readers to any great extent. The following extract, however, (from page 27,) may be taken as a pretty fair sample:—

"'Now,' continues Bunyan, 'I saw in my dream that *Christian* went not forth (from the town of *Vanity*) alone; for there was one whose name was *Hopeful*, who joined himself unto him; and entering into a brotherly covenant, told him that he would be his companion. Thus one died to make testimony to the truth, and another rises out of his ashes to be a companion with *Christian*.' In like manner, the *second companion* of De Guileville's *Pélerin*, given to him by *Gracedien*, is the *Pilgrim's staff*, whose name is *Hope*; on which she bids him *lean with confidence*, telling him it will sustain him in all slippery places. This staff is light, strong, and straight, and is made of Shittim wood, which is imperishable; and on the top is reflected the whole country, as far as the Celestial City itself, the whole illuminated by a brilliant carbuncle."

In the way of establishing a parallel, what can be more far-fetched than this?

In page 29, we observe the following passage:—

"This *gorgette* is called *Sobriety*, which is akin to *Temperance*, and is to prevent gluttony. These gauntlets are the third part of *Temperance*, and their name is *Continence*: therefore, take example of St. Bernard. So be sure to arm thyself carefully,

as did formerly *Saint Guillaume*, Abbot of Chaliz, who knew how to fast even at a feast."

To which passage is appended this curious Note:—

"De Guileville's object in adding this last paragraph, seems to be to introduce the names of St. Bernard and St. Guillaume, the former as the founder of his monastery, the latter, probably, as his ancestor."

The italics are our own. Whether Mr. Hill is responsible for the imputation, or his Editors, we cannot say; but be this as it may, the fair name of St. Guillaume is undoubtedly endangered by the remark, as, in order to have qualified himself for being the *ancestor* of posterity, the Abbot of Chaliz must have been guilty, either in the way of marriage, or still worse, of breach of his ordination vows. Or was he a widower before he assumed the habit? In charity, we will give him the benefit of the doubt.

Both De Guileville and Bunyan enter, at considerable length, into a description of the Christian's armoury. The same too has also been done by Wicliffe, who was a favourite author with Bunyan, in his tract entitled "The Lantern of Light;" and to the latter, in our opinion, Bunyan was much more likely to be indebted for his allegory than to the effusion, written in a language of which he was wholly ignorant, of De Guileville. From the vision of St. John in the Apocalypse, and the description of the armour of a *Christian* man, as given by St. Paul in the Sixth Chapter of his Epistle to the Ephesians, there can be no doubt, as Mr. Hill has remarked, that many of the allegories of all three were derived.

The following extract is of interest; and with it we conclude our notice of the alleged parallelism between Bunyan and his predecessors, so far as Mr. Hill's remarks are concerned:—

"Mr. Montgomery (in his Introductory Essay to the 'Pilgrim's Progress') has suggested that a print in Geoffrey Whitney's book of Emblems, published in 1556, representing a Christian pilgrim spurning the world, may have given Bunyan his first idea of his Christian pilgrim. We cannot doubt that the popular books of Emblems were great favourites of his, and we here insert the facsimile of one (by Jerome Wierix, born 1548) which is sufficient of itself, to his inventive imagination and natural love of allegory, to have excited him to write the appalling details of the Christian's progress through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. But a still stronger parallel may be found where perhaps it would be least expected, and that is in the 'Valley Perilous' of Sir John Mandeville." See his *Voiage and Travaille to Hierusalem*, chap. xxviii.

To the above we may add that, in all probability, Bunyan was to some extent indebted to Francis Quarles for certain of his notions; who, in his turn, though without acknowledgment, has borrowed the most meritorious of his emblems and allegories from the *Pia Desideria* of Herman Hugo, a learned Jesuit, published at Antwerp in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The present volume concludes with an Appendix, more lengthy even than the preceding part, and containing a description of the *Holy City*, &c., from Lydgate's translation contained in Vitellius, C xiii.; as also translations of the original French quoted in the Analysis. The Cottonian MS. Vitellius is unfortunately mutilated at the conclusion, but the hiatus has been supplied from another MS. in the same Collection, Tiberius A vii., which in its turn, somewhat curiously, is imperfect also, but at the beginning only. Sundry quaint coloured drawings, facsimiles from the latter MS., accompany the text; which is additionally illustrated by a considerable



number of woodcuts, most ably copied from *Le Pelerinage de l'Homme*, printed at Paris by Anthoine Verard in 1511.

To the Philological Society, in their work of collecting materials for the proposed new English Dictionary, this Appendix, we have no hesitation in saying, as a specimen of early English, will be invaluable.

We have noted several errors in the typography of this volume, which, in contrast with its other merits, we confess that we should hardly have expected. In page 10, line 22, had the transcriber been acquainted with the peculiarities of mediæval writing, he would have written *thrittene* and not *prittene* (for "thirteen"). Among errors that must be regarded purely as printer's lapses, we note (p. 21, l. 9), *put of* for "put off;" (p. 33, ll. 8, 9), "book" for "books," and "sacsimile" for "facsimile." Why, too, in page 41, is the name of Mr. Ofor, one so intimately connected with the name and fame of Bunyan, misspelt?

Upon the companion work, printed in the same brilliant type, and illustrated with some fine illuminations ably copied from the MS. translation of the "Pylgremage of the Sowle" in the British Museum (Egerton 615), our remarks must of necessity be more concise. As will be seen from the title, it is a reprint purely of Caxton's translation of the "Pylgremage of the Sowle;" with the addition of a few Notes, a Glossary, and a Preface, very powerfully written by the Rev. Messrs. Polehampton, of Pembroke College, Oxford, whose Memoir of their late brother, who laboured as a missionary in India, and, in the late troubles, died there "as a true soldier of the Cross," will probably be fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

Commendable as it is in every other respect, there is yet one drawback to the volume; as a reprint of Caxton's translation it is incomplete; and this, too, on the poor plea that the parts omitted—

"relate entirely to Mariolatry, or the worship and adoration of the Virgin Mary, as an intercessor with God for mankind, and contain quaint descriptions of Purgatory and abstruse metaphysical doctrines, which it was felt could be neither of advantage nor interest to the general reader."

We are no Mariolaters ourselves, and we don't intend to be, but we certainly should never think of mutilating an ancient work because it touches upon the worship of the Virgin Mary and the mediæval notions about Purgatory, and so depriving it of much of its ancient savour and some of its peculiar relish. If a book is worth reprinting at all, it is worth reprinting—if not acknowledgedly *contra bonos mores*—in an un mutilated state; and as for the "advantage or interest of the general reader," that question (more especially in such a case as the present) may very safely be left to the reader himself.

Upon the strength of the present volume, a correspondent of the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" (29th September), we perceive, has thought proper to make a most rabid raid upon John Bunyan's good name. Frantic almost with delight at the discovery of this mare's nest, he delivers himself of the following effusion. It is quite a curiosity; so we shall not apologize for giving its more racy half:—

"Miss Catherine Isabella Cust has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Dr. Cumming and other admirers of Mr. Bunyan, and has shewn, beyond all possibility of doubt, and on the most irrefragable evidence, that Bunyan, the 'star of Protestantism,' was a mere duffer, and a shabby, unprincipled, duffer into the bargain. She has published (this day) a translation from the French manuscript copy in the British

Museum of the 'Pylgremage of the Sowle,' by Guillaume de Guileville, a churchman who flourished in the fifteenth century. The original work was translated in England seventy years before the Reformation, and was printed by Caxton in 1483. The Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' is nearly a verbatim copy of this rare work, with a few alterations here and there, to give it the tinge of originality! I have the work before me as I write, and when it reaches your hands you will be able to judge what measure of credit John Bunyan is entitled to. The fact can no longer be disputed that John Bunyan, of pious memory, was neither more nor less than a literary swindler, and that the sublime sentiments enunciated in the *Progress* were not those of an inspired follower of the 'reformed faith,' but of a Catholic divine who lived and died long before John Bunyan saw the light. . . . The saints will be savage to think that for two centuries they have been lavishing so much praise upon an imposition; but facts are stubborn things, and even the most incredulous must believe, when the original 'Pylgremage of the Sowle' is placed in their hands, and compared with the modest and veracious publication of Mr. John Bunyan, whom Heaven forgive for his unscrupulous audacity."

Now the whole of these assertions are absolute moonshine from beginning to end. Miss Cust nowhere throughout the volume professes to trace the slightest resemblance between the "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Pylgremage of the Sowle;" and it is only charity to believe that the writer had never set eyes upon her book, but was rather the victim of a delusion or an attempt upon his gullibility. It is in De Guileville's "Pilgrimage of Man" that, as already noticed, some slight similarity to the "Pilgrim's Progress" was supposed by the late Mr. Hill to exist. To our thinking, there is not the slightest similarity between them; but if it is likely to yield any comfort to the "Freeman's Journal," or any balm to the wounded spirits of its correspondents, we most heartily make them a present of the notion.

It is with great pleasure that we are again called on to welcome the name of our former publisher, Pickering; and that, too, on such title-pages as these. Combined in his own, Mr. Basil Montagu Pickering bears the names of two men to whom literature was long and much indebted, and, in one case at least, in *many* ways; a debt however, which, so far as substantial reward is concerned, was repudiated by good fortune, seeing that she capriciously declined to honour the obligation with ultimate success. Our hearty wish is that Mr. Pickering may equal the high merits of his parent, and may in the end have reason to appreciate more highly the good feeling and gratitude of the literary world.

The two volumes, to which we have thus devoted a few lines by way of notice, are all that, from the publisher's antecedents, we might have expected them to be; and indeed, they would have been in nowise unworthy of the first who took a pride at once in proclaiming and in proving himself to be the "English Disciple of Aldus." In brilliancy of type, excellence of the illustrations, and quality of the paper, they are not inferior to any of his manifold productions that we remember to have seen. Thus far, at all events, we have goodly proofs that the mantle of the parent has descended on the son.

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## GLAD TIDINGS\*.

BEFORE proceeding to a short notice of this curious little volume, we can in all sincerity assure its able but nameless author of one thing,—that, however good the motives that have actuated him in writing it, and however considerable the ability he has shewn in the execution of his purpose, he will, to our thinking, find himself in disgrace with a certain section of religionists, for having taken the liberty, as it will be termed, of adapting a fictitious narrative to a Scriptural personage, and that personage no other than the great Apostle of the Gentiles. Under one state of circumstances *we* too—though by no means reckoning ourselves in the number of the “unco’ gude”—might have felt somewhat inclined to join in the cry; i. e. if the writer had made any attempt to hoodwink or mystify his readers by resorting to the claptrap trick so often brought into play alike by the coiners of new religions and the compilers of astounding narratives; the device, we mean, of recommending their wares as so many communications from the invisible world preserved providentially for these latter days, on plates of gold, maybe, entombed for ages in the bowels of the earth, or in mouldering parchments long hid in catacombs, or in palimpsests disturbed after a thousand years’ repose amid the monasteries of Mount Athos.

The writer, we are glad to see, has condescended to no such “tricks of trade” as these; he enters boldly on his narrative—in *medias res*—without a word of introduction, preface, or apology. As for apology, to our thinking there is no necessity for it; freedom or licence—in a bad sense of the words—there is none; and if he has erred at all in expanding into a detailed narrative a scene somewhat briefly described in the pages of Scripture, he has the consolation of erring in very respectable company; in company with John Milton, to wit, John Bunyan, Solomon Gessner, Hannah More, and a host of other worthies of like religious note and fame. And have we not besides, to complete the series, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe putting lengthy disquisitions about “fate, fix’t fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,” into the mouths of maudering good-wives and twaddling negresses, and taking pains to make the doctrines of Calvinism doubly repulsive to those who stand without its pale, by describing its comparative merits and demerits in that most loathsome form of linguistic vulgarity, the combined jargon of helps, loafers, picninnies, and slave-drivers?

In every page this book tells its story of the intention with which it has been written; no one can lose anything by reading it, many may gain much: its words are at once winning to the heart and healthful to the soul. With commendable taste the writer has been careful to enter upon no portion of the debateable ground of speculative theology, and has contented himself with placing before his readers, in very graceful language, some of the most simple and most loveable features of the precepts of early Christianity, as exemplified in the hero and heroine of his narrative, the Apostle Paul and his Athenian convert, “the woman Damaris;” indeed, the doctrines selected for illustration throughout have been almost wholly drawn, we observe, from the words and writings of St. Paul.

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\* “Glad Tidings.” (London: Newby.)



The plot is simple, and yet bears marks of skill in its management; it nowhere outrages probability, though perhaps, if examined with a scrutinizing eye, it will be found to "violate the unities" in one or two respects. If we may form a judgment from Acts xix. 33, and 2 Tim. iv. 14, we should be inclined to set down Alexander the Coppersmith, not as an Athenian, but as a man of Ephesus, working there, like his brother craftsman Demetrius, at making shrines for the goddess, and "having his wealth thereby." The writer, however, might perhaps be inclined to solve the dilemma by giving him a "branch establishment" at Athens. Epaphras, too, who to all appearance is portrayed as an Athenian, was a Phrygian by birth, a native of Colossæ, and his name is never mentioned in Scripture in connection with Athens. To revert, however, to the plot, the scene of which is laid at Athens, and the date A. D. 52, or 55, for we have weighty authorities for either date now lying before us.

The Apostle Paul—for thrice did he suffer "from perils in the sea"—is shipwrecked off the Piræus, and in the moment of utmost need saves the youth Callias, who proves to be the lover of an Athenian maiden, named Damaris. Hardly has he reached land, when Callias is stricken by fever, and is removed to a sick-bed in a remote quarter of the city. Damaris mourns for Callias, still unbound by her, reproaches her inert and ingrate gods, much to the surprise of her father Hipponax, resorts, as her last resource, to the altar of the "Unknown God" of the Christians, and is there found by the Apostle. Her conversion speedily follows, and Paul adds, if possible, to her obligation, by restoring to her the long-lost but still fever-stricken Callias. The scene on Mars' Hill is then described, with the sneers of Epaphras—a sort of hybrid philosopher, half Cynic, half Epicurean—and the bewilderment of the Areiopagitæ. Dionysius, one of their number, resorts to the dwelling of the Apostle, his doubts are solved, his yearnings for immortality are responded to, and he is converted. Callias recovers from his illness, listens to the entreaties of Damaris and the exhortations of the Apostle, and is also added to the converts. The day arrives for the celebration of the Panathenæa; by the advice of Paul, Damaris refuses to take part in the ceremonial, and assumes the coarse garb of the Christian convert in preference to the rich robes of the Canephora, or chief basket-bearer for the goddess, an office which she has been selected to fill. A tumult now ensues, the Apostle is accused of practising sorcery, and is on the point of being dealt with by mob-law, when the Roman legionaries hasten to the rescue of the Roman citizen.

Just at this juncture it so happens that a certain Gryllus has given a rather large order to Alexander the Coppersmith for an ivory Minerva ("Athene," or "Pallas," we should have preferred,) and a golden Jupiter, for the decoration of his "Penetralia." Callias, however, now a Christian, persuades his friend Gryllus to recall the order; unfortunately, he is overheard by Alexander, who murders him in revenge for his interference. Damaris, of course, bears her loss with Christian fortitude, while Alexander is acquitted by the judges of the Areiopagus, as having only slain an apostate citizen and a blasphemer of their gods. The Apostle then addresses the Areiopagitæ, dwelling more especially on the loveliness of charity, in much the same language as that employed by him in the thirteenth Chapter of his First Epistle to the Corinthians. His audience, however, remaining obdurate, accompanied by his converts he takes his departure from among them, "and the people of Athens beheld them nevermore."



ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLISH MUSIC<sup>a</sup>.

THIS work, an amplification of a former one of high literary value, and which for many years has been out of print, is at once so creditable to its writer, and so full of matter of interest to every one who cares aught for the domestic history of this country in former days, that we cannot resist the temptation, now that it is brought to a successful conclusion, of giving it some further notice in addition to the remarks bestowed upon it, while in progress, in our number for August, 1857. Albeit far from well-versed in the *theory* of music ourselves, we still are sensible of its high merits as an embodiment of much more than has hitherto been presented in any work on our popular music in olden time; while to us it is little, if at all, less acceptable, for the choice and curious antiquarian information with which it teems—despite the room taken up by *four hundred* airs—in almost every page.

And, indeed, how could it be otherwise? The Pepysian Library—that, in general, hermetically sealed repository of literary curiosities—has been absolutely ‘ransacked’ for the purpose; the “Roxburghe Collection,” and the Registers of the Stationers’ Company, from 1577—1799, as well. And as for the quotations from our early play-wrights, story-writers, jest-books, chap-books, and broadsides, they seem all but innumerable. The writer begins early enough too; his First Chapter embracing “Minstrelsy from the Saxon Period to the Reign of Edward I.,” and giving at once the musical notation of the “Song of Roland,” “Sumer is icumen in” (the earliest known English song,) and a popular dance-tune of the time of Edward I. With the exception noticed below<sup>b</sup>, Mr. Chappell’s industry has overlooked no possible source of information that *we* are aware of.

Confining our notice of the “Antiquities of English Music” almost wholly to the first volume of the work, we purpose placing before our readers a few samples of our abundant gleanings. They can hardly fail to afford either instruction or amusement, perhaps both; and, in many instances, it is to be hoped, will induce a reference to the work itself, in search for more.

The author’s Introductory Notice affords the following general information as to his plan:—

“It is now nearly twenty years since the publication of any collection of ‘National English Airs’ (the first of the kind), and about fourteen since the edition was exhausted. In the interval, I found such numerous notices of music and ballads in old English books, that nearly every volume supplied some fresh illustration of my subject. If ‘Sternhold and Hopkins’ was at hand, the title-page told that the psalms were penned for the ‘laying apart of all ungodly songs and ballads,’ and the translation furnished a list of musical instruments in use at the time it was made: if Myles Coverdale’s ‘Ghostly Psalms,’—in the preface he alludes to the ballads of our courtiers, to

<sup>a</sup> “Popular Music of the Olden Time; a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England. With short Introductions to the different Reigns. Also, a short Account of the Minstrels. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. The whole of the Airs harmonized by G. A. Macfarren. 2 vols., large 8vo.” (London: Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.)

<sup>b</sup> We allude to the curious Code of Regulations belonging to a musical society established in London in the reign of Edward II., or perhaps the preceding reign. These regulations, or “statutes,” are of considerable length, and are written in Norman French. They are now in print, and on the eve of publication.

the whistling of our carters and ploughmen, and recommends young women at the distaff and spinning-wheel to forsake their '*hey, nonny, nonny—hey, trolly, lolly*, and such like fantasies;' thus shewing what were the usual burdens of their songs. Even in the twelfth century, Abbot Ailred's, or Ethelred's, reprehension of the singers gives so lively a picture of their airs and graces, as to resemble an exaggerated description of opera-singing at the present day; and, if still receding in point of date, in the life of St. Aldhelm, or Oldham [?], we find that, in order to ingratiate himself with the lower orders, and induce them to listen to serious subjects, he adopted the expedient of dressing himself like a minstrel, and first sang to them their popular songs. If something was to be gleaned from works of this order, how much more from the comedies and other pictures of English life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries! I resolved, therefore, to defer the re-publication for a few years, and then found the increase of materials so great, that it became easier to re-write than to make additions. Hence the change of title to the work."

As already noticed, the first piece of musical notation given in the volume is the "Chanson Roland," p. 7, "sung by the Normans as they advanced to the battle of Hastings, 1066." Mr. Chappell, however, very judiciously declines to vouch for its authenticity. As little, too, are *we* inclined to vouch for the authenticity of Ingulphus, a writer whom we find quoted in pp. 8, 18, in reference to the popular ballads of the English in praise of their heroes, and the early foundation of the University of Oxford.

The author's researches into the works of Chaucer, and the other existing remains of the contemporary period, have enabled him to give the following interesting summary in reference to the musical instruments in use in this country during the fourteenth century:—

"We learn from the preceding quotations, that country squires in the fourteenth century could pass the day in singing, or playing the flute, and that some could 'Songs well make and indite:' that the most attractive accomplishment in a young lady was to be able to sing well, and that it afforded the best chance of her obtaining an eligible husband; also that the cultivation of music extended to every class. The Miller, of whose education Pierce Plowman speaks so slightly, could play upon the bagpipe; and the apprentice both on the ribble and gittern. The musical instruments that have been named are the harp, psaltry, fiddle, bagpipe, flute, trumpet, rote, rebec, and gittern. There remain the lute, organ, shalm (or shawm), and citole, the hautboy (or wayte), the horn, and shepherd's pipe, and the catalogue will be nearly complete, for the cittern or cithren differed chiefly from the gittern in being strung with wire instead of gut, or other material. The sackbut was a bass trumpet with a slide, like the modern trombone; and the dulcimer differed chiefly from the psaltry in the wires being struck, instead of being twitted by a plectrum, or quill, and therefore requiring both hands to perform on it."—(p. 35.)

The rote, Mr. Chappell tells us in a previous page (p. 33), was identical with the modern hurdy-gurdy; but in the Appendix to his Second Volume,—which, by the way, like a lady's postscript, we find to be by no means the least interesting part of the work,—he revokes this opinion, hastily founded, he says, on a dictum of Dr. Burney, who, in his turn, seems to have been misled by the impression that the name was derived from the Latin word *rota*, 'a wheel.' The word, in our author's opinion, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon adjective *rot* or *rott*, signifying 'cheerful,' 'rejoicing;' and, tracing the description of the instrument from the days of Boniface (A.D. 755) to the times of Chaucer and Spenser, with the assistance also of one Notker, who wrote a tract on Church Music in one of the Teutonic dialects, towards the close of the ninth century, he proves that it was a kind of lyre, which had seven strings for the seven notes of the scale. Indeed, so far as we have observed, Mr. Chappell has pretty satisfactorily shewn, more than once, that neither Dr. Burney nor Sir John



Hawkins is a good and sufficient authority upon the early music of this country.

Though Henry VIII. left a large collection of musical instruments at his death, and took care that his children were well instructed in music, did we not know that he really was a skilful musician, we should hardly have expected to meet with *his* name among those of our early composers. Such is the fact, however; and we can only regret that, in this instance at least, music was without its "charms to soothe a savage breast." In reference to a song called "Pastime with Good Company" (p. 56), we learn that—

"The words and music of this song are preserved in a manuscript of the time of Henry VIII., formerly in Ritson's possession, and now in the British Museum (Add. MSS., 5,665); in which it is entitled 'The King's Ballad.' Ritson mentions it in a note to his 'Historical Essay on Scottish Song,' and Stafford Smith printed it in his *Musa Antiqua*, in score for three men's voices. It is the first of those mentioned in Wedderburn's 'Complaint of Scotland,' which was published in 1544. The tune is also to be found arranged for the lute (without words) in the volume among the King's MSS., of which 'Dominus Johannes Bray' was at one time the possessor. This may be considered as another proof of its former popularity."

Among the "Freemen's Songs" of three voices, printed in *Deuteromelia*, 1609, is one of considerable note in former days, intitled "John Dory." To all appearance it is at least half a century earlier than that date; and Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, 1602, p. 135, thus describes it:—"The prowess of one Nicholas, son to a widow near Foy, is descanted upon in an old three-man's song, namely, how he fought bravely at sea, with one John Dory (a Genowey, I conjecture), set forth by John, the French King, and after much blood shed on both sides, took and slew him, &c." Upon which Mr. Chappell remarks (p. 67), that Carew was born in 1555, and that the only John, King of France, died a prisoner in England in 1364; with the addition (p. 68), that "the name of the fish called 'John Dory,' corrupted from *dorée* or *dorn*, is another proof of the great popularity of the song." With this latter assertion we cannot at all coincide: the *dorée* was so called, both in France and in England, in the thirteenth century, long before John of France reigned, or the much later period at which the song was written. Our name for the fish is an adaptation merely of its French sobriquet, *Jean dorée*; which, in its turn, was a corruption, there is little doubt, of *jaune dorée*, the fish "yellow as gold."

In page 69 we meet with the old and once much-famed country dance, known as "Sellenger's Round," or "The Beginning of the World." From the days of Elizabeth down to those of Tom D'Urfey and Ned Ward, there is hardly a literary wit or comic writer that does not mention it. Sir John Hawkins considered this to be "the oldest country-dance tune now extant;" an opinion with which Mr. Chappell is not disposed to coincide. From whom it received its name is now unknown; it might be, the author thinks, from Sir Thomas Sellenger, who was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, before the year 1475, as appears by a brass plate there; or from Sir Antony St. Leger, whom Henry VIII. appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1540. A curious reason for its second name is given in the comedy of *Lingua*, 1607:—

"By the same token, the first time the planets played, I remember Venus, the treble, ran sweet division upon Saturn, the base. The first tune they played was 'Sellenger's Round;' in memory whereof, ever since, it hath been called the 'Beginning of the World.'"

<sup>c</sup> Not the only; for John I., a posthumous child, reigned five days.

The country-dance in early times was more frequently danced in a circle (round a tree, perhaps, or a may-pole) than in parallel lines. The French *contre-dance*, which Mr. Chappell identifies with the quadrille, cannot be traced to an earlier period than the close of the seventeenth century; and it is pretty clear that John Wilson Croker, De Quincey, and the late Dr. Busby, are in error in describing the two dances as identical. The following (p. 70) is the figure for "Sellenger's Round," from the "Dancing Master" of 1670, where it is described as "a round dance for as many as will." It possibly may have been intelligible once:—

"Take hands, and go round twice: back again. All set and turn sides: that again. Lead all in a double forward and back: that again. Two singles and a double back, set and turn single: that again. Sides all: that again. Arms all: that again. As before, as before."

From page 98 we extract the following picture of music, as cultivated in Elizabeth's day:—

"During the long reign of Elizabeth, music seems to have been in universal cultivation, as well as in universal esteem. Not only was it a necessary qualification for ladies and gentlemen, but even the city of London advertised the musical abilities of boys educated in Bridewell and Christ's Hospital, as a mode of recommending them as servants, apprentices, or husbandmen. In Deloney's 'History of the Gentle Craft,' 1598, one who tried to pass for a shoemaker was detected as an impostor, because he could neither 'sing, sound the trumpet, play upon the flute, nor reckon up his tools in rhyme.' Tinkers sang catches; milkmaids sang ballads; carters whistled; each trade, and even the beggars, had their special songs; the base-viol hung in the drawing-room for the amusement of waiting visitors; and the lute, cittern, and virginals, for the amusement of waiting customers, were the necessary furniture of the barber's shop. They had music at dinner; music at supper; music at weddings; music at funerals; music at night; music at dawn; music at play; and music at work."

The people of 'merrie England,' in fine, were in former days much more of a musical nation than they are at present. The Puritanism of the seventeenth century did much, no doubt, towards extinguishing the national taste for music; and since that date the gradual spread of cheap literature among the poorer classes (combined with other predilections of a less refined nature) has left them but little time for resuming it, to any considerable extent.

Comparatively few, probably, among our readers are acquainted with the form and construction of the lute, the most favourite instrument of the sixteenth century:—

"The lute," we quote from page 102, ("derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Hlud*, or *Lud*, i.e. *sounded*,) was once the most popular instrument in Europe, although now rarely to be seen, except represented in old pictures. It has been superseded by the guitar, but for what reason it is difficult to say, unless from the greater convenience of the bent sides of the guitar for holding the instrument, when touching the higher notes of the finger-board. The tone of the lute is decidedly superior to the guitar, being larger, and having a convex back, somewhat like the vertical section of a gourd, or more nearly resembling that of a pear. As it was used chiefly for accompanying the voice, there were only eight frets, or divisions of the finger-board, and these frets (so called from *fretting*, or stopping the strings) were made by tying pieces of cord, dipped in glue, tightly round the neck of the lute, at intervals of a semitone. It had virtually six strings, because, although the number was eleven or twelve, five at least were doubled; the first, as treble, being sometimes a single string<sup>d</sup>. The head in which the pegs to turn the strings were inserted, receded almost at a right angle. Lute-strings were a usual present to ladies as new-year's gifts. From Nichols's 'Progresses' we learn that Queen Elizabeth received a box of lute-strings, as a new-year's gift, from Innocent Corry, and at the same time, a box of lute-strings and a glass of sweet water

<sup>d</sup> This applies only to the usual *English* lute, and not to the mandura, theorbo, and arch-lute.



from Ambrose Lupo. When young men in want of money went to usurers, it was their common practice to lend it in the shape of goods which could only be re-sold at a great loss; and lute-strings were then as commonly the medium employed as bad wine is now."

Of the "virginals" of the sixteenth century, the predecessor of the spinette, harpsichord, and pianoforte, we have the following description, (p. 103):—

"The virginals (probably so called because chiefly played upon by young girls) resembled in shape the 'square' pianoforte of the present day, as the harpsichord did the grand. The sound of the pianoforte is produced by a hammer *striking* the strings, but when the keys of the virginals or harpsichord were pressed, the 'jacks' (slender pieces of wood, armed at the upper ends with quills) were raised to the strings, and acted as *plectra*, by impinging or twitching them. These 'jacks' were the constant subject of simile and pun; for instance, in a play of Dekker's, where Matheo complains that his wife is never at home, Orlando says, 'No, for she's like a pair of virginals, always with *jacks* at her tail.'—(Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vol. iii. p. 398.) And in Middleton's 'Father Hubbard's Tales,' describing charity as frozen, he says, 'Her teeth chattered in her head, and leaped up and down like virginal jacks.'"

"Packington's," or "Paggington's Pound," is a tune that, if we are to judge from its frequent mention in the old writers, almost rivalled "Sellen-ger's Round" and "Green Sleeves" in popularity. From page 123 we learn that it took its name from Sir John Packington, commonly called "lusty Packington," the same who wagered that he would swim from the bridge at Westminster, i.e. Whitehall-stairs, to that of Greenwich, for the sum of £3,000. "But the good Queen, who had particular tenderness for handsome fellows, would not permit Sir John to run the hazard of the trial." His portrait is still preserved at Westwood, the ancient seat of the family. To a "Lady Packington" of a century later—we may remark parenthetically—a member of the same family, has been attributed, on high authority, the authorship of the "Whole Duty of Man."

In reference to the Morris (Morisco) Dance, the head-quarters of the performers of which seem to have been in Herefordshire, at the close of the sixteenth century, we meet with (p. 134) the following curious passage, with the note annexed:—

"There is a curious account of twelve persons of the average age of a hundred years, dancing the Morris, in an old book called 'Old Meg of Herefordshire for a Mayd Marian, and Hereford-town for a Morris-dance; or twelve Morris-dancers in Herefordshire of 1200 years old,' quarto, 1609. It is dedicated to the renowned old Hall, taborer of Herefordshire, and to 'his most invincible, weather-beaten, nut-brown tabor, which hath made bachelors and lasses dance round about the May-pole threescore summers, one after another in order, and is not yet worm-eaten.'—*Note.* Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 208, 1813, gives an account of a May-game, or Morris-dance, by *eight* persons in Herefordshire, whose ages computed together amounted to 800 years; probably the same as mentioned by Lord Bacon, as happening 'a few years since in the county of Hereford.' See *History, Natural and Experimental, of Life and Death*, 1638."

*Credat Judæus Apella*,—as to the former version of the story, at all events,

Among the lower classes, the Carmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seem to have been noted for their musical abilities, but more especially for whistling their tunes. To this fact, as Mr. Chappell has pointed out (p. 138), the works of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Burton, and numerous other contemporary writers, bear abundant evidence.

To the tune of the "Friar and the Nun," found in the "Dancing Master" of 1650, and at least as old, probably, as 1592, the composer of the modern song, "Jump, Jim Crow," is, in Mr. Chappell's opinion (p. 146), "under obligations" to some extent.

The correct date of the fine old melody known as "The British Grenadiers" is uncertain, but Mr. Chappell has ventured (p. 152) to place it so early as the reign of Elizabeth, "because evidently derived from the same source as 'Sir Edward Noel's Delight,' and 'All you that love good fellows,' or, 'The London 'Prentice,' tunes that, under another name, appear in Queen Elizabeth's 'Virginal Book.'" The words, however, as he has remarked in his Appendix (p. 772), cannot be older than 1678, when the "Grenadier Company" was first formed, or later than the reign of Queen Anne, when grenadiers ceased to carry hand-grenades.

In the elaborate description of the "Cushion Dance" (pp. 153, 4), taken in part from the "Dancing Master" of 1686, we recognise in every particular the "Pea-Straw" dance of the Northumbrians at the present day. The dance is now confined almost wholly to the peasantry, upon the occasion of harvest-homes (the kern-suppers of Northumberland), and other merry-makings, but was evidently in high favour, as Mr. Chappell says, both in court and country, in Elizabeth's reign.

"Fortune my Foe" (p. 162) is the name of a tune that long enjoyed a high popularity among the lower classes; from the singular circumstance that "the metrical lamentations of extraordinary criminals have been usually chanted to it for upwards of two hundred years." Hence it appears to have been known as 'the Hanging Tune,' *par eminence*.

Among the songs mentioned as formerly sung "to the tune of Chevy Chase" (p. 199), "The Fire on London Bridge" is named, as contained in "Merry Drollery Complete," 1670. The song is, however, of considerably earlier date, and is to be found in the sequel to the "Loves of Hero and Leander, a Mock Poem," bearing date 1642, so far as we can recollect. From this ditty of "The Fire," &c., as Mr. Chappell observes, the better known nursery rhyme, "Three Children sliding on the Ice," has been extracted. The modern version, however, varies very considerably, we find, from that of King Charles's day.

The tune of the once popular ballad (p. 200), "The Children in the Wood," (beginning, "Now ponder well, you parents dear,") was the original air of the Grave-digger's Song in Hamlet, "A pick-axe and a spade," if we are to credit the traditions of the stage, which in this instance are still adhered to; though in reality, as Mr. Chappell has pointed out (p. 217), the three stanzas sung by the grave-digger are from the old ballad, "I loathe that I did love;" much corrupted, however, "and in all probability, designedly, to suit the character of an illiterate clown."

The following passage (p. 223) is curious, and well deserves our notice:—

"Other burdens were mere nonsense, words that went glibly off the tongue, giving the accent of the music, such as *hey nonny, nonny no; hey derry down, &c.* The 'foot' of the first song in 'The Pleasant Comedy of Patient Grissil' is,—

"Work apace, apace, apace,  
Honest labour bears a lovely face;  
Then hey noney, noney; hey noney, noney."

I am aware that 'Hey down, down, derry down,' has been said to be a modern version of 'Hai down, ir deri danno,' the burden of an old song of the Druids, signifying 'Come, let us hasten to the oaken grove,' (Jones' Welsh Bards, i. 128); but I believe this to be mere conjecture, and that it would now be impossible to prove that the Druids had such a song."

For our own part, we can hardly believe that any of the burdens of our ancient songs and ballads were "mere nonsense" when originally adopted,





with a party of shoemakers, and pledged them. This story is alluded to in the old play, "George à Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield" (1599), when Jenkin says:—

"Marry, because you have drank with the King,  
And the King hath so graciously pledg'd you,  
You shall no more be called shoemakers;  
But you and yours, to the world's end,  
Shall be called the trade of the gentle craft."

*Dodsley's Old Plays*, vol. iii. p. 45.

To our thinking, it seems at least equally probable that this complimentary epithet was bestowed upon the shoe-making craft in commemoration of the victory at Agincourt, which was gained upon the day of its patron saints, Crispin and Crispinian, October 25th.

Here, however, we have reached our tether's length. This is, in every point of view, a work of high merit; it has afforded us much enjoyment, and we heartily wish it a most abundant success.

#### ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE<sup>a</sup>.

IN these pages we have England from 1841 to 1852, but with comments relating to several later years; France from 1841 to 1848; Italy, 1848-9; Germany, 1848-50; Austria and Hungary, 1848-9; and China and the East from 1841 to 1856. Copious are the fields to expatiate upon, and momentous the events in every quarter, and pregnant with many mighty changes for good and evil were the foundations laid within this period for the future destiny of the world. Take it how we may, it offers immense and instructive pabulum for earnest study and anxious application.

We set out with England in a miserable condition in 1841; Peel and the Corn-law debates, and the Income tax to avert the financial ruin, occupy large space; in the midst of which we are told that on the very evening when the Minister pronounced his "eloquent appeal (in support of the tax), he had received the accounts of the death of Sir W. Macnaghten and the Afghanistan disaster. Veiling with heroic courage his knowledge of the calamity under a calm exterior and a serene visage, he addressed the assembly as if nothing had occurred to break the even tenor of his way, instead of intelligence having been received of the greatest disaster in British annals." Save us from eulogy. The author's most intense condemnation of the character and concealments of Sir Robert Peel does not strike us with the bitter force of this praise of his "heroic courage," his calmness, and serenity under all the circumstances of his immediate object and this pitiable tragedy. By a calculating apathy, as the author describes it in regard to other concerns, Sir Robert carried the ruinous Bank Act; helped forward the Railway demoralization, which has since tainted to a climax our manufacturers, merchants, bankers, joint-stock company directors and secretaries, and traders of every sort; and, by surreptitiously putting himself at the head of the League, outraged his principles and friends, broke up the Conservative party, which had carried him to his lofty position, and inspired that political gratitude which in six months

<sup>a</sup> "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. By Sir A. Alison, Bart. Vols. VII. and VIII."



induced the unadorned Demosthenic Cobden and the Liberals to combine with the Whigs and ultra-Protectionists to turn him out. On the same night on which the Lords passed the Corn-law Repeal Bill, its originator and his Cabinet were ousted by a division of 292 to 219, a majority of 73 against them in the House of Commons.

We have a full description of the Irish famine with all its horrors, from which, between 1846 and 1850, 600,000 human beings perished; whilst from 1846 to 1855 above 1,800,000 emigrated, which calamities are ascribed to the Free Trade legislation. Such an exodus is no doubt unparalleled in history, and our author prints it in capitals that "in ten years after the introduction of Free Trade, and the commencement of the famine, the population of Ireland had diminished by 2,500,000 souls." That there were enough left for O'Brien's ridiculous rebellion is a melancholy and mortifying fact; but that affair, as well as the miserable evanishing of the great Chartist meeting on Kennington Common, and the panic of 1847, we must leave to the taste of omnivorous readers. Before bidding good-bye to old, shattered England, however, we may repeat a remark in the preceding part of our review, viz., that the "Sheriff of Lanarkshire" continues to figure as a very important personage in the discussion of sundry large national questions. It is a weakness of vanity quite unworthy of a philosophical writer, and especially one of such deserved eminence. Neither Hume nor Robertson quoted their private experiences, nor referred to Little Peddlington matters to illustrate universal concerns. Far more to the purpose, and, indeed, of the utmost intrinsic importance, are the multitude of great statistical tables and other documents with which the author has supported his text. They are a perfect treasure for information and reference; any half page of them worth more than the elaborate piece of fine sentimental writing which, in the real book-making or reporter style, is wasted upon the funeral of the tersest of speakers and writers, Arthur Duke of Wellington.

As an example of this division of our subject, we select a passage which led to the advent of Lord Derby to his short-lived ministry in 1852, and which is a fair specimen of the author:—

"It is remarkable that the question upon which the government was most decidedly in the wrong, was the one on which they ultimately went to issue with their opponents, and on which a change of ministry for a brief period soon after took place. It is still more remarkable that this change took its origin, not in consequence of a defeat on any of the great questions of the day, but of a matter personal to one of the cabinet ministers. Lord Palmerston, who had so long conducted the foreign affairs of the country, had become so much elated by the triumphant majority which had carried him through on the Greek question, that he was not only complained of by his colleagues for carrying on matters in his department too exclusively of his own authority, but even fell under the censure of his sovereign for not making her sufficiently acquainted with important public measures, and altering some state papers in material passages after they had been submitted to her approval. In addition to this, the Premier complained of some expressions used by the Foreign Secretary to the Hungarian refugees, as likely to disturb the peace of Europe, and of a conversation held by him with the French ambassador in London, regarding the *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851, repugnant to the tenor of the instructions sent by the government to their ambassador at Paris, which was to abstain from all interference whatever in the affairs of France. The result was that Lord John Russell felt it his duty to recommend to her Majesty to remove Lord Palmerston from office, which was accordingly done, and Lord Granville was appointed his successor.

"So far Lord John Russell was successful in maintaining the system of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations, which was the only true policy for the country, and getting quit of a rival in the cabinet, whose abilities he perhaps had some reason to dread. But he had an experienced and skilful antagonist to deal with. Lord

Palmerston ere long had his revenge. Notwithstanding the extreme reluctance of the majority of the House of Commons to any augmentation of the army or navy estimates, the government felt so strongly the perilous position in which the country was now placed in presence of the sovereign of France, whose intentions were as yet unknown, that they felt it absolutely necessary to adopt some measure which might in some degree strengthen the national defences. Accordingly, on 16th February, 1852, Lord John Russell brought in a bill, the object of which was to establish a *local* militia of 70,000 men in England, in addition to a trifling addition of 4,000 infantry and 1,000 artillery to the regular army. The troops were only to be called out for a few weeks in the year, and in the first instance the cost would be only £200,000 a-year. In the second year, however, the force was to be raised to 100,000, and in the third to 130,000, still, however, on the footing of a local militia. Lord Palmerston, who, notwithstanding his daring foreign policy, was fully alive to the defenceless state of the country, and was more conversant than the prime-minister with the necessity of *permanent* embodiment towards the formation of an efficient military force, moved as an amendment, that the word 'local' should be left out of the bill, besides other alterations of a less important character. The object of this was to render the proposed militia a permanent force, differing from the line only in not being bound to serve out of the country. Probably Lord John Russell was too well versed in history not to know that this species of force was much more likely to be efficient than the other; but he stood too much in awe of the members for the manufacturing towns, and deemed the finances of the country not sufficiently recovered from their long-continued depression to acquiesce in the amendment. He resisted it, accordingly, with the whole weight of government; but a coalition having been formed between the conservative opposition and Lord Palmerston's personal friends, the Premier was thrown into a minority, on a division, of 9, the numbers being 135 to 126. Upon this, Lord John Russell threw up the bill, assigning as his reason for doing so, that the vote of the House was substantially one of want of confidence in the administration, and that he could no longer conduct the government when he had lost the power of carrying its measures. The result was that the whole ministry resigned."—(Vol. viii. pp. 823—825.)

Perhaps we have been tempted to the selection of this quotation from its being almost a droll contrast to existing appearances, when we witness these two accomplished gladiators upon the stage (rather countenancing Sir A.'s canon of political immorality) as twin challengers of the whole circus, the very bullies of the Pancratium, or floor of the House, where, as in Rome, *temp. Caligula*, the new style became popular, and it was held quite fair to contend à l'outrance by wrestling, blows, kicking, and every other punching, knock-me-down art in the science of demolishing an adversary.

Our next main topic is France. While, in 1841, England was oppressed with ailments, France was well to do, and prospering under the pacific rule of Louis Philippe. The bourgeoisie had extemporised a king, and he reigned for them; but it does not do to reign for only one class, however respectable. Discontent had been growing, and proletaires, and socialists, and communists, and others beneath the middle line, held it to be unfair to them that the bourgeoisie should have it all their own way, and engross everything that was worth the having. And what added fuel to this flame was the notoriety that corrupt influence was almost the sole resource of the government—the be-all of its system, and in which they had no participation. Such a plan was, perhaps, never before carried to such an extent, at once provokingly exclusive, and vilely inclusive, in the management of mankind. No wonder that the recipients within the pale were not trustworthy, and the non-recipients out of the pale revengeful. The peers were nobodies and powerless; and the majority in the Chamber of Deputies was only held together by the most lavish and profligate corruption, of which scandalous examples were brought to light every day:—

"The needy circumstances of the greater part of the deputies, and the universal



thirst in France for official appointments, was (were) the main cause of this disordered state of things; both were the direct consequences of the revolution. The territorial and mercantile fortunes having been destroyed by that convulsion, and the same time the colonies and outlets in trade and manufactures had, for the part, been swept away, nothing remained for the rising youth of the country to seek government appointments, either in the civil or military line. To secure these for themselves, their relations, dependants, or constituents, was the chief object which they proposed to themselves by going into parliament; and the success which attended this step to several, was sufficient to excite an universal thirst for these highly advantageous situations."

This was a precious condition, so precious that the author adds, "a world being so thoroughly disposed to engage in the same practices the fortunate *intrants* being the object, not only of political animosity or personal envy,"—the witches' cauldron boiled over. And the effroy was equal to the baseness:—

"The most vehement declaimers against the corruption of the legislature, both in the press and in the Chambers, the loudest approvers of the purity of election, were at the same time the most ardent petitioners for favours, and not unfrequently the most successful in obtaining them. The system of buying off the Opposition by offices, as well as of going into Opposition in order to be so bought off, was brought to even greater perfection in the south than it had been on the north of the Channel. One Opposition chief, who was particularly loud in a circular to his constituents against the traffic in places, modestly demanded only THIRTY-FIVE for himself and his brother. Another, equally virtuous and indignant against the prevailing vice, had actually solicited THIRTY-FIVE PLACES for himself, his family, and constituents. A third went still further; he had actually obtained THIRTY-FIVE places for himself and his friends, and he had the effrontery to move for an electoral inquiry into the corruption practised by the Government; and on 22nd February 1848 he signed the demand for a formal accusation of the Ministers from whom he had received such favours. A word, it was difficult to say whether the King's Government or the King's Opposition was most thoroughly steeped in corruption, or most ready to sacrifice everything for the attainment of the grand object of universal ambition, the gaining or retaining offices under the Ministry. The great extent to which this tendency prevailed in France, under the system of uniform suffrage which there prevailed, suggests a question whether it can be checked by any other mode than a representative system, based on *different interests*, which may set one selfish motive to counter another."—(Vol. vii. pp. 507, 508.)

Fraud and malversation rioted in every department of the government, in the national treasury to the arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses, army and navy offices, all contracts, and wherever the revenue could be intercepted or money purloined or stolen. There was hardly a public functionary who was not a rascal, and the disclosures for ever welling up to the surface were so flagrant enough to exasperate a people fifty times more phlegmatic than the natives of France. The details furnished by the author are odious and disgusting; our electoral iniquities now shaming the annals of Parliament and disgracing the candidate-apostles of pure legislation, are but trumpery blemishes when compared with the universal ulcerous state of revolutionary and constitutional France. The next "revolution of contempt" was a natural result. But before the crisis many things occurred which influenced its shape, and consequences; the wars in Algiers producing a crop of able generals, the death of the Duke of Orleans, and the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham, may be mentioned among them, though they were only the prologue to an entirely new and different tragi-comic-historical play. Of the latter incident it is worth notice, as of other prophetic incidents (to which we may by and bye refer for the danger of risking them) the "National" newspaper said, "As the escape can never come to prejudice any one, we congratulate those upon it whom it immediately concerns."

Ah! short-sighted mortals, short-sighted "National;" it is not given to many seers to peep any way ahead through the blanket of the dark. And neither Louis Philippe nor his advisers, though the sagacious Guizot was their chief, could *à priori* apprehend the approaching calamity, which unbounded corruption and 160,000 places to bribe with could no longer delay. The intrigue for the Spanish marriages, a breach of pledged faith, lost the king the moral support of England, and caused the *entente cordiale* to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less;" the shameful kidnapping of Abd-el-Kader, in defiance of the terms of his surrender; the exposures and punishment of so many delinquents of high station in the administration of the revenue; and, as a final spark to light the blaze of the accumulated combustibles, the murder of his wife by the Duke of Praslin, exploded the inflammable materials, and fired the volcano into eruption. The decided Republicans, with their Marrasts, Flocons, Ledru-Rollins, Louis Blancs, Blanquis, Proudhons, Barbèses, Raspails, Alberts, Caussidières, speedily swamped the Lamartines, Garnier Pages, Thiers, Odillon Barrots, and others of somewhat more moderate views, and all were swept within the same vortex, and, after chasing the House of Orleans from the country, had a ferocious struggle for the mastery among themselves, which ended in the most violent extreme and the socialist-communists being put down; but not the latter till the funds of the country were exhausted by paying the hundred thousands of idle workmen who did not work in the *Ateliers Nationaux*. This enormous strike ate itself out. Lamartine's unprincipled coalition with Ledru-Rollin, Sir Archibald tells us, could not materially alter the course of events, but "remains an enduring monument of eternal truth, that dereliction of principle upon a vital question, however speciously supported, never fails to be fatal to the reputation of public men." And so the watchword of "Labour and Progress" could no longer avail, and indeed the *coup de grace* had been given, especially to the former, when M. Peupin, formerly delegate of the watchmakers, observed, "I am far from blaming the commission of the Luxembourg, and they would err greatly who would say it has been in fault; can those be culpable who have done nothing!" Yet the *Ateliers* cost 250,000 francs a-day!—the number of *ouvriers* amounted to nearly 120,000, and about 2,000 did a little work, while the rest were at the beck of the clubs to overawe and coerce the government.

"Democracy in France," says our author in choice italics, "had been extinguished by universal suffrage," and the battle of the Barricades, of which there were 3,888, all stoutly defended, was fought, and General Cavaignac, an honest Republican we believe, if there was one among them, was dictator. We grumble at the autumnal breaking up of our London streets by gas and water companies, and new laying pavements, but what would we say if we saw these granite paving stones used as breast-works and missiles, and some thousand barricades impeding our walks from Hyde Park corner to Whitechapel, and from Tyburnia, to Wapping? General Brea and the Archbishop of Paris were brutally murdered by the insurgents; but at last, with prodigious slaughter on both sides, the terrible conflict came to an end, the Socialists were crushed, and victory remained with the military force. Within a few months the star of Louis Napoleon arose. What followed belongs to another history; and what is to follow he would be an inspired being who could predict for the next three months, not to speak of weeks or days. And this leads to the notice of



hazardous prophecies, with which our author abounds. For example, he observes that Galignani's policy was to speak revolution in Italy, not as away all pretext for Austrian interference:—

"Above all things, he was anxious to check the growth of the passion for universal independence in the Peninsula, which he was well aware, however seductive a spectacle would certainly light up the flames of a European war, fatal in the end to the dreams of Italian patriotism."

Need we remark how opposite have been the premises, and how clear the issues, though there is yet much in the words of these. Again:—

"The first duty of a sane government, which would exist, is to resist the revolutionary spirit. We are at peace and on good terms with Austria, and we wish to continue such; for a war with Austria is a general war and universal revolution."

But the Emperor Napoleon has just adopted this mischievous policy, and one of the predictions have been verified. Italy is again in a position quite like nor altogether unlike what she was in the year 1848: and a chapter relating to that year, though only about 129 pages, is perhaps a most instructive portion of this "big book."

The next theme that must engage our attention is the cognate one which illustrates the Hungarian Insurrection, of which the account is penned with great spirit, and carries the reader along in the author's best manner when he is describing stirring action, in which style, it is only candid to state, he generally displays eminent talent. Condemning Lord Palmerston's treatment of Austria in Italy, as the origin of these and many other evils,—throwing that friendly Empire into the arms of Russia, who came, like *Vilfron*, to convert enemies into allies, thus nourishing the long-cherished invasion of Turkey into execution, in the belief that the Sick Man had now no protectors at hand,—facilitating the absorption of Cracow into the triumvirate of despotic monarchs,—and, in short, forfeiting all the wise and covenanted engagements of Great Britain, as one of the potent families on whose conduct the destinies of Europe and its millions depended. It is not for us, nor here, to discuss this most important of all the questions that can agitate the civilized world. We shall offer but a few words. The menacing fight which is now being fought between labour and capital in England is but a type, on a limited scale and a limited theatre, of the general conflict, actual or latent, which impends over every nation from Naples to Petersburg, and is likely to be brought to many a desperate test. England made some mistakes in the Vienna Treaty of 1815, but unless one side or the other abuse the terms, it does not naturally follow that they may not be wrought out peacefully, and advantageously for all concerned. It is only if the despotic principle will not tolerate the principle of freedom, or the constitutional principle will not abstain from interference and propagandism, that (at any rate, so far as we are concerned) the awful collision must of necessity be evoked. England never will submit to dictation by any foreign power; and England is bound not to give offence to any foreign power by exciting disaffection and encouraging rebellion among its subjects. The reciprocal duties are palpable; and the path is straight and clear unless selfish passions, and disgraceful intrigues, and aggressive ambition are brought to complicate it, in order to subserve ulterior and undivulged objects. Whoever transgresses this line is a manifest troubler of the peace and enemy to the welfare of the human race. We pray that our own dear native land

may avoid the snare, and be prepared against the perils which must ensue from any treachery on the part of others.

All relations having been more or less altered among the great powers since the Austrian trial in 1848-9, there is not so much to be learned from the lesson it affords as there would have been had the *status quo* remained unbroken. But the combinations since then have set all argument and deductions at defiance. When another war arises, it would be difficult to guess who will be friends and who foes. We will not attempt the riddle. Only we do not fancy that Ledru-Rollin will be President or what else of France, nor Mazzini King or Director of Italy, nor Kossuth Monarch of Hungary, (all which they declared were then on the cards); nor the Austrian Empire, as it seemed like enough to be, shivered to pieces; nor the grand Slave nation patched up; nor, in good sooth, any nationality of races, the most absurd of all political absurdities, seriously entertained as a desirable or probable thing within the compass of progress and ingenuity. To resolve the population of the earth into its most ancient constituent elements is a vision fit for Bedlam or Faction alone. The most mixed races are the salt of the earth, and he must be an idiot who desires to sift them again into Tartars, Goths, Celts, or Huns! The insurrection in Vienna, with all its accompanying bloodshed, offers a remarkable and afflicting spectacle to the philanthropist. The varying fortunes of the combatants, the murders, massacres, and executions, possess a fearful interest; and when the battle between the Hungarian force and the imperial army was seen in the (no great) distance from the walls and steeples, the scene must have been wrought up to a state of doubt, enthusiasm, madness:—

“In effect, the Hungarian army under General Moza, after great indecision on the part of the troops as to whether they would cross the Austrian frontier, as that was a direct act of revolt against the government, were at length induced, by the urgent representations of the inhabitants of Vienna, to pass that dreaded line, and advance into Austria. This was done on the 28th, and the invading force was 25,000 strong, of whom, however, 10,000 were young troops, upon whom, as the event proved, little reliance could be placed. On the 31st they approached the Austrian position, which extended over the villages of SCHWECHAT, Maunsworth, and Kaiser-Ebersdorf. Windischgratz had occupied these villages with his best infantry, and stationed Prince Lichtenstein with the greater part of the cavalry on his right wing. The Imperialists on the field were not superior in number to the Hungarians, but they had greatly the advantage in the quality and experience of their troops. The battle commenced at eleven o'clock on the 30th, with a brisk attack on the Imperialists in Maunsworthy, by some Hungarian national guards under Count Guyon, who conducted themselves very bravely, and gradually forced back the Austrian tirailleurs. The contest there was still undecided, when Georgey was ordered to attack the village of Schwechat, with a brigade of which he had received the command. When Georgey arrived at the point of attack, he found the enemy's centre drawn back out of the reach of shot: but owing to the undiscipline of part of the Hungarian force, which was composed of new levies, the centre now found itself a mile and a-half distant from the left wing. This rendered a halt necessary, and Georgey hastened to Kossuth, who was with the general-in-chief, to explain the dangerous state of the army, with its centre in this manner entirely severed from the left, and the latter left alone on the field of battle. The general refused to alter his dispositions, and said, ‘I stand where I can survey the whole: do you in silence obey what I order.’

“Windischgratz at once discerned the fatal mistake which had been committed. He pushed forward some horse-artillery, which opened a heavy fire on Georgey's unsupported battalions, who instantly took to flight, ‘rushing headlong,’ says that general, ‘over one another.’ Notwithstanding the heroic efforts of Count Ernest Almassy and thirty or forty of his bravest followers, the panic spread, and soon the rout became universal. ‘Out of nearly 5,000 men of those National Guards,’ says Georgey, about

whose valour I had already heard so many tirades; who, as themselves had repeatedly asserted, were burning with desire to measure themselves with an enemy whom they never mentioned but with the greatest contempt, there remained to me, after a short cannonade, a *single man*, and that an elderly invalided soldier. The whole of our force from Schwechat to Maunsworth had been swept away. The other brigades, incredible as it may seem, had taken to their heels even before mine. Like a scared flock, the main body of the army was hastening in the greatest disorder towards the Fuchs for safety. Vain were all Georgey's efforts, with a small rear-guard of about a thousand men, whom he hastily got together, to stop the rout. The army fled in utter confusion, and only got off from the pursuit with the loss of 3,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Had the pursuit by the thirty-five squadrons of Prince Lichtenstein on the left been more vigorous, hardly any of the Hungarians would have escaped. Kossuth was one of the first who took to flight; which, however, could not be urged as a fault, as his post was at the council-board, not in the front with the grenadiers.

"After this decisive defeat, there remained, of course, no alternative to the rebels in Vienna but surrender at discretion, and the Imperial general sternly refused to accede to any other terms. The surrender was going on when the tocsin, in violation of the orders of the Committee of Students, suddenly sounded from the tower of St. Stephen's. Crowds of ardent republicans immediately hastened to their rallying-points on the bastions and the barricades, and the firing on their side recommenced at all points with as much vigour as ever. It was not any deliberate act of treachery on the part of the insurgents, but an unauthorised act arising from unconfrontable excitement among the people, in whose ranks the cry of 'Treason, we are betrayed!' was constantly heard. It was, however, speedily and terribly revenged. Windischgratz immediately brought up fresh troops, which penetrated into and made themselves masters of the whole suburb, and he established batteries in the gardens of Schwartzenberg and in the imperial stables, which opened fire on the city. The fiery projectiles sweeping through the air, the hissing of the rockets which searched out every part of the buildings which they penetrated, diffused universal consternation. Before one o'clock the town was on fire in several places, and white flags were displayed from all the bastions. A deputation of the magistrates went out to the glacis, and formally surrendered the keys of the city to the Imperial general; and this time the surrender, which was unconditional, was its own guarantee, for the victorious troops took military possession of the whole city. The prophecy was already accomplished: the agony of Count Lator had proved that also of the Vienna revolution."—(Vol. viii. pp. 667—669.)

With this brilliant episode, for which the author is principally indebted to the work of M. Balleydere, as he is for the particulars of the ruinous jealousy between Georgey and Kossuth to the Memoirs of the former, we shall conclude the Hungarian division, only appending the strange anomalous remarks of Sir A. Alison:—

"The annalist (i. e. himself) who records, the reader who studies, these events, cannot avoid, with whatever impressions he may enter on the subject, being carried away by the same feelings; and however clearly future times may see the disastrous consequences which would have attended the triumph of the Hungarian arms, they will never cease to mourn over their overthrow."

We own that we cannot understand this flat moral contradiction; and are rather inclined to rejoice that any cause full of future disaster was defeated; and especially in this case, if it be true, as the next paragraph assures us, that the Hungarian insurrection, besides the calamitous promise of its success, "was unjustifiable in its origin!"

The affairs of Germany, Belgium, and Denmark, 1848-50, also occupy about 120 pages, but as the fighting in Schleswig and Holstein, and the conflicting commotions in Germany, with which Prussia was so intimately embarrassed, were all settled by the Treaty of Olmutz, and quite another phase has been initiated, we shall not trench upon the subject, farther than to express our agreement with Prince Leiningen, that the Germans did not shew themselves to be ripe for self-government.

"Such was the extravagance of the measures pursued, and the magnitude of the crimes committed, in the course of this frantic and headlong chase, that the cause of freedom would have been really lost, and probably for ever, in Germany, had it not been for a very singular circumstance, springing from the inherent probity and good faith of the nation, and which honourably distinguishes their revolution from those of France. The army, generally speaking, was faithful; it was their fidelity and adherence to duty which extricated the German people from their greatest dangers. It was that which terminated the anarchy of Frankfort, restored lawful authority in Prague and Vienna, saved Austria in Italy, and crushed the hydra of revolution in Berlin and Baden. But for it the Assemblies of Germany, elected by universal suffrage, would have torn society in pieces, as they had done in France; and the Fatherland, instead of advancing steadily and securely in the paths of self-control and real freedom, would have been lured by the fallacious light of democracy into the depths, first of democratic, and then of imperial despotism. Freedom, at least in the popular sense of the word, is not as yet established in Germany, for the people have little direct share in the management of affairs; but the foundations of it have been safely laid, because this was done without the destruction of any of the classes of society. Freedom has been permanently destroyed in France, because in its first excesses all classes between the throne and the peasant were ruined. Amidst the acclamations of the multitude and universal enthusiasm, the revolt of the French Guards in May, 1789, occasioned the overthrow, first of the throne, next of the tribune, and, in the end, of anything like freedom in the land. Amidst universal maledictions and the execrations of the whole liberals of Europe, the fidelity of the Prussian troops preserved the fabric of society in Northern Germany, and opened the gates, without destroying the bulwarks of Teutonic liberty."—(Vol. viii. pp. 593, 594.)

This is a fair sample of the Author's creed, and with it we dismiss our extracts from his voluminous work, upon which we have delivered our opinion frankly and impartially, an honest mixture of praise and blame, without descending to the minutiae of criticism, either in regard to style or small errors, for an accumulation of the latter. His only other subject is the East and China, from the sad Affghan disaster, redeemed by the admirable generalship of Sir George Pollock at the Kyber Pass, by which India was saved, and the first chastisement of the wily Tartars at Canton, Amoy, Chinghae, and Chin-kiang-foo, to the year 1856. But the interest of both has since been so utterly absorbed by later and greater events, that, without pointing out a few odd examples of reasoning, such as that the Chinese are patient of despotism because the mandarin and functionary elevation is open to all classes, and when they obtain the height are liable to be hanged at any time, (not as in old bloated aristocracies,) we shall finish our task by simply observing that with all the pains he has bestowed, the ingenious Sheriff of Lanarkshire has by no means diminished our belief that **HISTORY IS MYSTERY.**

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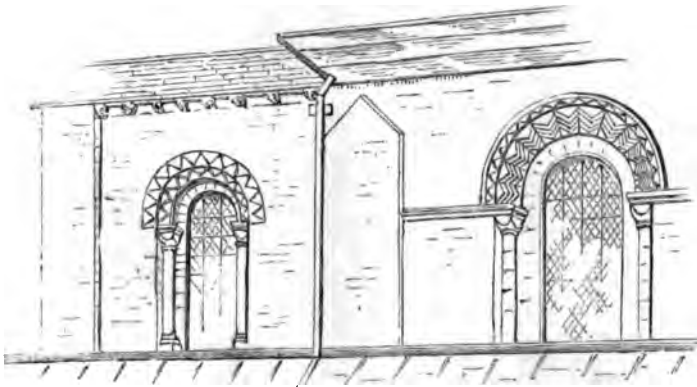
## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

THERE are certain cases in which it is an honour to be defeated, on account of the character of the adversary, and we should consider it no disgrace to be beaten in argument or in historical research by a Public Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History at Oxford, the author of a "History of Architecture," an elaborate treatise of "Gothic Window-tracery," and a "History of the Saracens," and one who is also well known as a popular writer in other departments of literature. We are disposed to allow that Mr. Freeman has the best of the argument, so far as to have shewn that it is more *probable* that Harold did build a nave to his church at Waltham, than that he did not. But this does not prove that the existing nave is his work, and upon this point we have not in the slightest degree changed our opinion, that the existing building is work of the twelfth century, and that it was not built all at one time; and this is the real point in dispute between us. We endeavoured to reconcile Mr. Freeman's documentary evidence with the architectural evidence, but if they cannot be reconciled, we have no hesitation in giving the preference to the architectural evidence over the documentary.

No one knows better than Mr. Freeman that in any architectural question it is not safe to trust to an isolated example, however strong the case may appear to be. It is only by comparing several examples one with another, and the history of each, that we can hope to arrive at truth. So many hundreds of churches were built or rebuilt in the twelfth century, without any record whatever of the fact having come down to us, that we cannot attach much importance to our having no documentary evidence of the rebuilding in this particular instance.

Mr. Freeman laid great stress upon the alleged fact of the existing building having been all built at once, and the variations in it arising only from the caprice of individual workmen. We maintained, on the contrary, that it was not all built at one time, and that the variations arose from the interval of time between the different parts of the building. This was the turning-point of the argument; and to satisfy ourselves upon this point, as we had not then seen the building for several years, we have since made a point of visiting it again, and examining it carefully, in company with Mr. Burges, the architect to whose care the repairs are entrusted. The result of this examination is to confirm us strongly in our original impression. It is perfectly clear that the eastern bay is earlier by some years than the western part. On the exterior this is very evident; the clerestory windows are different, the two eastern windows have three *orders*, or divisions of the arch, while the western windows have only two, the western windows are several inches wider than the eastern, they are not on the same level, the joints in the work can be distinctly seen on both sides, more easily on the north because it is open, on the south side it is partly hid by the roof of the side chapel, and has been more tampered with in modern times, but the change can be seen from a distance, and still more distinctly, by means of



Clerestory Windows on the south side.



Earlier.

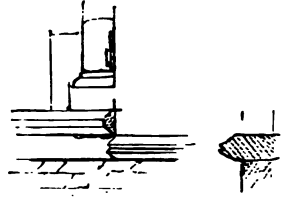


Later.

Interior of Clerestory Windows  
WALTHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

a ladder, from the roof of the side chapel. The junction in the horizontal string under the clerestory windows is very evident. There is a corbel-table to the eastern bay on both sides, and none to the western part. On the north side there is a Norman string or horizontal moulding on a level with the capitals of the shafts of the clerestory windows in the western bays, and none in the eastern. In the interior the variations between the different bays or divisions of the building are not so distinct, but still may be made out. The courses of stone do not run through at the same level; the beds in the eastern bay are an inch thicker than those in the western. A settlement has taken place in the pier between the first and second bays on the south side, to the depth of three inches, and the vaulting-shaft is very much twisted sideways; this twisting could not have taken place after the wall was built against it on the west side, and this settlement could only have occurred at the time when the eastern bay stood alone; the whole of the work leans westward, and although all support has since been taken away from the east end, the tendency is still to fall westward, and this has with difficulty been stopped by the wall of the next bay, which itself leans slightly in the same direction, being unable to resist the thrust entirely; it is only in the third bay that the work becomes quite upright<sup>a</sup>. All this seems to shew some interval between the building of the eastern bay and the western parts. There is also a horizontal set-off in the masonry just above the pier-arches, and below the string of the triforium or blind story, shewing that these lower arches were built before the upper part, and are not part of the same work.

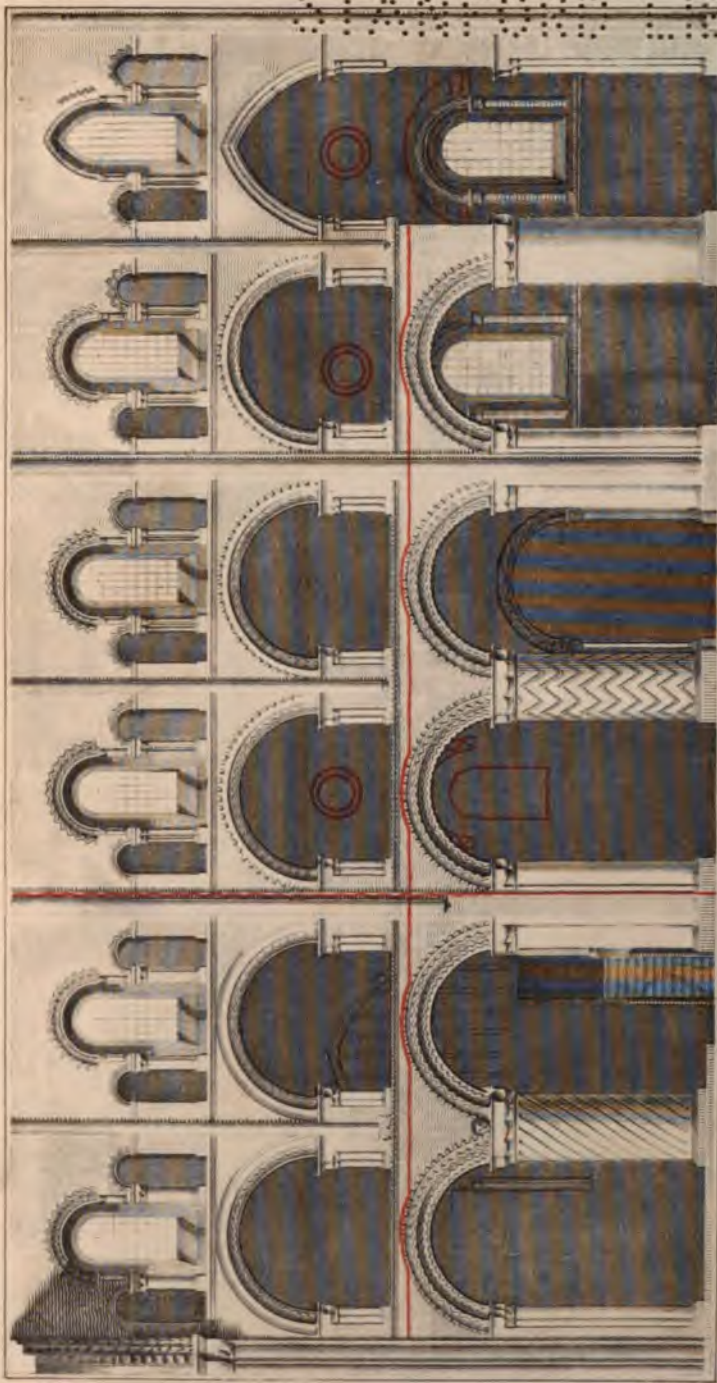
The side aisles have been vaulted, and the vaults cut away, probably in the fourteenth century, when the side-chapel was added and various alterations were made. The marks of the vaulting are evident in the side walls, and the springing of the vaults at the back of the capitals of the piers. There are small round windows to give light to the triforium passage over the vaults; these have the usual Norman zig-zag ornament round the openings. They had been concealed by plaster until Mr. Burges kindly had the plaster removed for us; over these were sloping lean-to roofs<sup>b</sup>.



Junction of the String under the Clerestory Windows, on the South Side.

<sup>a</sup> These particulars of the inclination to fall westward were pointed out to us on the spot by the builder now employed in the repair of the church.

<sup>b</sup> The nave has had a flat ceiling, a few feet above the level of the present one, and the outer roof was also flat, (as was frequently the case with Norman roofs,) and covered with lead; the holes of the ceiling rafters and the groove for the lead remain in the western wall, between the present ceiling and the present roof, both of which are modern; the masonry above the mark of the lead is smooth ashlar, while that under it is left rough. In many Norman towers the ornamental arcading is continued under the high-pitched roof of later date to the level of the original flat roof, which was formed of large timbers reaching from one side wall to the other, and placed close together, touching each other; to the lower part of these beams the rafters of the ceiling were nailed longitudinally, and it is of the ends of these that we have the holes remaining in the west wall, with the groove for the lead at a sufficient distance above them to allow for the thickness of the principal beams. There was an original Norman roof of this construction remaining over the chancel of Adel Church, Yorkshire, a few years since, but it was destroyed in the course of the *restoration and improvement*. The marks of similar roofs may frequently be found both in England and Normandy.



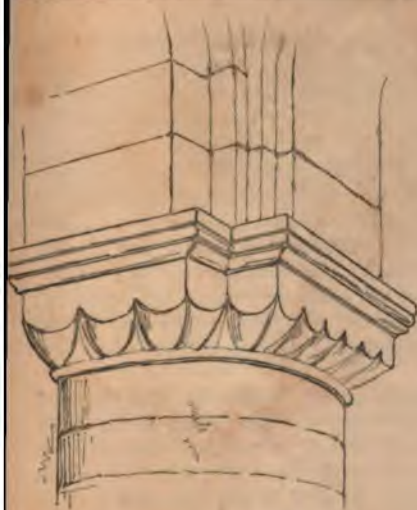
Scale of 1" = 10' Feet

W. ALLEN (ALBANY) ARCHT. CIVIL  
(Elevation of the South Side of the Nave.)

THE RED LINES INDICATE THE DISCOVERIES UNDER THE PLASTER.



урагул оро-хот

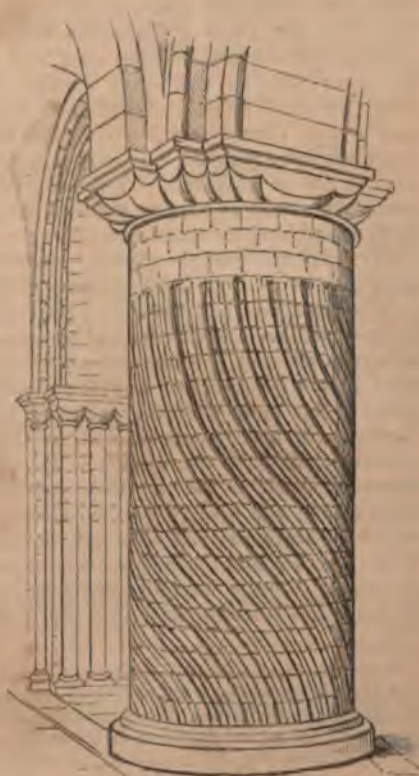


Capital of Arch.



Voussoir of Choir.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, SMITHFIELD, A.D. 1123-33.

Pillar on the north side of the Nave.  
DURHAM CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1104-28.Pillar on the south side of the Nave.  
NORWICH CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1098-1119.

The question remains of what date are the pier-arches, which we have shewn to be the earliest part of the existing building. They are very massive, and of similar character to Malvern, founded 1083; Gloucester Cathedral, 1089; Christ Church, in Hampshire, c. 1100<sup>c</sup>; but are more enriched and rather later-looking than either of these. The most exact resemblance is to the nave of Durham, built in 1104-28, by Bishop Flambard, who also built Christ Church, Hants. The piers with the winding flutes agree exactly with that work; the idea that there were peg-holes for metal plates is proved to be altogether a fancy, by scraping off the plaster and finding the smooth grooves in the original clunch; the cushion capitals, and the arches with the billet ornament, *cut* on the outer surface of the dripstone, are exactly like those of the nave of Norwich, which cannot be earlier than 1093-1119, even if the nave was completed by Bishop Herbert Losinga, which is doubtful<sup>d</sup>.

The Augustinian Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, was founded in 1123 by Rahere, the court jester to Henry I. The work of the early parts of this church bears so much resemblance to parts of that of Waltham, that it seems highly improbable there can be more than a few years difference between them. The scalloped capitals in the apse are equally bold, the pillars equally massive, the aisles have vaults groined without ribs, carried on rather flat round arches, which appear to be three-centered, and may serve to shew what those of Waltham were before the vaults were cut away. The mouldings of the arches of the choir may, perhaps, be a little later than those of Waltham; there is the same set-off in the masonry over the pier-arches, shewing that here also the triforium is not quite of the same date as the lower arches. All above the triforium is of a later period. The character of the triforium of Waltham is similar to the pier-arches, though it must be rather later work. The form of the clerestory windows with the side arches is far more usual in late Norman work than in that of early date. The fine, rich, and lofty tower-arch at the east end (now walled up) shews that the clerestory formed part of the original design, and is of the same character.

Mr. Freeman remarks that the chevron on the outer order of the pier-arches looks as if it had been worked with the axe, and we are disposed to allow that this and other surface-ornament, even in the clerestory, was so worked; but the axe did not go out of use all at once, in fact, it was always used, and is still used as a convenient and ready tool for rough work, much quicker, and therefore cheaper than the chisel for such purposes. But there are other parts of the work at Waltham which could hardly have been executed without the chisel; for instance, the spiral grooves or flutes in the surface of the pillars, these are as smooth and the edges as sharp as the day they were cut, now that the plaster has been scraped off; and being worked in *clunch*, a soft material, very liable for the edges to break or chip off, could not have been executed with the axe. These grooves and the billets over the arch, and the capitals of the shafts, all appear to us to bear the marks of the chisel and not of the axe; and as we know from Gervase that the chisel was not used in the "glorious

<sup>c</sup> See Mr. Mackenzie Walcot's letter in our last Magazine, p. 500.

<sup>d</sup> Godwin states that John of Oxford, who was bishop from 1170 to 1200, "finished the church which Herbert (being prevented by death) had left unperfected." He also says that "the cathedral church of Norwich was burned by casual fire" in the time of Bishop William Turbus, or between 1150—1170; probably the temporary wooden roof of the nave was burnt, as at Carlisle.

choir of Conrad" at Canterbury, 1110—1130, we cannot assign an earlier date to these pillars at Waltham than Henry I.

But it is always desirable to find the documentary and the architectural evidence agreeing with each other; if they do not, it will generally be found that one or the other has not been examined with sufficient care. It is with considerable hesitation that we venture to question the strict accuracy of Mr. Freeman's version of the documents in this case; but it does appear to us that he has been led away by his enthusiasm for Harold, and has seen the evidence through the coloured medium of a preconceived opinion, and in this manner has, quite unconsciously, made his authorities appear to say more than they really do say. Their words do not necessarily shew that a nave was built. The author of the *Vita Haroldi* says that he began to build a church—"basilicam fabricam . . . proponit;" and afterwards he simply refers to the completion of an ecclesia, which, whether it means a nave and choir, or choir only, there is no evidence to shew. The author of the *De Inventione*, in speaking of the plates of brass and of gold with which the capitals and columns and bases were covered, and the rich furniture, seems to have had a choir rather than a nave in his eye. These points are not material: we allow that it is more probable that Harold built a nave than that he did not, but there is no distinct evidence of it.

The author of the *De Inventione* wrote, according to the editor, M. Francisque-Michel, after the middle of the twelfth century. The following extracts make it clear that this legend could not have been written until after the death of Henry I., and apparently several years after. More minute examination may probably enable us to fix its date more exactly. We hope shortly to be enabled to print the whole tract. M. Francisque-Michel only printed a part of it:—

"Quod et accepi ab ore senioris sacriste turkilli quem et videre duobus annis antequam moreretur merui."—(fol. 99.)

"Puer ergo (an 'old corrector' of the fourteenth century suggests 'ego') quinque annorum vidi usque ad presentia tempora multa canonicus constitutus in ecclesia sancte crucis a bone memorie erulpho decano assensu et donatione venerabilis domini Adelize regine ejus tunc donationis erant prebende."—(fol. 111.)

"E vicino contendebant inter se duo de precipuis terræ baronibus. Gaufridus de Mandeville et comes de Harundel quem post decessum regis henrici conjugio regine adelidis contigit honorari. unde et superbire et supra se extolli cepit ultra modum ut (non) possent sui pati pavere et vilesceret in oculis eius quicquid precipuum pretii regem in se habebat noster mundus. habebat tunc temporis Willelmus ille pincerna nondum comes dotem regine Waltham. contiguam terris comitis Gaufridi de Mandevill impatiens quidem omnium conprovincialium terras suo dominio non mancipari."—(fol. 117.)

He appears to us to say in the following passage, which Mr. Freeman finds it difficult to reconcile with his theory, that the writer was present at the *third* translation of the body of Harold, when the church was built or rebuilt by the brethren:—

"Cujus corporis translationi, quum sic se habebat status ecclesiæ fabricandi vel devotio fratrum venerentiam corpori exhibentium, sum extremo memini me tertio affuisse."

\* *De Vita et Miraculis Crucis de Monte Acuto fabri tempore regis Cnuti*, cap. xxxj. —Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cott. Julius D. vi., folio 105 verso. See MS. Harl., 3,776 [written apparently by the same hand], folio 56 verso. Both seem to be of the thirteenth century.—Francisque-Michel.



The third translation of the body could have been caused by the rebuilding of the nave and choir, or simply of the choir alone, in which the body would of course be laid. According to our idea, this rebuilding was probably begun in the time of Henry I., and the nave not completed till some years afterwards. But in whatever manner this difficult piece of bad Latin may be construed, it is clear that a church was building at the time that *the body of Harold* was being translated: how then could he have completed this very church during his lifetime?

Much as we admire the learning and ingenuity which Mr. Freeman exhibits, it does appear to us that the greater part of his letter is beside the question, or, as he expresses it, "running off upon minor points, upon mere *obiter dicta*." He allows that the use of the word *Monasterium* in the charter implies a large church, which was all that was necessary for our purpose. Mr. Freeman does not deny that it was *usual* to consecrate the choir of a large church before the nave was built; this is all that we alleged; we never said that it was the *invariable* practice. The cases which we cited to shew the practice were such as occurred to our memory at the moment; they are all churches familiar to us, and we do not in the slightest degree retract or change our opinion. The case of Canterbury is the least important, because the Norman nave has long ceased to exist, whether it was ever completed or not, but Professor Willis translates the word *ferme*, 'almost,' which is not quite the same thing as 'the whole.' The north-west tower of the Norman nave remained to our days, when all the rest had been rebuilt in the Perpendicular style, and the most probable reason for this seems to be that it was the only part that was perfect. At Caen it appears to us evident that the lower part of the west front is earlier than any other part of the existing building; and the nave is not all of one date; the choir has been rebuilt. At Carlisle and at Chester, it is clear that the nave was not all built at once, which was all that we asserted. We were at first disposed to take the same view which Mr. Freeman has proposed as a compromise, to assign the pier-arches to Harold, and the clerestory to Henry II.; but a more careful examination of the work, as we have said, makes us consider that solution as untenable. The lofty tower-arch at the east end shews that the clerestory forms part of the original design, and the capitals of the shafts of this arch agree with those of the pier-arches and triforium. We cannot come to any other conclusion than that the whole is work of the twelfth century, and built by degrees, at intervals, not all at once, probably between 1120 and 1150.

If any apology is required by our readers for continuing so long the discussion on this subject, we would observe that it is not simply a point of local interest which has to be decided, but involves the whole question of the history of architecture during the eleventh and twelfth centuries; whether there was any difference between the architecture of 1060 and 1130, or not. We believe that there was, and that the difference may still be distinctly traced; we do not believe that such a building as the existing nave of Waltham is to be found anywhere, either in England or Normandy, in the middle of the eleventh century. We do not dispute that the Norman style may have been introduced into England in the time of Edward the Confessor. Architecture is one of the arts of peace, and follows commerce and friendly intercourse; wars and conquests have little influence upon it, except incidentally by increasing the intercourse between two neighbouring nations. But the architecture introduced into England in the time of the Confessor must have been rude and early Norman, such as

The Normans themselves used at that time, and such as we have in the fragments which remain to us of the Confessor's work at Westminster. The work at Waltham is neither rude nor early, it is just such work as we find elsewhere in the time of Henry I. or a little later. It is clear, from the evidence of Gervase, that the chisel was not applied to carving in stone before that time; and in accordance with this, we find all early Norman ornament extremely shallow, such as might be worked with the hatchet and without the chisel; in late Norman work the mouldings and ornaments are deeply cut, and require the chisel. The billet is one of those ornaments which require the chisel, and is never found in early work. The shallow zigzag, on the contrary, can be easily worked with the hatchet, and is found in early work, but far more abundant and more deeply cut in late work. At Waltham we have the mixture of both these kinds of ornament, and we have no hesitation in assigning it to the date of from 1120 to 1150 by careful examination of the details and comparison with other buildings of which the history is known, and which, being founded about this time, are a safer guide than earlier foundations which may have been rebuilt †.

† Fuller says that "not long after the Conquest, Waltham Abbey found good benefactors, and considerable additions to their maintenance. For Maud, the first queen to Henry I., bestowed on them the mill at Waltham. . . . Adeliza, second wife to King Henry I., being possessed of Waltham as part of her revenue, gave all the tithes thereof, as well of her demesnes as of all tenants therein, to the canons of Waltham. . . . King Stephen confirmed all their lands, profits, and privileges to them." (p. 260.) And in his extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts, Anno 1556, *Maria tertio*,—"Imprimis, for coles to undermine a piece of the steeple, which stood after the first fall, two shillings." "This steeple formerly stood in the middle [now east end] of the church, and being ruined past possibility of repair, fell down of itself, only a remaining part was blown up by underminers. . . . It soundeth not a little to the praise of this parish, that neither burdensome nor beholding to the vicinage for a collection, they rebuilt the steeple at the west end of the church on their own proper cost, enabled thereunto, partly by their stock in the church-box, arising from the sale of the goods of the brotherhood, and partly by the voluntary contribution of the parishioners. This tower-steeple is eighty-six feet high from the foundation to the battlements, each foot thereof (*besides the materials pre-provided*) costing thirty-three shillings four-pence the building. Three years passed from the founding to the finishing thereof, (every year's work discernible by the discolouration of the stones,) and the parish was forced, for the perfecting of the building, to sell their bells, hanging before in a wooden frame in the churchyard; so that Waltham, which formerly had steeple-less bells, now had for some years a bell-less steeple."—(p. 275.)

In a sort of appendix to his History which he calls "A Heap of Difficulties cast together. Queries on Queries," he quotes the following passage from Matthew Paris:—"Eodemque anno [1242], videlicet in crastino Sancti Michaëlis dedicata est ecclesia conventualis canonicorum de Waltham, ab episcopo Norwicensi Willielmo, solemniter valdè, assistentibus aliis plurimis episcopis, prælatis, et magnatibus venerabilibus, statim post dedicationem ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londinensis, ut peregrinantes hinc inde indistanter remearent."—Matt. Paris, p. 295."

We do not see the difficulties which embarrassed Fuller; it appears to us clear that the choir, which had been rebuilt, was then re-dedicated, as was usual; and this was done at the same time as the dedication of St. Paul's for the convenience of Pilgrims who might wish to go to both during the octave. It is remarkable, however, that Matthew Paris uses the word *ecclesia* for the new choir, the nave clearly was not rebuilt at that time. This frequent rebuilding of first the choir, then the nave, is the usual history of our large churches.

## ETRURIA AND ROME.

I desire in all sincerity the favourable review in my work on "The Stones of Ancient Rome," you to continue in error—erroneous regarding *marble*—erroneous which you protest, as you erroneously observed, that the buildings erected of marble, but in have selected (page 13) only the two Temples of the *Dioscuri*, observing the construction of which sized drawings on the state of architectural sculpture in the Augustan temples are the finest architectural construction in ant. The very remarkable dimensions, proportion in the parts of the other, is peculiarly were put forth in drawings as instructive lessons judging of the periods of architectural remains, their dimensions. The drawings could alone properly express the *bold* and *magnificent* white marble temples, our to give some idea of drawing in one of the elements to my intended "The Antiquities of Rome," the Corinthian cornices placed to the same scale, the use of that scale fails to convey of their great dimensions—forty-eighth part of

ing size of these grand is not less noticeable than in design and the natural part to its use. This remarkable in the distribution:—the cornice of the Temple bet 4 inches, and its projection 5 feet 1½ inch. of the difference lies in the "cima," which in the is 18 inches in height, leaves, while that of the 10 inches, and is ornamented by lions' heads, serving the water. The arrangements and are very much alike as to

give rise to the idea that they must both be the production of the same architect.

The boldness of the modillions and dentils in the Temple of Concord is very striking. The distribution of the parts of these cornices cannot be sufficiently studied by the architect.

The whole entablature of the Temple of Concord is 13 feet 9½ inches in height—(that of the *Dioscuri* 12 feet 6½ inches.) The effect of this mass ranging round the temple must have been grand indeed, especially when it is considered that the whole is of the finest white marble, and worked with the finish of our finest marble chimney-pieces.

The columns of the Temple of Concord must have been above 60 feet in height, but no remains of them are found.

In the Temple of Mars Ultor, which we know was built in the time of Augustus, the columns are 6 feet in diameter, in blocks of white marble the whole size, and each 12 to 15 feet in height. The architrave is composed of blocks 15 feet long, 5 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

In the Pantheon portico the architrave and frieze in blocks each 15 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 2 inches.

In the Temple of Concord the cornice was in two heights of white marble, the lower one 3 feet 3 inches, the upper 3 feet 4 inches.

In the Temple of the *Dioscuri* the columns 4 feet 10 inches diameter, in heights of 12 to 15 feet.

In the Arch of Titus the bas-reliefs on each side are in blocks of white marble, 13 feet by 7 feet. The vousoirs of the Arch are in blocks up to 18 feet, in length 6 feet by 4 feet.

In the Arch of Constantine the four magnificent bas-reliefs stolen from the Arch of Trajan are in blocks 15 feet by 10 feet.

The Coelide Column of Trajan is wholly composed of nineteen blocks of white marble. The shaft, 12 feet 2 inches diameter at bottom, is composed of seventeen blocks, each the whole size, and 5 feet high; the capital, one block, 14 feet square, 5 feet thick.

The Antonine Column is very similar, 13 feet 2 inches diameter, each block 5 feet high; the capital 17 feet square, 5 feet thick!

*All these are anything but venerable!*

I fear you will agree with me in thinking that your pages have been sufficiently devoted to the subject of classic architecture, as referred to by me; but in these

**THE BATTLEMENTS OF THE CHURCH**

The battlements of the church are a fine example of the art of the mason. They are built out of the same material as the walls, and are finished with the same care. The battlements are built out of the same material as the walls, and are finished with the same care. The battlements are built out of the same material as the walls, and are finished with the same care.

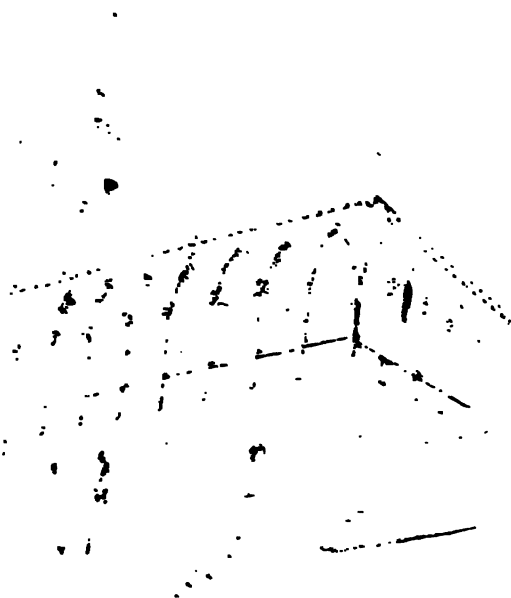


Fig. 1. Battlements of the church.

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the escape of the waste water through the apertures.

Stepped battlements similar to those of Ireland are by no means unknown in England. The town gateway at Beviray has such "embattled battlements."

The parapets of the gateway and tower at Oxburgh Hall, and those of the west story and tower of *Gay Church*, *Wiltshire*, of the *chapel of the church*, *Wiltshire*, *church*

is

which facilitates



## ETRURIA AND ROME.

MR. URBAN,—I desire in all sincerity to thank you for the favourable review in your last No. of my work on "The Stones of Etruria and Marbles of Ancient Rome," but cannot allow you to continue in error to my expressions regarding *marble construction*, against which you protest.

I do not state, as you erroneously observe (page 487), that the buildings of Rome were constructed of marble, but in the sentence you have selected (page 13) I refer particularly to the two Temples of Concord and of the Dioscuri, observing that "the *marble construction* of which you see in full-sized drawings on the walls, proves the state of architectural construction and sculpture in the Augustan period." These two temples are the finest examples of architectural construction in white marble extant. The very remarkable similarity in the dimensions, proportions, and ornament in the parts of the cornice, each with the other, is peculiarly striking, and they were put forth in drawings to the *full size* as instructive lessons to my hearers, in judging of the periods of Roman architectural remains, their character and noble dimensions. The drawings to the *full size* could alone properly explain my remarks on the *bold and magnificent* nature of these white marble temples, but I will endeavour to give some idea of them in a reduced drawing in one of the plates of the supplement to my intended new edition of "The Antiquities of Rome," which represents the Corinthian cornices of the two temples to the same scale, though the smallness of that scale fails to give a full impression of their great dimensions (being one-forty-eighth part of the original).

The commanding size of these grand marble buildings is not less noticeable than the beauty of their design and the natural application of each part to its use. This is particularly remarkable in the distribution of the cornices:—

The height of the cornice of the Temple of Concord is 6 feet 4 inches, and its projection 6 feet 1½ inches.

The height of that of the Dioscuri 5 feet 8 inches, and its projection 5 feet 1½ inch.

The great part of the difference lies in the bold crowning "*cima*," which in the Temple of Concord is 18 inches in height, ornamented with leaves, while that of the Dioscuri is but 10 inches, and is ornamented occasionally by lions' heads, serving to convey off the water.

In other respects the arrangement and dimensions are so very much alike as to

give rise to the idea that they must both be the production of the same architect.

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*All these are anything but venerer!!*

I fear you will agree with me in thinking that your pages have been sufficiently devoted to the subject of classic architecture, as referred to by me; but in these

times, when we are threatened with copies of mongrel Belgic buildings most inappropriate to the purposes of our public edifices, I consider it my duty to stand up for revived Greco-Roman architecture, as the most appropriate for such purposes, when classically carried out, as it has been by Palladio, Galeazzo, Alessi, and other architects of the Renaissance, and exemplified particularly by their works at Genoa, Vicenza, &c.; even at Paris we might learn better things from their recent buildings.

I must also, however reluctantly, trespass further on your notice to remark on the expressions in this same number, in the article on the Designs for the Foreign Offices. Following your text, page 469, you observe, "that our architects, as a body, are generally more ignorant of the history of their art than the generality of educated persons in other professions." If it be so, more's the pity; they have ample opportunities of fully studying their profession. But who are "we" who propose to set right the "supremely ignorant;" for in these times no man's education is considered complete without a knowledge of architecture. The failing of the day is, that *tyros* consider themselves better informed than experienced members of the profession.

In your classification of styles, 1. *Pure Greek*, 2. *Roman*, you observe that "*the Romans had no building stone*." This is quite a mistake. The Tufo, Peperino and Travertino are probably the most *durable* stones ever used, and found in the earliest buildings both of Etruscans and Romans, and the quarries still remain, and the stones continue to be used to the present day.

It is only in the decadence that *recesses* of marble are found casing brick walls, thin and delicately thinner, according to the period of decadence. As to marble, it was and is found in abundance at the Massa and Carrara quarries, and was shipped at the Etruscan port of Luna for sculpture and architecture. The massive blocks found in the two temples I have described, that of Jupiter Tomans and the Arch of Titus; the spoils of Trajan's Arch, destroyed and used in that of Constantine, and the numerous statues found at Rome, Ostia, &c., are full proofs of the use of marble in anything but *recess*.

"*In the Roman style windows are not found*." True, there are no remains, but Palladio shows us how well they may be applied, and I should recommend reference to his productions for a public building. See the Palazzo Chiaricati, at Vicenza, &c.

3. *Byzantine*. I quite agree with you

that the Cathedral at Siena is beautiful, but cannot follow your adverse opinion of Florence.

4. *Renaissance*. I disagree with you *toto caelo* that in Palladian compositions the windows are the *great difficulty*, and are *always ugly*; your idea that "*the pride of the Italian style is St. Peter's at Rome*" is, in the main, true; but we all know it is full of beauties as well as defects, and you have chosen the greatest of the latter to uphold your argument. The "gist" of which appears to be that the Government ought to fulfil their engagements with Mr. Scott, against which I have nothing to say.—I am, &c.,

GEO. S. TAYLOR.

*Athenæum Club, Nov. 12.*

[In addition to our usual desire to give all honest opinions fair play, which would alone have been sufficient to induce us to insert Mr. Taylor's letter, it is our wish to pay him the utmost deference and respect, as one to whom we consider ourselves under deep obligations for the good service he has done. Still, we think that the peculiar character of his letter, which amounts to a flat contradiction on matters of fact, calls for some immediate comment, which cannot in fairness and justice to ourselves be deferred to next month. It appears to us that a common but very obvious fallacy pervades and colours the whole of Mr. Taylor's letter. A column or a portico, however richly ornamented, is not a house or a building, but an ornamental adjunct; Mr. Taylor overlooks this distinction. No one disputes that porticoes were constructed of marble, and this is really all that Mr. Taylor proves. One of his examples, the Pantheon, we know to be a brick building with a marble portico in front of it, and part of the walls faced with marble, which may fairly be called *recess*, the proportion between the thickness of the brick wall over the marble casing being much the same as between a deal table and the veneer of mahogany. In many instances, and the Pantheon is one, the casing or veneer of marble has never been completed; even under the marble portico the brick wall remains visible on one side. Even the cornice and entablature of a portico often has brick arches concealed behind the marble casing. All that we asserted was that the walls, the substantial structures independent of the ornaments, are of brick, and we do not see that Mr. Taylor really questions this. He is so much better acquainted with the buildings of Rome than we can pretend to be, that he may be able to set us right, and to point out some substantial stone walls built by the ancient Romans in

Rome, which we searched for in vain. We found plenty of *foundations* solidly and well-built of squared stones by the Etruscans or the early Romans, but no superstructures, and no ruins of stone walls, nor any appearance that there had ever been any. If the ancient Romans considered their "Tufa, Peperino, and Travertino" as good and convenient building materials, it is very remarkable that they did not use them. If we are not mistaken, the marble quarries of Massa and Carrara are about two hundred miles from Rome, and the marble had to be brought by sea, so that it would cost the same as if it came from foreign countries. There are also many columns of granite and porphyry, probably brought from the East. The quantity of marble and other valuable materials imported into ancient Rome for the purpose of *decoration* is truly marvellous; and the greater part of the columns used to decorate the churches of Rome to this day are taken from the ruins of ancient Rome. Still we do not find to any extent squared blocks of marble or of stone for the purpose of constructing the main walls of a building, the actual *construction* is of brick, although all the *decoration* is of marble. There may be a few exceptions to this rule, a gateway here and there, possibly a temple or two, which we had not the opportunity to examine; but Mr. Taylor can hardly mean to say that any considerable buildings in Rome, or in the neighbourhood of Rome, are built with substantial stone walls. The custom of the people has evidently always been to build of brick, otherwise either the stone walls would remain, or at least the squared stones of which they were built. All the great buildings of Rome now standing are built of brick; and their habit of using brick appears to us to be further proved by the layers of flat bricks or tiles which they used at regular intervals for bonding together stone walls wherever they went, as

if they had more confidence in brick than in stone. There are, doubtless, exceptions to the rule, but the general habit of the Roman people to build of brick is indisputable. The merits of the Palladian style, or the advantages of the revived Paganism of the sixteenth century, are matters of opinion and of taste, which it is useless to enter upon. Whatever its merits may be, Mr. Taylor does not dispute our main point, that it has stood still, or only retrograded, for the last two hundred years; the buildings of the sixteenth century in that style are better than those of the nineteenth. Fortunately, the ideas of the last generation are changed, it is no longer considered that going to Rome is the one thing needful for the education of an architect, or that all architecture consists in an accurate knowledge of the minute details of the three Grecian or the five Roman Orders. We have learned to consider that the history and progress of architecture in England is of more importance to an Englishman than that of any other country. We do not despise the architecture of other countries, but we prefer our own; and just as we would wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the history, the language, the literature of our own country before we study those of other peoples, so we would study English architecture before any other, even before that of Greece and Rome. Mr. Taylor objects to our comparing the west window of St. Peter's at Rome with the west window of St. Peter's at York or at Westminster; we think it is a fair comparison, and a fair test of the relative merits of the two styles, and their application to the climate of England. All architecture ought to be adapted to the climate of the country where it is used, and until we can bring the sunny skies of Greece and Italy to England, the Grecian portico or the Italian colonnade will never be suitable for England, and whatever is not suitable is in bad taste.—Ed.]

#### TOMB OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

Mr. URBAN,—In the second volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the year 1830, page 396, a correspondent thus alludes to his visit at Frascati and the tomb of Prince Charles Edward Stuart:—

"One lovely evening in July, 182—, while on a visit at Frascati, I wandered into the little church where the remains of Prince Charles Edward Stuart lie interred. The monument is extremely simple, and indeed might pass altogether unnoticed by the eye

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of the English traveller, were it not for the cast of the British arms with which it is surmounted."

And he concludes by saying:—

"The solemn chaunt of the evening service now called my attention, and well accorded with my melancholy retrospective thoughts. The rays of the setting sun, shining through a painted window, shed a soft and chastened light upon the monument. I continued to listen to the music,

till the last sunbeam trembled on the English arms; and when the hymn had ceased, and all had assumed the grey garb of twilight, I left the grave of the royal Stuart with a softened and humbled heart."

Having met the other day with the inscription on this monument, which is often alluded to in history and travels, but which I never saw before, I have sent it you, with a translation:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT OF  
PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

Heic situs est  
Karolus Odoardus,  
Cui Pater  
Jacobus III.  
Rex Angliæ Scotiæ Hiberniæ  
Franciæ.  
Primus Natorum,  
Paterni Juris et Regiæ Dignitatis  
Successor et Hæres.  
Qui Domicilio Sibi Romæ Dilecto  
Comes Albanensis Dictus est.  
Vixit Annos LXVI. et Mensem.  
Decessit in Pace,  
Prid. Kal. Feb. Anno. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Henricus Card. Epis. Tusculan.  
Cui Fraternalia Jura Titulique Cessere,  
Ducis Eboracensis Appellatione Resumpta,  
In Ipso Luctu Amore et Reverentia Obsequutus,  
In Dicto in Templum Suum Funere,  
Multis Cum Lacrymis Præsens Justa Persolvit  
Fratri Augustissimo,  
Honoremque Sepulchri Ampliorem  
Destinavit.

*Translation.*

Here lies  
Charles Edward,  
whose father [was]  
James the Third,  
King of England, Scotland, Ireland  
[and] France.  
[He was] his eldest son.  
To his Father's Rights and Royal Dignity  
Successor and Heir.  
Who at his beloved residence at Rome

was called Count of Albany.  
He lived sixty-six years and one month.  
He died in Peace  
On the 31st of January, 1788.

"Henry, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum,  
To whom his Brother's Rights and Titles  
fell,  
Having resumed the Title of Duke of  
York,  
In his very grief, love, and respect,  
obeying,  
At the Funeral appointed for his own  
Temple,  
With many tears, being present, he per-  
formed the obsequies,  
And decreed him  
The Highest Honors of the Tomb."

I conclude with some notices of the Stuarts from different sources. In the Isle of Bute, at Mount Stewart, the entrance-hall is converted into a dining-room, and the door into a glass window, over the outside of which, carved in stone characters, is this inscription, written by Prince Charles Edward Stuart when in concealment in the Isle:—

"Henceforth this isle to the afflicted be  
A place of refuge, as it was to me;  
The promises of spring live here,  
And all the blessings of the repining  
year."

There was discovered in the old Grey Friars churchyard, Edinburgh, a bronze statue of Prince Charles Edward, life size (supposed to be by a French artist, in Roman fashion, holding a spear in its hand,) of beautiful workmanship. It is preserved in the council-chamber of the city of Edinburgh. The "Quarterly Review," 1847, vol. lxxix., p. 149, states that there has been brought to this country from Count Sigismondo Malatesta of Rome, heir, through his wife, of the Cononico Angelo Cesarini, the secretary and testamentary trustee of Cardinal York,—“a most voluminous diary kept by the Cardinal's secretary at his desire.” Who has this diary? it would be very desirable if it was published, as it would contain many curious particulars, throwing light on the politics of the later Stuarts.—I am, &c.,

W. H. C.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Nov. 17.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Society met on this the first evening of the session.

A long list of presents of books received during the vacation was announced. Special votes of thanks were given to the Duke of Northumberland, for his Grace's present of a copy of the "Survey of the Roman Wall;" and also to his Majesty the King of Prussia, for the great work of Professor Lepsius on "The Antiquities of Egypt," the concluding volume of which was laid on the table.

A letter from the Rev. EDWARD MOORE, F.S.A., was read, stating that a subscription was at this time in progress for the purpose of defraying the expences of preserving from further ruin the interesting remains of Croyland Abbey. The report of Mr. G. G. Scott on the probable expence of this desirable work, and the necessity of immediate steps being taken to secure this noble ruin from further dilapidation, was read to the meeting. It was announced that the Society had contributed ten pounds out of their conservation fund towards this object.

Mr. C. Knight Watson was balloted for and elected Fellow.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., exhibited a curious portrait on panel of a lady and her son, dated 1594. Mr. Scharf considered this portrait worthy of attention, as an example of the costume of the period. The lady was born in the year 1558. She wears on her left sleeve a jewelled badge of a dog crouching on a bridge, with the rays of the sun in the upper angle. This picture was found in a house in London, but no history is attached to it. The lady holds a silver flagree pomander, and the child holds a top.

Mr. CHARLES REED, F.S.A., exhibited a portion of an ancient British boat, or canoe. It was found in a natural hollow, now dry, upon one of the Carnarvonshire mountains, by the miners, by whom it has been roughly used, one half of it being destroyed for fire-wood. The portion now preserved was rescued by an intelligent young surgeon, who had been called up the mountain on professional duty.

Mr. CLEMENTS MARKHAM exhibited and described the war-club of Colocolo, the Araucanian chief, who so bravely resisted the Spanish invaders in the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Markham also read extracts from a MS. in the handwriting of Gervase Markham, and exhibited a pedigree of the family of Markham attested by the signature of Camden.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of this Society, held Nov. 1, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, F.R.S. in the Chair, the Committee appointed to carry into execution the resolution passed at the last annual meeting for a subscription to provide a memorial of the late Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, reported, that a marble tablet had been placed in the upper room of the Hospitium, commemorating his services as Curator of Antiquities, and the learning with which he had illustrated the remains of St. Mary's Abbey and the history of Roman York. They had also procured a copy, by Mr. Chester Earles, of an excellent portrait of Mr. Wellbeloved, to be placed in the vestibule of the Museum. The balance of the subscription had been applied in purchasing for presentation to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at the sale of Mr. Wellbeloved's library, his copies of Horsley's *Britannia Romana* and Drake's *Eboracum*. The *Eboracum* was one of the works illustrated by Cade the antiquary\*, during the years in which he was confined by disease to his bed; and both that and Horsley contained MS. additions by Mr. Wellbeloved.

The Rev. J. Kenrick exhibited a collection of flint implements found in drift gravel, for the loan of which he was indebted to John Evans, Esq., F.G.S., and made the following remarks upon them:— "In consequence of the interest excited by the discoveries of M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, Mr. Evans had visited Amiens in company with another geologist, Mr. Prestwich, examined M. de Perthes's collection, and the locality in which his flint axes were found, and returned convinced that the doubts which had been thrown on the reality of his discovery were unfounded. These axes are very different from the arrow-heads, &c., found in tumuli, or on the surface; they are much larger, and instead of occurring on the surface, lie in beds of gravel, some as much as twenty feet below it, and where no trace of disturbance appears. That they are really works of man's hand, and fashioned for man's purposes, has been admitted by all who had seen them in London or at Aberdeen, where they were exhibited to the British Association. It is very improbable that they should be of modern fabrication to impose on collectors. Those who have examined the spot, and heard M. de Perthes's account of the discovery, have been convinced that there

has been no fraud. Mr. Evans and a geological friend saw one extracted from its bed in a seam of ochreous gravel, twenty feet below the surface. According to an announcement in the late *Comptes Rendus* of the French Académie des Sciences, M. Gaudry, who had been sceptical, fixed on a bed of gravel, made an excavation in it, never left the workmen, and saw nine flint axes extracted. At Hoxne, in Suffolk, Mr. Evans recently found *in situ* one of these axes in a gravel-bed. These implements are found associated with the fossil bones of specifically extinct mammalia, as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and many others, and hence it is concluded that man must have lived on the earth along with these animals. Human bones have not yet been found.

"M. de Perthes has a very large collection of these implements, chiefly derived from two localities, St. Acheul, near Amiens, and the neighbourhood of Abbeville. Both these are in the valley of the Somme and St. Acheul, one hundred feet above the present level of the valley. The strata in which they are found imbedded belong to what geologists call *postpliocene*. The drift they call diluvial. There is an ambiguity in this word which it is desirable to remove. In ordinary usage it suggests that the phenomenon in question has been produced by an event of which we have an historical record. But as used by scientific geologists, and with exclusive reference to their own science, it appears to mean no more than an effect which surpasses the power of any water currents which the present rivers in their highest state of flood, or any bursting of lakes in the vicinity, could have produced. In fact, it conveys rather the negative idea of non-alluvial, than any positive idea of the cause. Taken in this sense, it would appear that the gravel-beds of the valley of the Somme, in which the axes are found, must be diluvial. Sir Chas. Lyell, indeed, dissents from this conclusion, and thinks they may have been produced by such river floods as those of Morayshire. But he is obliged to join with this the supposition that various upheavals and subsidences have taken place. Such oscillations have become familiar to geologists, however strange they would have seemed to the ancients who gave Cybele, the goddess who represented the earth, a cube for a pedestal, as the emblem of stability; or to Shakespeare, who speaks of 'the sure and firm-set earth.'

\* See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, viii. 313.

"That no human remains have yet been

found with those of the extinct mammalia may seem to throw doubt on M. de Perthes's conclusions. Negative arguments, however, have often proved fallacious in geological and palæontological questions. As gravel-beds will now be more carefully explored, perhaps we may soon hear of a human skeleton being found in juxtaposition with the bones of a mammoth or a rhinoceros. Even if it should not, the conclusion that man was contemporaneous with the extinct mammalia will be little less than certain. The bones of man are said not to be more rapid in their decay than those of other mammalia; but as we are not now speaking of an universal deluge, but of local diluvial action, it is conceivable that man, possessing foresight and means of safety which the brutes have not, might escape the catastrophe by which they were overwhelmed, leaving his weapons and tools behind him.

"Caves have been discovered in which the bones of extinct mammalia are mixed with the works of man, and the instance of the Brixham cave has removed the doubts which hung over this kind of evidence before. And these two classes of evidence, the bone-caves and the gravel-beds, mutually confirm each other. That man has been contemporaneous with the Irish elk, no one, I think, can doubt who has read Mr. Denny's able paper. But if with one, why not with more of the extinct species? Professor Owen, as quoted by him, admits the elk to have been the contemporary of the mammoth elephant, the rhinoceros, &c. But if man was the contemporary of the elk, and the elk the contemporary of the mammoth, it is surely no violent stretch to infer that man may have been also the contemporary of the mammoth. And from the observations of

the Professor on the Brixham cave, at the meeting of the Association at Leeds, I conclude that he is prepared to admit this also. The gravel-beds have furnished no work of man but flint weapons; but in the bone-caves pottery is found along with the bones of bears, tigers, and hyenas. And the bones of the mammoth elephant, the hippopotamus, and the urus, exhibited by Mr. Teale, in the Geological Section of the Association, at Hull, were found in the warp of the Aire, along with fragments of pottery. If Mr. Teale's identification of the urus be correct, it serves as a link to connect existing with extinct species. In Caesar's time it inhabited the Hercynian Forest, (the Harz,) it is now extinct or lives in the bison of the Lithuanian forests. In either case we have a species existing in historical times, if not in our own, whose remains are found in the same geological position as others which perished before the commencement of history.

"The question will naturally be asked, when—how many thousand years since—the flint implements now before us were buried in the heaps of gravel from which they have been extracted? I believe neither history nor geology can answer the question even approximately. History has no fixed starting-point for such a backward reckoning; geology deals only with the relative antiquity of strata, not with their absolute age, counted from the present time, nor even with the period which each formation occupied. Everything indicates, however, that these periods have been of vast extent; and the inference from facts which daily come to light seems to be, that the historian must also enlarge his ideas of past duration beyond the narrow limits to which systematic chronology has hitherto confined them."

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 31. At the meeting of this Society held at the Town Hall, the Rev. R. Burnaby in the Chair,

Two prints were exhibited shewing the alterations proposed to be effected in the choir of the Cathedral at Lichfield, at the estimated cost of £5,020.

Mr. Neale read a paper on the celebrated old Wedgwood pottery medallions.

Mr. Hill exhibited some Roman relics which he had picked up at the recently discovered villa at Apethorpe, consisting of fragments of pottery, tesserae, a small iron pick, bones, &c. Also the autograph diary, from 1707 to 1711, of Humphrey Mitchell,

Rector of Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire, containing many curious particulars respecting trials for witchcraft, and other parochial affairs, which Mr. Hill hoped to read at the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a small oblong volume entitled "England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, described and abridged, with the Historie and Relation of things worthy memory from a farr Larger Volume, done by John Speed. Anno cum privilegio 1627. And are to be sold by George Humble, at the White Horse, in Popes-head Alley." We find mention made in it of the stone coffin said to be



King Richard the Third's, and of Cardinal Wolsey having been buried in a similar one. Cavendish, however, states that Wolsey was buried in a wooden coffin; and the coffin supposed to be King Richard's is probably of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Nevinson exhibited an apothecary's mortar in bell-metal, about four inches in height, highly ornamented, and inscribed *LOF. GODT. VAN. AL. AO. 1642*. Also, a small silver medal; having on the obverse side the head of King Charles I. in high relief, and an inscription, and on the reverse the royal arms with the garter engraved.

Mr. Gresley produced a stone instrument from Llandudno, on Great Orme's Head, near Conway. In October, 1849, the miners there accidentally struck into an old copper mine, which it is conjectured, from the absence of metal tools, was worked previously to the Roman invasion. It contained chisels formed from bones, and stone hammers or pounders, varying in weight from one pound to fifty. The specimen now exhibited weighs 10 lbs. 9 oz. It is of a hard, bluish stone, nine inches long, and is ornamented near the top and round the centre by rings of various widths encircling it. In the catalogue of the museum of Thomas Bateman, Esq., at Youlgrave, p. 26, a description is given of other articles from this old mine, of the discovery of which an account was published in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for December, 1849.

Mr. Thompson read a paper upon the remains of the Castle of Kirby Muxloe:—

"The wall is of red brick, with dark ones introduced in the diamond pattern, and the various openings have stone dressings. There are no windows except on the second floor. The doorway itself has many parts worthy of notice. It was clearly guarded by a drawbridge, that was raised up in front, and fitted in the square recess above the arch, near whose upper angles the apertures still remain through which the chains passed whereby the bridge was raised and lowered. It had a portcullis, the grooves yet remaining. Above the arch is a square stone border, wherein the arms of Lord Hastings, carved on a shield of same material, were once placed. On either hand two loopholes, with slits above them, indicate that an unknown visitor, in former times, when he wound his horn before the castle gate, would see the heads of bolts and arrows pointed at him with deadly purpose, did he venture near before he was bidden welcome and the bridge lowered. The ancient door itself, braced together with many transverse planks, still remains, hanging in its ori-

ginal staples, three to each fold. Its wicks also remains.

"The entrance is flanked by semi-octagonal towers. They have windows on the first floor, cautiously placed on their unexposed sides; on the second floor, in the centre side of the tower, overlooking the approach.

"Within the portal is an open space, or lobby, at whose end was another folding door; each wing of which hung on three strong iron staples, still in their places. On the right hand a small door opens into what was once the porter's lodge. This was lighted from the lobby by a window barred across, and by another looking upon the courtyard. In the corner of the lodge, near the door, is one of the embrasures which defended the drawbridge. The porter had a fireplace, situate opposite the window first named. A door, also opposite the one by which he entered, and on the right hand of the fireplace, leads into the lower room of one of the flanking towers. This is dark and lofty, lighted by one narrow window, and containing near the ground an embrasure defending the bridge. This was probably a day and night room for men-at-arms. A short flight of steps connects this place with the closet; there was one to each story. On the left-hand side of the main entrance in the lobby, the arrangement was nearly the same as that described as existing on the right hand: the large iron room corresponding with the porter's lodge being, perhaps, the dining-room for the lower servants and men-at-arms, and the tower serving the same use as its companion on the other side. The entrance passage, and the two rooms on each side, are covered in with arched roofs of brick-work.

"Emerging into the courtyard, the visitor finds there are two turrets at the back of the gateway-towers. They contain circular staircases, on mounting which he is brought to the room extending over the porter's lodge, the passage, and the servants' dining-room. This was a large apartment, and may have been the dining-hall for the head of the household and its upper officers. On the north are the two windows seen outside as the pedestrian approaches the front of the building: on the south side are traces of four windows, each containing three lights. On close inspection, these windows seem to have had iron cross bars and wooden shutters inside; whether they were glazed or not is uncertain. At each end of the room was a fireplace, and a door conducting to a chamber in each flanking tower, above that before noticed as a day and night-room for men-at-arms. Attached to these



tower chambers was a closet, similar to that in the story immediately beneath, and a door now opens hence upon the void below.

"It is evident that on each side of the flanking towers other rooms and offices existed, of which only the flooring and foundations remain. An empty space, from the top to the bottom of the building, comes between the entrance-gateway, with its turrets, and these offices; and these spaces seem to have been intended for concealment; as on the western side a low doorway is yet in existence, which opens into one of these remarkable vacancies. They were well and cunningly contrived, for no one but a person acquainted with the castle would be able to discover their existence, for they are surrounded by the walls of rooms, and only one window opens into them, and that in a place which would not lead to suspicion. In times like those of the fifteenth century, when the nobles were ranged in deadly strife under rival banners, when feuds were cherished which had been handed down for generations, hidden recesses were not useless in the baron's castle, and the proscribed partizan might lie securely in such harbours.

"Thus far I have alluded only to the central mass of building; but the tower, standing apparently by itself, to the westward, will well repay the most minute and painstaking examination. This structure contains three stages, or stories, surmounted by a flat roof, with embattled parapet. It is now so completely mantled in ivy, that its external architectural details are in most cases completely hidden; but its two lateral turrets stand out to the view notwithstanding. One of these, on the eastern face of the tower, contains the staircase; on ascending which the former occupants of the castle were landed at the doors of the apartments in each story, and on the roof itself. It thus afforded access to each in succession; while the stories were isolated from each other.

"The approach to the ground floor is from the courtyard, by a doorway at the south-eastern corner of the tower. The precaution manifested in constructive detail is here observable in the placing of the windows; for one is inserted on the north side, near the north-western angle, another on the eastern side looking along the front of the castle, and a third on the south side, near the south-western angle; all in such positions as that any missiles discharged by an enemy, and entering the apartment, would do so at the least possible risk to the inmates. Below each window, also, is an embrasure, in which a cross-

bow-man or arquebusier could lie and take aim at an assailant. In the western wall—the most exposed face of the ground floor—there is no window. The chimney and fireplace are on the northern side. On the south side is a doorway leading into a small room, with closet attached. This arrangement exists in connection with each story, and on the outside it appears like a turret on the southern face of the tower.

"In order to gain the first floor, the staircase was ascended and the room was entered on the eastern side. This was evidently an apartment intended for comfortable, if not luxurious, habitation. Its north side is blank—no chill and cheerless light from that quarter was invited; but a narrow eastern window admitted the rays of the early morning sun, a full-sized opening freely welcomed its midday beams, and a window, with stone seats on each of its splayed sides, near the wide fireplace, permitted the meditative occupant to watch the setting sun as it sank over the meadows and below the level horizon of a tranquil landscape.

"In the second floor a similar regard to domestic ease and enjoyment is manifest. The fireplace here, as on the ground-floor, is on the north side, and near it, on the right hand, is a two-light window, with stone seats at the sides—an aspect less agreeable than might have been supposed would have been chosen; and the only reason that can be imagined for it being that it enabled the tenants of the chamber to look out upon the visitors, hostile or otherwise, grouped in front of the castle, at a comparatively safe height from the ground. A slit on the eastern side gave access to the morning light, and in the south side is a window like that lighting the story below. The western side is blank. This would seem to have been a summer apartment, admitting the sun's heat until it reached the meridian, and then excluding it as far as possible for the remainder of the day.

"On the roof was ample space for armed men, sheltered from the arrows and bolts and shot of an enemy by high battlements. The turret on the south side was open here, as in the first and second stories, to its occupants.

"The staircase is nearly complete up to the second story, though not to the roof, and the eye from this spot takes in all the interior from the base to the summit, the roof and floorings being gone entirely, leaving only the shell of the tower. The space within is about eighteen feet square.

"Whether a corresponding tower formerly stood on the eastern side of the

entrance-gateway is not known. If there was, no vestige of it remains above ground.

"Leaving the front of the ruin and proceeding to the sides and back, it will be seen, on minute examination, that the enclosing wall exhibits some peculiarities of structure. Unlike the castle walls of the Edwardian period, which were of stone, with round towers at intervals, these were of brick, guarded by miniature open bastions. In the middle of each side was a square bastion, projecting from the curtain into the fosse; at the back, in the centre and at the angles, were bastions with faces and flanks, resembling on a small scale those of a regular horn-work. The foundations of these may be found partially covered with earth and vegetation.

"It is somewhat remarkable to find such a contour of fortification in the case of a castellated dwelling-house like Kirby Muxloe; for it was clearly devised with a view, not merely to defence, but offence, and to the employment of fire-arms. If not, why introduce bastions with flanks and faces, affording the means of commanding the approaches in every direction, and enflading the spaces between the bastions? Surely such an outline of construction was not necessary if cross-bows, and bows and arrows merely, were used. As the castle was built (or at least the licence was granted to build it) within ten or twelve years before the battle of Bosworth Field was fought, and artillery was employed in that memorable conflict, it would seem possible that the gradual

introduction of the new engine of warfare was rendering necessary, thus early, a change in castellated architecture. Should this prove to have been the case, Kirby Muxloe Castle will possess one more claim on the interest of archaeologists, in addition to those which it is already entitled to as the only example of its kind now standing in this county. Ranking in date with Hurstmonceaux Castle and a few others, it seems to have escaped the notice of writers on architecture; but its use in illustrating the progress of society from the days of feudal rudeness, when the castle was built in massive strength, as if always ready to receive a hostile attack, to the times when the baron's dwelling needed only such arrangement as fitted it for defence against the assault of mere marauders,—the provision against general lawlessness in the former case, and local lawlessness in the latter, being thus significantly indicated,—the use, I say, of the building now partially standing near to our town, and in our county, is to serve as a speaking memorial of social progress, and an eloquent and expressive contrast to our now orderly and peaceful age, in which the city needs no walls, and the country mansion neither fosse nor draw-bridge; and therefore is the ivy-mantled ruin, with its desolate chambers and its silent court-yard,—though no longer resonant with the din of armed men or the merry mirth of the hawking party,—worthy the tutelary protection of its owners and the watchful regards of this Society."

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the November meeting held in the Society's new apartments, William-street, Barry Delany, Esq., M.D., in the Chair,

The Rev. James Graves read a letter from Captain A. M. Moore, A.D.C., to Lord Seaton, commanding the troops in Ireland, giving an account of some explorations conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. Alexander, K.C.B., and himself, at the Curragh of Kildare; the letter was accompanied by the objects of antiquity discovered, which were kindly sent for exhibition to the Society. These consisted of—first, a quadrangular iron spear, with square socket, found in the centre of the Gibbet Rath; secondly, a large horse's tooth, found at a depth of six feet in the same locality, together with a number of pieces of iron; thirdly, a silver coin of Edgar, found about one foot beneath the soil in the centre of the rath, in what

seemed to be the foundation of the chief's house; fourthly, a piece of cinerary urn, found in a tumulus near the great rath; fifthly, a bone gouge, found close to the urn just mentioned; and sixthly, a large portion of an iron spear-head, found a little beneath the soil, in the fosse of the tumulus. These antiques were looked on with great interest by the meeting, particularly the spear-heads, as iron objects of that class are of rare occurrence.

Captain Moore also sent for exhibition some fragments of flooring tiles dug up from under the portion of an ancient cross at the cemetery, known as "Bully's Acre," near the Royal Hospital, Dublin. The types of the ornamentation of these tiles, originally, no doubt, forming a portion of the flooring of the Church of the Knights of St. John, were identical with those of similar remains found in connection with



the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of the county and city of Kilkenny.

*Melting-down Irish Gold Antiques.*—The Secretary reminded the meeting of the fragments of the splendid gold fibula which he had exhibited by the permission of their owner, Mr. Jones, of Clonmel, at the July meeting of the Society, and remarked that the members would, no doubt, be interested in its ultimate fate, which he was sorry to say had been traced to the melting-pot, as would appear from the following extract from a very interesting letter addressed by Surgeon Wilde, to the "Freeman's Journal" of Wednesday, the 2nd ultimo:—

"About three or four months ago, a magnificent gold fibula, originally weighing perhaps ten ounces, was found in co. Tipperary. As two persons, neither of whom knew its value, were unhappily concerned in the discovery, an attempt was made to divide the spoil by cutting the article across with a handsaw, by which means nearly a pound's worth of gold must have been lost. The ends were then battered off, and one of them made into a ferrule for a 'blackthorn.' Subsequently the body of the article was sold to one goldsmith in Clonmel, and the ends to another. These persons, it seems, could not come to any arrangement as to the possession of the whole, but the major portion was lent for exhibition to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, on the 6th of July last, where it was described by the Rev. J. Graves, in the proceedings of that most industrious body; but, unfortunately, no model was made of it, or any accurate drawing taken of the ornamentation. In the beginning of August, a gentleman interested in archæology brought the article to Dublin, and left it at Mr. West's, where I had an opportunity of examining it. In shape it resembled those magnificent antique gold ornaments so frequently found in Ireland, each consisting of a pair of discs, united upon their convex sides by a massive curved portion, not unlike the handle of a chest of drawers. The largest of these yet found in Ireland is in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy; the second largest is in Trinity College; and, so far as I know, this specimen from Clonmel must have been the third in size. What rendered it particularly interesting to any person conversant with the forms of early Irish art, was the amount and character of engraved ornamentation round the edges of the discs, and also where the handle-shaped bar sprung from their convexities. Mr. West and I both agreed as to the propriety of having this portion, at least, of the article preserved,

although we greatly regretted the saw-cut, and the rude battering which the end had received. Having occasion to start for Scandinavia a few days afterwards, I heard nothing more of it until I lately made inquiry at Mr. West's, where I learned that it had been returned to the owner, who had refused £3 10s. an ounce for it. I then wrote to a friend in Clonmel about it, when, to my chagrin, I was informed that it had been recently sold to a Dublin trader for £3 8s. an ounce, and goods taken in exchange. Upon inquiry, my disappointment was rendered still greater on learning that it had been melted down just three weeks ago in William-street, in this city; and so the shape and ornamentation of this beautiful article of, perhaps, two thousand years old, have been lost for ever. Still I hoped that I might have learned something of the ornamentation from the fragment remaining in the hands of the Clonmel trader; and so through my friends there, I requested the loan of it to exhibit at the Royal Irish Academy, and in order to have a drawing made of it. What was the patriotic answer of a Tipperary man? That I could only have it by paying for it at the rate of £5 an ounce! Comment upon the foregoing circumstances is quite unnecessary."

The Chairman remarked that it was much to be regretted that the law of treasure-trove in this country, which evidently led to the destruction of this and other objects, was not altered.

The Rev. Mr. Graves quite agreed with the Chairman; but until some provision was made by the State for the purchase of such valuable objects, the melting-pot would assuredly be their fate. With regard to the antique in question, much as he regretted its loss, it was hard to expect that a country jeweller could hold it over for an indefinite time, and be out of the considerable sum which he had paid for it as gold. He thought much credit was due to Mr. Jones for the opportunities afforded by him to the Royal Irish Academy to secure it for their museum, and he could not but feel that it was lost through the apathy of that body. However, the meeting would be glad to hear that the subject of treasure-trove was again about to be brought under the notice of the legislature, as would appear by the following extract from the admirable letter of Surgeon Wilde, already referred to:—

"Some short time ago, Lord Talbot de Malahide, to whom archæology is so much indebted, both in this country and in England, introduced a bill of 'Treasure-trove'

into the 'Lords,' and was good enough to entrust the clause relating to Ireland to my care. As that bill was not pressed, it is unnecessary to make further allusion to it, or the machinery proposed for carrying out its provisions; but I have his Lordship's permission to state that it is now before the Treasury. In any such law the difficulty will be to decide between the absolute finders, and the person on whose property the discovery is made. For the sake of archæology, I am in favour of the finder; but I dare say the lawyers would make a different distribution. Suppose, for a moment, that all antique manufactured gold found in Ireland was obliged to be brought to a certain place, say the Royal Irish Academy, where the finder would be entitled to the standard price of it, with something more (as in Scandinavia), for the antiquarian value of the article. By this means, when articles were presented, if such there ever are, which might be considered duplicates of those we already possess, they could be sent to the British Museum; or even if melted, the only loss which the country would sustain would be two or three shillings per ounce, the difference between the standard value and that given for the

article, and this varying according to the purity or amount of alloy in the gold, which in most of our Irish specimens runs from 19 to 21 carats fine, and some have been assayed that rose to 23 carats."

Mr. Cooke, of Parsonstown, forwarded for exhibition a curious seal, which he described in a paper read before the meeting. In the sequel of Mr. Cooke's paper strong reasons were advanced to identify the seal as that of Thady *Caeck* (or the blind), son of William O'Kelly, King of Hy-many, who is recorded by the Four Masters to have "died in the habit of the third order,"—that is, of St. Francis,—in the year 1486. It was most likely that the blind chieftain died an inmate of the Abbey of Kilconnell, a foundation of his ancestors, and near to which the relic was found.

Papers were then read from Mr. Tenison on "Stone Celts," and Mr. Herbert F. Hore on "Leigh's Chorographic Account of a Portion of Wexford in the latter part of the seventeenth century;" and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Cooke and the other exhibitors and donors, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in January.

#### DISCOVERY OF A GALLO-ROMAN CEMETERY AT LA ROSIÈRE, BY THE ABBÉ COCHET.

I HAD heard from the newspapers that in February, 1859, some interesting discoveries had been made at La Rosière, in the canton of Forges, near Neuchâtel. In removing an old pear-tree, at a spot called *le Timel*, the gardener, Lelong, had met with a large number of ancient vases, which, from their description, I recognised as being Gallo-Roman. M. Mathon, a librarian at Neuchâtel, who is always zealous for the study and preservation of antique monuments of the ancient country of Bray, hastened to secure for the city museum the objects discovered at Beaubert, and he easily procured them, owing to the kindness of M.M. Bocquet, the proprietors of the spot. My friend having kindly sent me some of the pieces which had been left undamaged by the pickaxes of the workmen, I soon found they were portions of antique urns, vases used for libations and offerings, playthings of children, remains of chests, in short, all those things which are generally found amongst the spoils of the Gallo-Romans.

Furnished with permission from the owners, and a grant from the prefect, I undertook, in the month of June, an archæological excavation, with the inten-

tion of enlightening and developing the discovery at Vimel. My hopes were not disappointed. In a few days I was certain that here had existed a cemetery of the three first centuries of the Christian era, a cemetery which, from all appearances, was destined to receive the mortal remains of a family of Gallo-Roman colonists.

Here are the conclusions I came to, after a most careful examination of the spot:—In a space of ground about 16½ feet (5 mètres) long by as many wide, I calculated the existence of 140 antique vases placed in forty-six groups. The depth at which we found the urns varied from 1 to 2½ feet (30 to 70 centimètres); they were buried in a sort of sandy soil, which was easily removed. Thus we had little trouble in procuring them, and had it not been for the nearness to the surface at which they lay, and the constant passage of conveyances in this spot, we should have excavated the whole of this fertile collection, of which twenty specimens only were secured intact.

All these vases were made of the clay of the neighbourhood; there was not one found of glass, or of fine red earth, which they call Samian, but which are supposed



to have come from volcanic countries, such as Auvergne and the Rhenish provinces. This proved evidently the poverty of the cemetery I explored, and the humble rank occupied in Roman society by the colonists, or farmers, whose remains we exhumed. This poverty caused us, in some cases, to find the burnt bones scattered in the soil, which had probably been only buried in wooden cases.

Of the 140 vases of which we had computed the existence in this spot, 100 were urns, that is to say, contained burnt and pulverised bones. Here were, then, few vases used for offerings or libations; another proof of the poverty of the Gallo-Romans of La Rosière.

The form of these vases was neither new nor uncommon; they were rustic "ollas," being in shape somewhat similar to the earthen pots used by the French to this day for their *pot-au-feu*, a shape which is likewise found in Greece, Rome, Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The greater number of these urns were grey, a colour which seems to have been much used at funerals; still it must be acknowledged that the same colour predominates in those remains of vases found in the antique "villas." At Vimel we also remarked, more than in other places, urns of white earthenware, in shape elongated, and having on the projecting part three perpendicular lines, or rays. Amongst the vases used for libations and offerings there were very few of those pitchers so abundantly found at Barentin, Fécamp, Cany, Loges, Dieppe, and all the "*pays de Caux*." There were also some grey platters, or plates, similar to those that I had extracted from the cemetery "du Pollet." I particularly observed in this pastoral country white earthen pans, with spouts for pouring out the milk; I am inclined to believe that it formerly contained milk, even when placed in the tomb. Finally, the shape which prevailed amongst those used for libations was that which we call the "*pot à l'onquent*," or of perfumes.

Amongst the ceramic objects which might have been used by the children, we remarked a feeding-bottle in red earth, and a little dove in white. This dove, distinguishable from its head and wings, was hollow, and contained a bell, which proved pretty certainly that it was an ancient plaything. The foot was furnished with a hole, intended to receive a piece of wood, which has now disappeared.

Toys with bells have been found at Amiens, in the Roman sepulchres examined by M. Dusevel in 1845. As for the feeding-bottles they are not rare in the Gallo-

Roman sepulchres. My imperfect observations enabled me to distinguish some at Cany, Dieppe, Barentin, Lillebonne, Evreux, Brionne, Lisieux, Gièvres, and Soing, in La Sologne; at Bordeaux, in Aquitaine; Steinfort, in Luxembourg; and at Xanten on the shores of the Rhine.

To conclude the description of the earthenware, we will mention two blue pearls coated with a glass varnish. These pearls, of unequal size but of similar shape and colour, were in different tombs.

These blue pearls are as frequently found in the burying-places as in the other Gallo-Roman ruins. They are even found in the graves of the Franks. I will here mention from memory that I have found them at St. Martin-en-Campagne, at Ouville, at Londinières, and at Envermeu, (Seine Inférieure); others have been picked up at Rouen and in the forest of Brotonne, at Evreux, Pitres, at Vieil-Evreux, and at Meuneval, (Eure); at Lisieux, Paris, Choisi-le-Roi, and at the Castle near Joinville. Finally they have been found in Switzerland, Belgium, and England. We are led to believe that the vases at La Rosière, as those of other cemeteries which we have studied, were originally buried in wooden cases. In several places we found round the urns nails, which betrayed this detail of ancient piety; the custom of using these funeral cases appears general at this period. Once or twice we have even found the nails within the urns; but these are as likely to have been used for building the pile on which the bodies were burnt, as for securing the case in which the remains were placed. In one instance, at St. Denis-le-Thibout, M. Deville found in an urn a nail still attached to the burnt bone of a Gallo-Roman.

Few metal objects have been found in the sepulchres at La Rosière; besides the nails we have mentioned were a few iron nuts, belonging, like them, to the coffer. We must not, however, omit to mention a small iron hatchet, of a slightly different form to those used by the Franks. It was probably a child's hatchet, similar to one found in 1851 by M. Osmoy in the cemetery Guiry (Oise); but this last-mentioned find of tombs appears to me more Frank than Roman. Bronze objects are equally rare. We can only mention four or five, one of which had been excavated before our arrival. It was a small circular *anse*, of which the use is unknown to us. Two others are Roman bronze coins corroded and oxidized, of which I could not possibly discover the shape. I believe it to have belonged to the 'Haut Empire,' as nothing occurs to contradict this supposition.

Each of these pieces was found at the bottom of an urn, where it appeared to have been placed intentionally. It was probably in consequence of the belief in the *Nautum* for the passage of the *barque à Caron*.

But it must be confessed that even under the reign of Polytheism the world was far from believing in the fable of *L'Achéron Arare*, since in more than a hundred graves at La Rosière we only find two furnished with passports for the passage of the Styx. In the other cemeteries of Normandy the proportion appeared to me the same.

A dark piece of metal, equally interesting, since it reveals a social detail and a custom of the time, is a little bronze bell found at the bottom of an urn, with one of our two medallions. This bell, which according to our ideas was used to attach to the neck of some domestic animal, would indicate these as the remains of a shepherd or keeper of flocks. It is a remarkable thing that these little bells in iron or bronze (*tintinnabula*) have been met with in several cemeteries in our country. I myself found one at Neuville-le-Pollet in 1845, at Loges in 1851, and Barentin 1858. The same year M. Bordier found one in the cemetery of Vérine, near Melle, in *Les Deux Sevres*; similar bells have been dug up from the Saxon or Frank burying-places at Brestes (Oise) in 1857; at Rue St. Pierre, near Beauvais, in 1845; at Védain, near Namur, in 1853; at Kingston Down (Kent) in 1771. All the documents of the Roman times, like those of the epoch of the Franks, the laws, miniatures of manuscript, legends of the lives of the saints, attest the custom of attaching bells to the necks of their oxen, sheep, goats, deer, and even stags. A book might be written on the monuments which remain to us of this custom, and of which the bell at La Rosière is the last vestige.

After having described the cemetery of Beaubec, and having attributed it to the

first three centuries of our era, the epoch when the custom of burning reigned in our countries, I shall, perhaps, be asked if in the neighbourhood of our burial-ground there are any remains of Gallo-Roman edifices. Everybody is aware that the country of Bray is still little known, and has been but little explored with a view to such discoveries. However, I can assert that at the period which corresponds in history with the Roman dominion, this country was highly civilized, and covered with important establishments.

In a few days I was able to convince myself that around the turf-pits and the rose-beds, and the ponds, and the marshes where the Cistercians founded, in the twelfth century, their abbey of Beaubec, were a quantity of foundations of ancient buildings. I content myself with mentioning the masses of tiles accompanying the potteries that we recognised in the woods recently grubbed at La Rosière, sufficient to lead us to believe in the existence of an establishment for making tiles in these districts. The Mount Gripon, at the foot of which extends the cemetery of *Timel*, is said in the neighbourhood to have been a Roman camp, and it has all the appearance of an ancient Station.

The modest chapel of Trefforest appears to me to replace a Roman *Sacellum*. A sacred fountain formed, as it were, the base, and the ground on which it rests, like the ancient monument itself, was filled with tiles, hand mills, slabs of lias and blocks of red cement. M. de Trefforest, who has rebuilt the ancient chapel, has had the good taste to preserve in the walls of the new edifice some tiles, some slabs of the pavement, and some plaster belonging to the primitive church, founded upon the site of the pagan edifice. The neighbouring territory of Forges has the soil strewn with fragments of pottery and tiles, and various indications of Roman mines, forges, and ovens which flourished in the time of the Cæsars.

#### ANTEDILUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.

It is upwards of twelve years since M. Boucher de Perthes published the first volume of his *Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*. The work was the result of long, patient, and conscientious researches in the neighbourhood of Abbeville, an account of which, in the shape of essays or papers, had been previously read before the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, of which M. Boucher de Perthes is Pre-

sident. These researches not only led to the discovery of a vast quantity of flint weapons and implements of various kinds, which were, without any hesitation, universally accepted as having belonged to the early Celtic races; but, at the same time, they widened our knowledge as to the antiquity of man to an extent almost unsuspected except by the philosophic investigator himself, who, in a work evincing

great depth of thought and sound judgment, gave reasons for believing that tangible evidences of antediluvian human beings might yet be discovered.

The antediluvian relics, so far from being received with a corresponding favour to the Celtic, were mistrusted on all sides. The discovery was altogether new: it did not support received opinions, and was in opposition to antiquarian and geological dogmas. Some said M. Boucher de Perthes was mistaken as to the exact situation in which the worked flints had really been found; others asserted that he must have been imposed upon by the labourers who dug them up; and nearly all concurred in dismissing or evading the question by asserting the *impossibility* of the alleged facts. In vain the author appealed to his vast collection, open and accessible to all; in vain he pointed to the beds of drift, or the *diluvium*, in which the objects had been found, and were still being found: with the exception of a very few<sup>b</sup>, no one would take the pains to verify the facts, the elaborate volume was thrust aside, half-read, and scepticism accepted as a reason the reiterated impossibility.

The geological objections, by far the most serious, were strenuously combated by M. Boucher de Perthes; but the difficulty was to induce the geologists to attend personally and judge for themselves with their own eyes. At length one, a man of eminence, was induced to visit the collection. He had been opposed to the author and his system; but scarcely had he gone through the museum, before his doubts were dispelled, his conviction was sealed, and he exclaimed, "Yes, I am here in another world." Without losing a moment, he wished to examine the beds from which the objects had been extracted: while he employed labourers to dig, he

also dug for himself: everywhere he found what M. de Perthes had found; and these discoveries formed the subject of a memoir which opened for him the door of the Institut. This confirmation and this recantation were followed by others. People began to open their eyes and to study the question. M. de Perthes gained his cause, and the presence of the work of men's hands in the diluvium is now an avowed fact.

In 1857 M. de Perthes published a second volume of his work, with twenty-six new plates, containing nearly five hundred illustrations; but while, through the zeal of Mr. Evans and Mr. Prestwich, the geologists of England were about to concede to M. de Perthes the praise that had hitherto been so sparingly meted, the Archæological Congress held at Laon committed itself by throwing the old doubts upon his authenticated discoveries; and so far as its influence extends, has propagated errors and opinions no longer held by the most eminent scientific men of the two countries. M. de Perthes, in a reply just published, accuses the members of this Congress not only of not having read his book, of not having seen his collection, of not having visited the localities in which the flint weapons and implements were found, but also of considerable ignorance in certain geological assumptions, which they have inconsiderately made. At the same time, the Institut of France (*Académie des Sciences*), we perceive, has since then received and read a paper on the subject from M. de Perthes himself, which will tend to procure him in France the credit and honour shewn him in our own country.

The Rev. J. Kenrick's treatment of M. de Perthes' discoveries will be interesting to such of our readers who may not as yet have given them the attention they deserve. It forms part of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a report of which will be found in our present Magazine, at page 620.

<sup>a</sup> *De la Création, Essai sur l'origine et la progression des êtres*, 5 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1833.

<sup>b</sup> The names of the few believers, as recently given by M. de Perthes, are M. Jomard, M. Constant Prévost, M. Hébert, Herr Worsaae, Counsellor Thomsen, M. de Hammer, M. Kintzig (of Philadelphia), Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Cunliffe, Dr. Thurnam, Mr. Falconer; and, in the spring of the present year, Mr. Evans and Mr. Prestwich.

<sup>c</sup> *Réponse à MM. les Antiquaires et Géologues présents aux Assises Archéologiques de Laon*. Amiens, 1859, 8vo., 31 pp.



## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Fabric Rolls of York Minster, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents.* 8vo., xxiii. and 340 pp. (Durham, published for the Surtees Society.)—Perhaps no Society of our day has done such good service to the archaeologist as the Surtees Society, or has produced so many works of standard and permanent value as the *Annals of History*, though of somewhat limited and local interest. Of all the strings of valuable documents which it has given to the world, this is the most valuable, and has also the advantage of treating of a subject of more general interest, inasmuch as the metropolitan Church of York is more generally known and more highly appreciated by southern men than Durham and its immediate neighbourhood. It is gratifying to find that our excellent and most valued friend, the late Mr. James Raine, who was the life and soul of this Society, has left so worthy a successor in his son, the editor of the present volume. The same scrupulous care and unwearied industry, the same tact and sound judgment which distinguished the father, are found also in the son, and we fancy that we detect a little of the same sly humour also, which often gives life and pungency to a work that might have been thought dry without this relief.

The Preface contains a carefully drawn outline of the history of the Cathedral, in which Mr. Raine has ventured to differ from previous authorities, even occasionally from Professor Willis, with whom, however, he generally agrees; but all his opinions are clearly supported by the documents, which he has studied so carefully that it is almost impossible to doubt the accuracy of his conclusions.

The following extract from the Preface relates the causes which have delayed the publication of this volume, and will possess a melancholy interest for many of our readers:—

“The members of the Surtees Society will be aware that there has been a great delay in the issuing of the present volume. I have already acquainted them with the causes of that delay, and I must throw myself again upon their generous indulgence. I do not regret the labour which has been spent upon this book, and that has not been slight, but there are associations connected with this volume which must always be most painful to myself. Its progress has been retarded by illness and affliction of no ordinary kind. Two kinsmen very near and dear to me, who took great interest in this work, have not been permitted to witness its completion. One, the greatest church-

restorer of modern times, was delighted with the novel information that the Rolls contained, and I well remember his pointing to the charges for painting the interior of the lantern at York, recorded at page 11, the last sheet that he saw, and saying—‘This is just what we want to do at Ely.’ Now, singularly enough, the lantern in that glorious temple, renovated and painted, is to be its monument. Another kinsman, nearer and dearer still, first suggested the publication of this volume, and frequently said that it would make quite a revolution in architectural archaeology and chronology. All the early sheets were submitted to his experienced eye, but, alas! he was not permitted to see many of them. That which ends with page 160 was the last that was sent to him. He kept it longer than usual, and I wondered at it; at length it was returned, and I soon saw that although it had been a labour of love to peruse it, it had been a labour still. Upon page 156 were the last words that he ever wrote in connexion with the favourite pursuits of his life: there did that hand, so true to the Surtees Society, for the first time waver. A fortnight afterwards, and it was lifeless. It may seem idle to record such trifles as these; I mention them with a melancholy pleasure, and some will thank me for them.

“These things are now over, and this volume is at length completed. Several things have been omitted from want of space and time. The book, however, contains nearly all the evidences upon which an architectural account of the church of York must be built. At some future time it may, perhaps, be in my power to weave out of them a history of that Minster in a more popular form.”—(pp. xxv., xxvi.)

The question how far these Rolls do “produce quite a revolution in architectural chronology,” we hope to examine at a future time; for the present, we must content ourselves with cordially recommending this volume to the attention of our readers, and making a few extracts by way of specimens of the contents. The latter half of the volume, which consists of “Illustrative Documents,” will be found the most interesting to the general reader. We select a couple of short documents relating to the honours paid by the common people to the grave of the murdered Archbishop Scrope, with Mr. Raine’s comments upon them. It will be seen that these comments are not the least valuable part of the work; they frequently contain an admirable analysis of the document to which they relate, and always make it more interesting and intelligible:—

“Three documents of great interest and value relating to Archbishop Scrope. The



legalized murder of that prelate took place in the year 1405, in spite of the remonstrances of the Chief Justice and the entreaties of the friends of law and equity. The consequences were hardly expected by the king. The popular love and regard for the family of Scrope, and for the Archbishop in particular, manifested themselves in the most remarkable way. The English people have always resented any great indignity that has been shewn to their prelates. Becket, by his death, shook the throne of England to its foundations, and won for himself a place in the calendar: Laud, too, who somewhat resembled Becket in spirit by his magnanimity at his end, redeemed his fame, and cast into the shade the haughty indiscretion which had brought him to the scaffold. So it was with Scrope. He was a man, if we can at this day properly estimate his character, of no great vigour of mind or judgment, but these defects were forgotten when men were influenced by the fascination of his manner, or were won over by the kindness of his heart.

"His violent end evoked the sympathy of the people of the north to an extraordinary degree. His faults were forgotten in his sufferings, and he became the idol of the populace. His name, indeed, was never inserted in the calendar, but by the crowds who flocked to the stately minster at York he was worshipped as a saint. There, in the chapel of St. Stephen, near the remains of his illustrious ancestor, his mutilated remains were laid. Before that simple monument which commemorated him, thousands knelt in silent adoration, and prayed for their martyred Archbishop. The offerings which they made were devoted to the fabric, and thus, even in his death, the ill-fated prelate contributed to the upraising of that glorious edifice which he had never neglected during his life.

"It was not to be expected that such demonstrations of popular feeling should escape the notice of the Sovereign and his officers. The view which they took of the matter is embodied in these letters, which are now, for the first time, printed. The Archbishop of Canterbury who remonstrated with the Chapter was Arundell, who had filled St. Peter's chair at York before Scrope was raised to it. Longley signs the document in his official character as chancellor. He was also dean of the body which he was addressing, and thus he could speak to them with even greater effect. The incident must have placed him in rather an awkward position, but he was far too clever a politician to adopt the views of his Chapter, or to oppose in any way, the feelings and the tactics of his royal master.

"The orders issued in the following letters were, in all probability, attended to, as they could not, evidently, be trifled with. They could not, however, allay the feeling that had been aroused. Offerings and prayers were still made at the tomb of the Archbishop, and when the Reformation swept away both shrine and altar, the treasures of St. Stephen's chapel held a conspicuous

place among the magnificent furniture of the church of York."—(pp. 193, 194.)

Want of space compels us to omit the first and longest of them, but the substance of it is contained in the others. The Norman-French of the fifteenth century is curious:—

"T. ARCHIEPISCOPUS CANTUARIENSIS, ET THOMAS LANGLEY DECANUS EBOR., ET ANGLE CANCELLARIUS.

"Imprimis quod Decanus, Capitulum, singuli canonici et ministri quicumque ecclesie Ebor. a quacunque publicatione miraculorum per dominum Ricardum nuper Ebor. Archiepiscopum factorum se absteineant.

"Item quod nullum ad adorandum prefatum Archiepiscopum invitent quoquomodo vel inducant.

"Item quod nullum quominus ad sepulcrum ejusdem accedat causa orationum fiendarum pro anima ejusdem defuncti impediant.

"Item quod deputentur magister Johannes Harewod, Thomas Garton, et Robertus Feriby, qui venientibus exponant ut oblationes quas in ipsius honore facere intendunt non ad sepulcrum, sed ad tumbam Sancti Wilhelmi, aut alio loco devoto ejusdem Ecclesie reponant, causam hujus rei exponentes, quod expectabitur determinacio ecclesie antequam hujusmodi adoracione dependencie, cere, vel aliarum rerum, seu aliqua adoracione solenni, honoretur.

"Item si quis exposicioni dictorum custodum non obediens ceram aut res alias temeraria voluntate ad sepulcrum suum dimittat, seu oblationes forsan in auro vel argento, sine mora dicti custodes illud auferant et in alio loco, prout eis videbitur, ad usum Ecclesie reservent.

"DE PAR LE ROY.

"Treschiers en Dieu! Nous desirantes que l'abusion que a este par long temps sustenee touchant le concours de notre poeple a le ce l'arcevesque d'uerwyk, qui darem morust, et les offendres faites a mesme le corps gisant ensevels denis l'eglise d'uerwyk soit oustes en le plus honeste et covenable manero que faire poura ordene avons de l'assent et avys de notre treschier et tresame cousin l'arcevesque de Cantorbirs et de notre Chancellor certaine informacion compruise en une cedule quelle nous vous envoions closee denis cestes; vuillants et vous mandans fermement enchargeant que vous vous gouvernes en celle partie selon le susdite informacion, que contient cynk articles tant soulement jusques a tant que vous en aies autre mandement de nous et ce ne lesses. Donne sous notre signet a notre palays de Westmonster, le quint jour d'avrill.

"A nos treschiers en Dieu les Dean & Chapetre de notre eglise d'uerwyk.

"JOHAN FILS AU ROY, CONSTABLE D'ENGLETERRE & GARDEN ESTMARCHÉ VERS ESCOCE.

"Chier et bien ame! Pour diverses causes nous et notre conseil mouvans voullons, et

de par le Roy son souverain seigneur et pier, vous mandons fermement et en arceantes que tost vus ces presentes, tous excusacions cessantes, faces abatre tout la clausure de charpente fait entour le sepulture de Richard na legarres Archevesme d'euerwyk, qui mort est, et y faces mettre sur la terre entre les piers et par bonne espace de Lors veilles tuytes et grosses piers de bonne hautesse et laeure infinit qils i soient continuellement pour fare estoppoill a les faux foies que y velement par colour de devocon faisent en ceste cas ensy votre parte come bons desires de favor votre estat et eschiner indignacion et ce Le vui les lesser. Donnes sous notre signet a notre manoir de Semer le xxj. jour de Septembre.

"A notre chier et bien ame, Thomas Garton, Clerk del esglise Cathedraill d'euerwyk."—pp. 194—195.)

These extracts will suffice to shew the value of the work, and that it stands in need of no recommendation from us. All those who are interested in the study of mediæval architecture and history will not fail to secure this volume for their library.

*An Inaugural Lecture delivered by Goldwin Smith, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.* 8vo., 40 pp. (J. H. and J. Parker.)—

We do not often consider it necessary to notice the Lectures of the Professors in our Universities, but as one of the especial objects of this Magazine is to encourage and assist the study of Modern History, the Inaugural Lecture before us comes legitimately within our province, and we rejoice to find it equally creditable to the Professor and to the University to which he belongs. It has rarely been our lot to find so much deep thought so clearly expressed and so carefully and usefully applied in so small a compass. We may indeed congratulate the University in having this important Chair so well filled. Mr. Goldwin Smith is evidently a man of no ordinary compass of mind or commonplace range of information; he is able to grasp the whole of his vast subject, and to comprehend its bearing and its connection with the cognate subjects of Law, and Political Economy, and Diplomacy, all of which were formerly considered as branches subordinate to this Chair, but are now separated from it.

Vast subjects for thought and investigation are here touched upon, and the road indicated to such students as are able to follow it, and all those who are capable of thinking could hardly fail to be made to think seriously by such a lecture as this. If we are correctly informed, the Prince of Wales was one of those who heard it, and we could hardly wish our future King to have a better standing-point from which to

survey the history, the laws, and the constitution of our country. From this lofty point of view he may learn to appreciate the value of the institutions of England compared with those of foreign countries, and to see the bearing of the various changes now proposed to be made in them, and the necessity of caution without obstinacy. Mr. Smith is bold enough to do justice to the character of Cromwell, and to assert its superiority to that of the first Napoleon; he does equal justice to the character of the Cavaliers, as noble-minded, honourable men. He points out the superiority of the education given at Oxford in the beginning of the seventeenth century, to what it was a century later, when ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry were paramount, and all attempts to enlarge the boundaries of education were resisted or thwarted by those in authority. The picture drawn by Tom Hearne of the University in his day, and his own mind as a specimen of it, may well be viewed as a warning. The evil effects upon the country are now obvious; and the danger arising from ignorance in high places, or from placing power in ignorant hands, are ably traced by the Professor in this comprehensive outline. It is clearly shewn that the natural effect of too great a sub-division of land, and of placing power in the hands of an ignorant or half-educated class, is despotism and tyranny, and a system of centralization and bureaucracy, for want of a middle class.

We cannot refrain from giving the following extract, as a specimen of Mr. Goldwin Smith's style of thinking and of writing:—

"King George I., however, or his Minister, was not the first of English rulers who had endeavoured to draw direct from the University a supply of talented and highly-educated men for the service of the State. I almost shrink from mentioning the name which intrudes so grimly into the long list of the Tory and High Church Chancellors of Oxford. But it was at least the nobler part of Cromwell's character which led him to protect Oxford and Cambridge from the leveling fanaticism of his party, to make himself our Chancellor, to foster our learning with his all-pervading energy, and to seek to draw our choicest youth to councils which it must be allowed were always filled, as far as the evil time permitted, with an eye to the interest of England and to her interest alone. Cromwell's name is always in the mouths of those who despise or hate high education; who call, in every public emergency, for native energy and rude common sense,—for no subtle and fastidious philosophers, but strong practical men. They seem to think that he really was a brewer of Huntingdon who left his low calling in a fit of fanatical enthusiasm to lead a great cause (great, whether it were the right cause or



the wrong,) in camp and council, to win Dunbar against a general who had foiled Wallenstein, to fascinate the imagination of Milton, and by his administration at home and abroad to raise England, in five short years and on the morrow of a bloody civil war, to a height of greatness to which she still looks back with a proud and wistful eye. Cromwell, to use his own words, 'was by birth a gentleman, living neither in any considerable height, nor yet in obscurity; he was educated, suitably to his birth, at a good classical school; he was at Cambridge; he read law; but what was much more than this, he, who is supposed to have owed his power to ignorance and narrowness of mind, had brooded almost to madness over the deepest questions of religion and politics, and, as a kinsman of Hampden and an active member of Hampden's party, had held intimate converse on those questions with the profoundest and keenest intellects of that unrivalled age. And therefore his ambition, if it was treasonable, was not low. Therefore he bore himself always not as one who gambled for a stake, but as one who struggled for a cause. Therefore the great soldier loved the glory of peace above the glory of war, and the moment he could do so, sheathed his victorious sword; therefore, if he was driven to govern by force, he was driven to it with reluctance, and only after long striving to govern by nobler means; therefore he kept a heart above tinsel, and, at a height which had turned the head of Cæsar, remained always master of himself; therefore he loved and called to his council-board high and cultivated intellect, and employed it to serve the interest of the State without too anxiously enquiring how it would serve his own; therefore he felt the worth of the Universities, saved them from the storm which laid throne and altar in the dust, and earnestly endeavoured to give them their due place and influence as seminaries of statesmen. Those who wish to see the conduct of a real brewer turned into a political chief should mark the course of Santerre in the French Revolution. Those who wish to see how power is wielded without high cultivation and great ideas, should trace the course of Napoleon, so often compared with Cromwell, and preferred to him;—of Napoleon the great despiser of philosophers;—and ask whether a little of the philosophy which he despised might not have mitigated the vulgar vanity which breathes through his bulletins, and tempered his vulgar lust of conquest with some regard for nobler things. It would indeed be a flaw in nature if that which Arnold called the highest earthly work, the work of government, were best performed by blind ignorance and headlong force, or by a cunning which belongs almost as much to brutes as man. The men who have really left their mark on England, the founders of her greatness from Alfred to the Elizabethan statesmen, and from the Elizabethan statesmen down to Canning and Peel, have been cultivated in various ways; some more by study, some

more by thought; some by one kind of study, some by another: but in one way or other they have been all cultivated men. The minds of all have been fed and stimulated, through one channel or other, with the great thoughts of those who had gone before them; and prepared for action by lofty meditations, the parents of high designs."—(pp. 5—8.)

*The Story of a Pocket-Bible.* By the Author of "Gilbert Gresham," "Stories of School-boys." (London: Religious Tract Society.)—This is a good little book,—good to have been written, and good to be read. The author has well imagined and well described the probable history of his pocket-Bible, and his story has a simplicity and earnest sincerity which we trust will help it to some usefulness.

The history of the pocket-Bible is traced through a period of some fifty years. In following its fortunes, the writer dwells with emphasis upon its influence on the young; he evidently takes pleasure in picturing the young lives and early deaths it has been the means of making beautiful and happy. The really best and most impressive part of his work, however, is that in which is related the story of "The Working Man." The narrative touches upon a grand danger menacing the more intelligent members of our working-classes, and it is to be hoped may be of some benefit. The subject might have been made more of, perhaps, or may furnish matter for another tale.

*The White Elephant; or, The Hunters of Ava and the King of the Golden Foot.* By WILLIAM DALTON, Author of "The Wolf-Boy of China," &c. (London: Griffith and Farran.)—Most boys like adventure, and most boys like animals, which conjunction of tastes warrants the inference that most boys will like Mr. Dalton's story. Considered in a literary point of view, the tale is of no great merit; but it is lively, and the author seems to have taken pains that the information it conveys should be substantially accurate.

Parents who are over-rich in masculine scions, and are beginning to contemplate with some dread the near approach of the Christmas holidays, will do well to provide themselves with this volume. The combined powers of the narrative and of Mr. Harrison Weir's illustrations will certainly secure some few hours of quietness in their circle. A large number of juvenile readers have, no doubt, already made friends with Mr. Dalton through his "Wolf-Boy of China," and will, therefore, give him the readier welcome.

*The Archaeology of Berkshire.* By the EARL OF CARNARVON. Fcap. 8vo., 48 pp. (Murray).—One of the most pleasing features of recent times has been the manner in which the higher class of our gentry and nobility have shewn themselves in their true colours, as what they are, and what they ought to be, the best-educated, best-informed class amongst us as a whole. The ignorance and consequent prejudice of the great mass of the people, and the absurd self-conceit of the poor half-educated men who have contrived to pick up a little more information than their fellows, are amongst the greatest difficulties of all statesmen, and all those who, looking from a high point of view, wish and endeavour to benefit their fellow-citizens. The only remedy for this is what is now being partially done,—for the real and natural leaders of the people, those who are able to teach them from their superior minds and superior information, to come out and take their proper places, and no longer shroud themselves in reserve and hauteur, and treat their fellows with contempt, as has been too commonly the case.

The Earl of Carnarvon has shewn us in a few pages that he is one of those thoroughly well-informed *gentlemen* who have no need to fear coming forward on any occasion when those resources are called for. The able sketch which he has given us would do credit to a professed archaeologist, and shews the true spirit of the philosophic historian, who is not afraid of dealing with what are called trifles, when he sees their real importance in connection with each other and with general history. The manner in which he shews his appreciation of others throws the best light on his own character. He seems to have a natural taste for biography, and hits off the character of the person he is writing about in a few short and happy sentences; and the worthies he has selected for notice do credit to his judgment. Berkshire and Hampshire, being so nearly central counties, are the very heart of England, and their history is the history of the whole country. We have here passed in rapid review such a string of great names as to be perfectly dazzling when we turn over the pages with a view to enumerate them. Of the Roman period, we have an excellent and truthful though rapid sketch, then the legendary period, which, as his Lordship observes, is worthy of more investigation, as there is generally some ground for a legend, and that ground is part of history. The questions about Vortigern, and Rowena, and King Arthur, and Wayland Smith are touched upon with a master's hand. King Alfred comes out more distinctly. Then

the Norman Conquest and its effects, the admirable character of Edward I, the earliest free-trader, and the monarch who first moulded our Parliamentary system into shape. Justice is then done to those who are more especially Berkshire worthies. Jack of Newbury, with his hundred horses and his hundred well-clothed bowmen; the Englefields in several successive generations; Sir Francis Walsingham, John Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, Prince Maurice, Sir John Borlase, Lord Falkland, Lord Sunderland, the Lord Carnarvon of Vandyke, Lord Clarendon, Archbp. Laud, Speaker Lenthall, Lord Lovelace and William III, Lord Bolingbroke, and last, not least, the late Mr. Philip Pusey, to whose memory a just and graceful tribute is paid by the noble Earl. We would gladly extract a large part of this excellent lecture, but the whole is so short, and so comprehensive, that our readers will naturally wish to read it entire. There is a remarkable absence of the dry dust of archaeology, and rather too great an aversion to bricks and mortar. Scarcely a building is mentioned, or more than alluded to. Even Windsor Castle does not once appear on the field of Berkshire, nor Reading Abbey, nor Abingdon Abbey. Chaucer's Castle of Donnington is just mentioned, and Basing House incidentally. The buildings of a county certainly form part of its archaeology, and we could have wished for a little more attention to them. The De la Beches and their celebrated series of tombs at Aldworth also escape notice, nor are any other tombs mentioned. But his Lordship is evidently aware of the great extent of the subject which he had to skin over, and was afraid of getting out of his depth. We are too thankful for what we have, and for the good example he has set, to wish to complain of any omissions.

*The Platonic Dialogues, for English Readers.* By WILLIAM HEWELL, D.D., Vol. I. *Dialogues of the Socratic School, and Dialogues referring to the Trial and Death of Socrates.* (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co., 12mo.)—The observation may possibly savour of heterodoxy to some men of high classical education, but it really seems to us just as fit and proper at the present day, that persons of ordinary education, who have no chance of ever being able to read the philosophical works of antiquity in the original language, should still be enabled to understand and even appreciate them by the aid of others, as it is fit and proper that persons should have the use and enjoyment of shillings and sovereigns with-



out the absolute necessity of a voyage to the silver mines of Mexico or a toilsome apprenticeship at the "diggins."

The most precious relics, perhaps, of heathen antiquity, that is, as representing the most exalted thought of those times, are the Dialogues of Plato; and in the present instance we have, most appropriately, one of the best scholars and one of the deepest thinkers of the present day spending years over the Platonic Dialogues with the view of making them as intelligible in an English garb, to the purely English reader, as they are in the original to himself and the comparatively few scholars of a similar calibre.

As to the plan adopted to carry out his purpose, we cannot do better than give the following extracts from the learned Translator's Preface:—

"The object of the following Translations and Remarks is to make the Dialogues of Plato intelligible to the English reader. But I would not have it understood from this that I have altered the substance or the drama of these Dialogues with a view of rendering them more popular. I have given both the matter and the manner with all fidelity, except in so far as I have abridged several parts, in order to avoid prolix and obscure passages. And I can venture to say that my task (including translations of most of the other Platonic Dialogues, as well as of those given in this volume) has not been lightly executed. It has been a labour of many years: each part has been gone over again and again; and if I have been led in many cases to views of the purport of these Dialogues different from the views which have been put forth by modern translators and commentators, I have tried to give my reasons for my interpretation, and have discussed the interpretations proposed by others. . . . In every part my rule has been to take what seemed the direct and natural import of the Dialogue as its true meaning. Some of the commentators are in the habit of extracting from Plato doctrines obliquely implied rather than directly asserted: indeed they sometimes seem to ascribe to their Plato an irony so profound, that it makes no difference in any special case whether he asserts a proposition or its opposite. . . . If the present volume should find favour in the eyes of the public, I shall be tempted to publish others of the Platonic Dialogues in the same manner."

The Dialogues are rendered additionally intelligible, and, indeed, interesting to the English reader, by copious explanatory passages thrown in parenthetically here and there, and sufficiently distinguished from the translated portions by being unaccompanied by the marks of quotation which distinguish the translation throughout. In addition to this, the translation itself, for its perspicuity, merits high

praise; while by no means the least valuable portions of the volume are the "Remarks," annexed to the conclusion of each Dialogue: indeed, as it seems to us, there are few, if any, classical scholars in existence who might not read them with considerable advantage.

The Dialogues in the present volume are "Laches, of Courage;" "Charmides, of Sound-mindedness;" "Lysis, of Friendship;" "the Rivals, of Philosophy;" "the First Alcibiades, of the Nature of Man;" "the Second Alcibiades, of Prayer;" "Theages, the Divine Monitor;" "Cleitophon, Hortatory;" "Meno, of Virtue;" "Euthyphro, of Piety;" "the Apology, or Defence of Socrates;" "Crito, What is to be done?" "the Phædo, of the Immortality of the Soul."

The large and clear type, too, of the volume, from the Cambridge University Press, deserves a word of commendation.

*Die Altchristlichen Kirchen nach den Baudenkmalen und alteren Beschreibungen und der Einfluss des Altchristlichen Baustyls auf den Kirchenbau aller Späteren Perioden Dargestellt und Herausgegeben für Architekten, Archæologen, Geistliche und Kunstfreunde von Dr. Hubsch, Grossh. Badischen Baudirector.* Folio, Parts I.—V. (Carlsruhe. 1859.)

*The Early Christian Churches after Architects' Drawings and Ancient Descriptions; and the Influence of the Early Christian Style on Church Architecture of a later Period.* Edited and published by Dr. HÜBSCH, Architect to the Government of Baden. (Carlsruhe: at the Office of the Minister of the Interior. Folio, Part I.—V. To be completed in ten parts, price £6. 10s.)

This work is highly creditable to the liberality of the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and is a proof of the interest taken on the Continent in Christian architecture. It is admirably executed, with the greatest care and accuracy, and the chromo-lithographic plates of the mosaics are beautifully executed. The work consists, however, of two parts, mixed up together without distinction, except in the letterpress, and apparently considered by the author and his government as of equal value, but which, to English ideas, stand on a very different footing. The one consists of actual drawings of ancient examples, than which we can hardly wish for anything better; the other of restorations or imaginary buildings, made out by the skill of the author, from the description given by Eusebius

and other ancient authors. These appear to us so perfectly distinct, that they ought to have been published in a separate work; we do not deny that they are *probable* restorations, but they are nothing more; they are of no authority; another architect might produce a very different set of drawings from the same descriptions. In the ancient examples, also, no distinction

is drawn between those which are genuine and those which have been rebuilt; for instance, at Rome, St. Paul's without the Wall is given without a word about the fire and the rebuilding; others, as St. Sabina, are assumed to be genuine when the case is doubtful. This is a drawback to what is otherwise an admirable work.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Madras, the wife of Sir Adam Bittleston, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Priory-villas, Canonbury, the wife R. W. Phelps, esq., a dau.

Oct. 18. At Stoberry-house, near Wells, the wife of A. Henry Hinuber, a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of George T. Duncombe, esq., a dau.

At Silsoe, Beds, Mrs. Henry Trethewy, a dau.

At Trewern-house, Spring-grove, Middlesex, the wife of Henry Pickering Clarke, esq., a son.

At Litchurch, Derby, the wife of Francis Barber, esq., a son.

At Greenhill, Kingsbridge, the wife of G. B. Lidstone, esq., solicitor, a son.

At Walmor, Kent, the wife of Major Rickman, 6th Depot Battalion, a son.

Oct. 19. The wife of W. C. Lacey, esq., of Bestwall-house, Wareham, Dorset, a son.

At Shepherd's-house, Newlyn, the wife of Capt. Middleton, a dau.

Oct. 20. At the house of Finnarts Glenn App, Ayrshire, Mrs. Kenuedy, of Bannance, a son and heir.

Oct. 21. At Tapeley-park, North Devon, the wife of W. W. Beach, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

Oct. 22. At Camilla-lodge, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of John Mathewes, esq., a dau.

At Grosvenor-crescent, Mrs. Antrobus, a son.

At Heron-court, Rugeley, the wife of Joseph Robert Whitgreave, esq., a son.

Oct. 23. At Harefield-park, Middlesex, the wife of W. H. Hitchcock, esq., a dau.

At Ulster-terr., Regent's-park, the wife of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major C. T. Franklin, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.

At Piddlehinton Rectory, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Coke, a dau.

At Romford-hall, the wife of North Surridge, esq., a son.

Oct. 24. At Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of the R-v. George H. Connor, twin sons.

At Park-square West, London, the wife of Sam. Laing, esq., M.P., a son.

At the Cedars, Battersea, Mrs. Wm. Gerrard Baker, son and dau.

At Rochester, the wife of Major Stewart, 2nd Depot Battalion, a son.

At Walton-hall, near Liverpool, the wife of John Naylor, esq., a dau.

At Park-villas, Hammersmith, the wife of Samuel Wolfe Keene, esq., a dau.

Oct. 25. At Gloucester-crescent North, Hyde-park, the wife of W. Grosvenor Jennings, esq., a son.

At the Hill, Carlisle, the wife of Capt. Heygate, R.E., a son.

At St. Andrew's, Fifehire, the wife of Major-Gen. Montcrieff, a son.

At Matford-house, the wife of Fred. Milford, esq., a dau.

At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of T. H. Farrer, esq., a son.

At Fuller-house, Ponder's-end, the wife of F. A. H. France, esq., a son.

At Douro-pl., Kensington, the wife of Francis Russell, esq., barrister, a son.

At Blacklands, Cavendish, Suffolk, the wife of Sir William Parker, bart., a dau.

Oct. 26. At Savile-row, W., the wife of Dr. Lankester, a son.

At Pocklington, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Slater, M.A., a dau.

At Coulsden-grange, Surrey, the wife of John Charles Conybeare, esq., a son.

Oct. 27. At St. George's-terr., Kensington, Mrs. Thomas Anstey Guthrie, a son.

At Thirkleby-pk., Lady Payne Gailway, a dau.

At the Rectory, St. George's, Hanover-sq., the wife of the Rev. H. Howarth, a dau.

Oct. 28. At Pierremont, near Darlington, the wife of Henry Pease, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Needham-hall, near Wisbeach, the wife of F. D. Fryer, esq., a dau.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Henry Smith, esq., F.R.C.S., a dau.

At Shidfield-house, Hants, the wife of J. G. Boucher, esq., a son.

Oct. 29. At Lowestoft, the wife of P. Bedingfield, esq., St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of J. L. Bedingfield, esq., Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk, a son.

At White-hall, Herefordshire, the wife of W. N. Crampton, esq., a dau.

At Wraxall-house, Somerset, the wife of Thos. Lowten Jenkins, esq., barrister-at-law and Master in Equity, &c., Supreme Court, Bombay, a dau.

The wife of Henry R. Eyre, esq., of Shaw-house, near Newbury, a son.

At Stanford Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, a son.

Oct. 30. At the Grove, Clapham-road, Mrs. W. F. Wright, a son.

At the Rectory, West Ilsley, Berkshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Cox, a dau.

Oct. 31. At West Malvern, the wife of Capt. W. S. Jacob, late Director of the Madras Observatory, a son.

At Glyndebourne-house, Sussex, the wife of Wm. Langham Christie, esq., a son.

Nov. 1. At Cherington, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Furneaux, Incumbent of Walton, Warwickshire, a son.

At Wrockwardine, co. Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a son.

At H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. J. W. C. Williams, R.M. Artillery, a son.

At Tenterden, the wife of Arthur Havers, esq., a son.

At Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, the wife of H. B. White, esq., solicitor, a dau.

At Coventry, the wife of Dr. Powell, a dau.

At Aldeburg, Suffolk, the wife of Major The-lusson, a dau.

At Baisfield-house, Minsterworth, near Gloucester, the wife of George Stewart Gracie, esq., a dau.

At Tutshill-house, near Chepstow, the wife of William Aneas Scys, esq., a son.

Nov. 2. At Milliken, Renfrewshire, N.B., Lady Milliken Napier a dau.



- At Coulsdon, Surrey, the wife of J. Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., a dau.
- At Stallingborough-house, the wife of the Rev. Herbert H. Richardson, a son.
- Nov. 3. At St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a son.
- At Clapham-common, Surrey, the wife of Charles Sumner, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.
- In Eccleston-sq., the wife of H. A. Darbshire, esq., a son.
- In Queen-st., Edinburgh, the wife of James R. Ballantyne, Principal of the Government College at Benares, a son.
- Nov. 4. At Ashurst-lodge, the wife of R. W. Smyth, esq., a dau.
- At Hillhead-house, Dunkeld, N.B., the wife of A. H. Campbell, esq., of Kingston, Canada, a dau.
- At Woburn-place, Madame Picard, of Geneva, a dau.
- At Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, Mrs. Charles Walton, of Britons, Hornchurch, Essex, a dau.
- Nov. 5. At Castle-st., Edinburgh, Lady Stirling, of Glorat and Renton, a dau.
- At Brunswick-place, Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Phillips, a dau.
- At the Limes, Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Henley, a dau.
- At the Rectory, Wear Gifford, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Sillifant, a dau.
- Nov. 6. At Kensington Palace, Mrs. Algernon West, a son.
- At Clifton, the wife of C. Spooner, esq., a dau.
- At Amphil-park, Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Lowther, a dau.
- At York-town, Sandhurst, the wife of Captain Mainwaring, Royal Artillery, a dau.
- At Holloway Mount, near Hungerford, Berks, the wife of Henry Booth Hohler, esq., a son.
- Nov. 7. At Spye-park, the wife of J. B. Starkey, esq., a dau.
- At Pickhurst, Kent, the wife of Col. Farnaby Cator, a son.
- At Bampton, Devonshire, the wife of Major Vials, late 45th Regt., a son.
- At Horton-lodge, Epsom, the wife of Chas. Fursdon, esq., of Cannington, near Bridgewater, a son.
- Nov. 8. At Piccadilly-terrace, the Lady Marg. Beaumont, a dau.
- At Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cartuelli, Master of Christ's College, a dau.
- At the Grove, Chippenham, the wife of Peter Awdry, esq., a dau.
- At Brunsfield-house, Lady Binning, a dau.
- At Huish Parsonage, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nankivell, a dau.
- At Brackley, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a dau.
- At Upland-villa, Bathwick-hill, the wife of H. Glazbrook, esq., a son.
- At Green-hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire, the wife of Joseph Ewart, esq., a son.
- At Savile-house, Torquay, Devon, the wife of William Scott Kerr, esq., a son.
- Nov. 9. At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of E. A. Noel, of Clanna-falls, Gloucestershire, a dau.
- At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, a dau.
- In Harley-st., the wife of John Roddam Spencer Stanhope, esq., a dau.
- At Notting-hill, the wife of Capt. A. Cooper Key, R.N., C.B., a dau.
- Nov. 10. At Riseholme, near Lincoln, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, a son.
- At Mansion-house-road, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. William Pulsford, a son.
- At Bethell-place, Camberwell, the wife of Charles Taylor, M.D., a dau.
- Nov. 11. At Spetchley-park, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a son.
- At Hanover-st., Hanover-sq., the wife of J. C. Hicks, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.
- At Knole-pk., near Bristol, the wife of W. E. Curtis, a son and heir.
- Nov. 12. At Chaddesden-moor, the wife of Thomas Osborne Bateman, esq., of Hartington-hall, a son.
- At Tenterden, Kent, the wife of Henry Pedley, esq., a dau.
- At Cupola-house, Folkestone, Kent, the wife of J. F. Thurgood, esq., a son.
- Nov. 13. At Eastgate-house, Tenterden, the wife of John A. Biggs, esq., a dau.
- At Lyme Regis, the wife of B. J. M. Donne, esq., a dau.
- At Bath, the wife of Col. G. H. Robertson, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, a son.
- Nov. 14. At York, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, a dau.
- At Skelton-castle, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, the wife of John Thos. Wharton, esq., a son and heir.
- At Dumbilton-hall, near Evesham, Mrs. Ed. Holland, a dau.
- In Blandford-sq., the wife of Thomas Edward Chitty, esq., barrister, a son.
- At Cumberland-house, Tunbridge Wells, the Countess de Bylandt, a son.
- Nov. 15. At Stonehouse, the wife of Christopher Bulteel, esq., a dau.
- At Norwood-park, Lady Edwin Hill, a son.
- In Mansfield-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of W. A. Chaplin, esq., a dau.
- Nov. 16. At Great Gearies, Barking Side, Essex, the wife of Spencer Charrington, esq., a dau.
- At Wavertree, near Liverpool, Mrs. Francis D. Lowndes, a son.
- At 5, Park-sq. West, Regent's-park, the wife of Charles Hill, esq., a son.
- Nov. 17. At West Stoke-house, the wife of Sir Henry Roper, a dau.
- In Devonport-st., Hyde-pk., the wife of Montague Bere, esq., barrister, a dau.
- At Crescent-house, Cheltenham, the wife of George Summers Griffiths, esq., a dau.
- At Fowberry-tower, the wife of George Culley, esq., a dau.
- At West-hill, Winchester, the wife of Captain Forrest, a dau.
- Nov. 18. At 19, Hanover-sq., the Lady Burghley, a dau.
- At Brompton-row, the wife of William Martyn, F.R.C.S., a dau.
- In Russell-sq., the wife of Charles Edward Mudie, esq., a dau.
- Nov. 19. At Cheddington Rectory, Lady Emma Cust, a dau.
- At Portland-pl., the wife of Sir John W. H. Anson, bart., a dau.
- In the Close, Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Warburton, a dau.
- Nov. 20. At Westwood-house, Upper Sydenham, the wife of Charles S. Millington, esq., a son.
- At Mornington-rd., Regent's-pk., the wife of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a dau.
- At Lee-park, Blackheath, (the residence of her father, W. Williams Taylor, esq.,) Henrietta Amelia, wife of Waynefete Arnaud Biagden, esq., of Washington, Sussex, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

July 27. At Saltram, Bathurst, N.S.W., Wm. Boswell Ranken, esq., of Saltram, to Constance, eldest dau. of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, R.M., and grand-dau. of the late Capt. Richard Bullen, 2nd R.N.B. Dragoons.

July 28. At Launceston, Tasmania. Henry Norman, second son of the Rev. William H. Browne, LL.D., of Launceston, and of Ballinvoher, co. Cork, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Louis W. Le Cesne, esq., of Rio de Janeiro, and niece of J. P. Hobkirk, esq., of Launceston.

Aug. 9. At Umballah, India. Dr. Kendall, of the 7th (Q.O.) Hussars, to Annie Jane, second dau. of Col. James Brind, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal H. Artillery.

Aug. 11. At St. Paul's, D'Urban, South Africa. J. Robt. Lys, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. J. S. Lys, Incumbent of Alderney, to Olivia Sellina, only dau. of the late Lieut. Oliver M. Fry, 5th Fusiliers.

Aug. 19. At Bishopstowe, near Pieter Maritzburg, Ashe Smijth Windham, esq., Resident Magistrate of Umvoti, to Juliet Alexa, dau. of Hugh Maclean, esq., of Coll, Argyllshire.

Sept. 6. At Claremont, near Capetown, Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Henry Strachey, 68th or Ghoorka Regt. Light Inf. Bengal Army, to Joanna Catherine, second dau. of Rudolph Cloeté, of Newlands.

Sept. 7. At Amherst Island, near Kingston, Canada West, Edw. Rodney Cecil Pechell, esq., Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., youngest son of the late Capt. Samuel George Pechell, R.N., to Alicia Allyn, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Rothwell, Rector of Amherst Island.

Sept. 8. At Colombo, Ceylon, the Rev. Richard Phillips, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Point de Galle, to Ellen Sarah, third dau. of Sylvester Richmond, esq., late of the 49th Regt.

Sept. 13. At Northumberland, U.S., Major Harry Toulmin, of Mobile, Alabama, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Toulmin, formerly of Taunton, England, to Fanny Priestley, of Northumberland, great grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Priestley.

Sept. 27. At Chichester, the Rev. T. Scard Scott, youngest son of Capt. Scott, of Odiham, Hants, to Louisa, second dau. of Dr. Allen Duke, of North-st., Chichester.

At Charlton-upon-Medlock, Simmonds Attlee, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of Richard Attlee, esq., of Holly-house, Dorking, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Wood, esq., of Swinton-avenue, Plymouth-grove, Manchester.

At Tonbridge, the Rev. John Magens, eldest son of J. A. Mello, esq., of Leinster-gardens, Hayswater, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late George Nottidge, esq., of Yardley-lodge, Tunbridge, Kent.

Oct. 11. At St. Mary's, Weymouth, Theodore, second son of George Satchell, esq., of Ladbroke-sq., Kensington, to Mary Ann, only child of the late John Perkins Bridge, esq., of Henley-house, near Crewkerne.

Oct. 12. At Southwell, the Rev. Edward J. Birch, Rector of Overstone, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. John Conington, Incumbent of Trinity, Southwell; also, Richard Mullings, esq., of Stratton, Cirencester, to Elizabeth Frances, dau. of the late Rev. W. Birch.

At Low Harrogate, Capt. Edw. Temple, of H.M.'s 31st Regt., third son of the late Rev. W. F. Temple, of Dinsdale Rectory, to Eliza Ingledew, only dau. of the late Henry Chapman, esq., of Neasham-hill, near Darlington.

At Micklegate, York, Charles John, youngest son of the late Edward Wylam, esq., Durham, to Priscilla, third dau. of George Lecman, esq., of York.

At Richmond, Surrey, Frederick James Grant,

esq., Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, to Matilda, dau. of the late Richard Crawshaw, esq., of Ottershaw-park, Surrey.

At Fenny Stratford, Bucks, Walter Caley, esq., to Lucy Judith, second dau. of the Rev. F. Pym Williamson, incumbent of Fenny Stratford.

At Manchester, George Rock Lucas, esq., of Dronfield, to Frances, dau. of the late William Gray, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Oct. 13. At Mitcham, Surrey, George Arthur Knightley Howman, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Augusta, second dau. of the late Henry Shepherd Pearson, esq.

At Cheadle, Cheshire, the Rev. W. J. Mellor, B.A., late Curate of Cheadle, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Mellor, to Sarah Fernihough, eldest dau. of Joseph Higham, esq., of Cheadle-beath.

At Plymouth, Fred. R. Dain, esq., M.R.C.S.E., of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, to Caroline Fanny, youngest dau. of Robert Preedy, esq., formerly of the 59th Regt., late of Manor-house, Hampton, Worcestershire.

At Bromsgrove, the Rev. W. Fulford Adams, eldest son of the Rev. Dacres Adams, Vicar of Bampton, Oxon, to Catherine Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Horton, esq., of Bromsgrove.

Oct. 15. At South Kensington, Gresham Paske K. Crozier, esq., eldest son of F. H. Crozier, esq., of the Elms, Lymington, Hants, to Laura, youngest dau. of William Kew, esq., of the Priory-road, Wandsworth-road.

At Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire, T. T. Starling, esq., of Higham Ferrers, to Harriet Anna, third dau. of the late Rev. Jno. Sargeant, Rector of Stanwick.

Oct. 17. At Castleknock, Mahony Harte, esq., of C-oblane, co. Kerry, second son of the late William Johnson Harte, esq., of Coolra, co. Limerick, to Lina, dau. of the late Ministerial Assessor, Ludwig Achenback, of Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Capt. Robson, of the 12th Regt., youngest son of Thos. Robson, esq., of Holtby-house, to Albinia Clarissa, youngest dau. of the late Thomas West, esq., formerly Governor of Natal.

At Weston-super-Mare, J. Crawford Dodgson, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes, third dau. of George Jenkins, esq., of Camp-house, Weston-super-Mare, late of Durdham Down-house, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 18. At Whitkirk, the Rev. Josiah Crofts, M.A., Rector of St. Saviour's, York, to Emma, younger dau. of the late Thomas Teale, esq., of Leeds.

At Weymouth, Harrington Chas. James, only surviving son of the late Capt. Jas. Groves, R.N., to Emily Harrington, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Cottle, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Weymouth.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Gilmore, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ramegate, to Jane Farquhar, eldest dau. of the late Farquhar McCrae, esq., M.D., of the 8th Dragoon Guards.

At St. Andrew's, Ham-common, Surrey, Alfred, youngest son of the late Greening Martin, esq., of East Moulsey, to Emily Randall, youngest dau. of the late John Lewis Cox, esq., of Hardwick-house, Ham.

At Fardon, near Newark, the Rev. J. Prior Sharp, B.A., Curate of Hawton, and late Curate of St. James's, Nottingham, to Sarah Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Entwisle Scholes Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of East Stoke.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, T. B. H. Valentinc, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. T. Valentinc, Prebendary of Chichester, to Bertha, fourth dau. of the late F. F. Bean, esq., formerly of Clayham-house, Sussex.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Clinton Frazer Henshaw, esq., to Isabella Jean Margaret, only child



of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H., Col. of H.M.'s 96th Regt.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Fred. Swabej, esq., fourth son of Capt. Swabej, R.A., to Ellen Emily Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Hutton.

At Cheltenham, Capt. J. W. Trevor, of the 22nd Regt., A.D.C., second son of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor, to Henrietta Dulcibella, eldest dau. of the late Charles Henry Evans, esq., of Henblas, Anglesey.

At Stradbally, R. A. G. Cosby, esq., of Stradbally-hall, late Enniskillen Dragoons, son of the late Sydney Cosby, esq., to Alice Sofia Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir George Pockock, bart., of the Priory, Christchurch, Hants.

At Farnold, near Newark, the Rev. J. Prior Sharp, B.A., Curate of Hawton, Notts, and son of the late John Sharp, esq., of Barnfield, near Manchester, to Sarah Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. J. E. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of East Stoke, Notts.

Oct. 19. At her Britanic Majesty's Consulate at Cologne, John Fred. Boyes, esq., M.A., to Charlotte Augusta, widow of the Rev. W. W. Stoddart, late Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

At East Farleigh, Kent, the Rev. Knight Gale, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Gabriel Kennard, esq., of East Farleigh.

At the British Embassy in Paris, Dr. Gasper Obrist, of Zollicon, near Zurich, to Alice Jane Grant, only dau. of the late James Cunningham Grant Duff, esq., of Eden, Aberdeenshire.

At Brighton, Wallis Rivers, youngest son of the Rev. John Nelson Goulty, of Brighton, to Olivia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Young, esq., of Hackington, Kent.

Oct. 20. At the Apostolic Church, Harrow-rd., Chas. Finch Dowsett, of Towchester, Northampton, eldest son of the late C. F. Dowsett, esq., of Court-lodge, Bishopsbourne, and Dane, Petham, Kent, to Ellen, dau. of J. J. Morewood, esq., Westbury-rd., London.

At Shaftesbury, William Henry Rennie Bennett, esq., of Shaftesbury, second son of Thomas Bennett, esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest dau. of John Clark Thomas, esq., of Shaftesbury.

At St. Pancras, William Lovegrove, esq., of Kennington, to Mary Ann Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. J. Hayman, Trinity-house.

At Edinburgh, Henry Cassels Kay, esq., of Alexandria, Egypt, to Jane Annie, youngest dau. of James Aytoun, esq., Newton of Abbotshall.

At Moreton, near Hereford, Charles Frederick Gregorie, esq., Lieut. 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late David William Gregorie, esq., to Henrietta Amy, third dau. of George Lawrence, esq., of Moretown-court.

At Biddenden, Peter Pinyon, esq., surgeon, to Fanny Witherden, only dau. of the late Charles Beale, esq., of Biddenden.

At Islington, William K. Newberry, esq., of Honiton, Devon, to Grace, only child of the late Joseph Papworth Gamble, esq.

Oct. 21. At St. James's, Patrick Beckett Bellew, esq., to Ellen, only child of the late William Shute Wint, esq., of H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. George Palmer, R.N., of H.M.S. "Edinburgh," to Ellen, fourth dau. of J. Douglas, esq., of Cavers, Roxburghshire.

Oct. 22. At Southwark, Henry Howes, esq., only surviving son of Com. G. Howes, R.N., to Rosamond Nony Croker, third dau. of Capt. C. H. Jay, R.N., of West-sq., Southwark.

At Scopwick, Charles, youngest son of Mr. R. Loder, Lincoln, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Charles C. Pears, esq., of Temple-grange, Lincolnshire.

At Islington, Joseph, third son of Andrew Mackintosh, esq., of Marl-house, Highbury New-pk., to Caroline, eldest dau. of James Killingsworth, esq., of Baring-st., New North-rd.

Oct. 24. At Falkenham, Naunton, son of the late Naunton Julian, esq., of Walton, and grand-

son of the late Rev. Joseph Julian, to Lydia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Ansell, esq., of Kirtou.

At Walcot, John, son of John Dickinson, esq., of the Abbot's-hill, Herts, to Alicia Martha, elder dau. of the late G. Bicknell, esq.

At Compton, near Guildford, Lt.-Col. Ebrington, Commanding 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Emille Jane, only dau. of George and Elizabeth Georgiana Anne Best, of Eastbury Manor-house, Guildford.

At Aston, Capt. Wm. Corbett, H.M.'s Military Train, to Emma, third dau. of Mr. John Adams, Bloomsbury.

At Claines, Worcester-shire, Thomas Powell Watkins, esq., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Collisson, esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 25. At St. Leonard's, George, eldest son of Henry Lake Hirtzel, esq., of Exeter, to Ellen Mary, dau. of Charles Sholl, esq., Comptroller of Customs at Exeter.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, George Douglas Harris, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 18th Regt., to Mary Elizabeth Bennett, elder dau. of Capt. Henry B. Wyatt, R.N., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At Gillingham, Kent, Frederick Kneebone, Capt. 29th Regt., to Henrietta, younger dau. of the late W. Davies Smith, Capt. Royal Engineers.

At Morden, Surrey, John Harrison Stanton, esq., eldest son of P. H. Stanton, esq., of New-castle-on-Tyne, to Elizabeth Harby, eldest dau. of G. P. Bidder, esq., of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Dover, Rudolf F. J. Roerdanz, Capt. in the Royal Prussian Artillery, to Maria Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. Randall Ward, M.A., late Archdeacon and Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Bombay.

At Myddleton Tyas, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry William Bagnell, Chaplain to H.M.I.F. in the Bombay Presidency, son of the late Rev. Wm. Henry Bagnell, Preceptor of Emly, to Emmarentia Charlotte, dau. of the late Nils William Alwroth, esq., Governor of the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden.

At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, Joseph Edward, eldest son of P. J. Mengens, esq., of Antwerp-house, Wimbleden-pk., to Fanny, youngest dau. of Henry Wilshin, esq., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Liverpool, Samuel Francis, eldest son of Samuel Stone, esq., of Elmfield, Stonegate, near Leicester, to Maria, fourth dau. of Charles Gillham, esq., of Liverpool.

At Whittlesey St. Mary, Mr. Buckle, solicitor, of Peterborough, to Sophia, eldest dau. of J. Wood, esq., of Great Stambidge, Essex.

Oct. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, second son of Lord Faversham, to Eleanor Jane, youngest dau. of Chas. Mills, esq., of Hillingdon-court, Middlesex.

At Swannington, J. Davies, esq., Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, to Charlotte Wadsworth Bartell, of the Lawn, eldest dau. of the late R. Wadswell Bartell, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Edmund Bartell, esq., of the Lawn, Swannington.

At Lincoln, the Rev. T. J. Clarke, of Southport, eldest son of Joseph Clarke, esq., of He-worth-green, in the vicinity of York, to Frances Jane, second dau. of the Rev. C. S. Bird, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

At Manchester, Andrew Leith Adams, esq., M.D., of the 22nd Regt., second son of Francis Adams, esq., LL.D., of Belfield-house, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, to Bertha Jane, eldest dau. of Frederick Grundy, esq., of the Avenue, Ardwick.

At Birstal, Richard Rudd, esq., of Bowland, Ceylon, and of Campden-grove, Kensington, London, to Louisa, third dau. of T. W. Hemingway, esq., of Hare-pk., Hightown, near Leeds.

At Hemel Hempstead, W. M. Lightfoot, esq., of Gabriel's-park, Edenbridge, Kent, and Oaklands, Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Madeline Eleanor,

second dau. of Eobt. Merry, esq., M.D. and F.R.C.S. of Marlows-house, Hemel Hempsted, Herts.

At Welland, Worcestershire, Richard Bimell, esq., of Whittourne, Herefordshire, to Maria, only child of Joseph Twinbarrow, esq., of Welland-court.

At Anston, the Rev. Henry Sandwith, Incumbent of Norey, Cheshire, son of H. Sandwith, esq., M.D., of Hull, to Annie, second dau. of C. Wright, esq., of North Anston, Yorkshire.

At Kingscote, Geo. Edwy, esq., of the Manor, Whitchurch, Hants, to Emma, second dau. of Mr. Andrew Twitchin, North Oxley.

At Howth, Thomas Gainsford, esq., of Ollington, Sussex, to the Lady Emily St. Lawrence.

Oct. 27. At Raughton He d. John Spiers, eldest son of Mr. W. T. Baker, of Plympton St. Mary, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late W. B. Martindale, esq., of Greenfoot-casle, Sowerby, and of the city of Carlisle.

At Battersea, the Rev. Alfred Henry Looock, Incumbent of Lemsford, Hertfordshire, second son of Sir Charles Looock, bart., to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Dealtry, Rector of Clapham.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Mr. Irby, only son of Lord Boston, to Augusta Caroline, second dau. of Col. the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez, and niece to Lord de Saumarez.

At Southport, the Rev. Henry Marland, M.A., Vicar of Hougham, Lincolnshire, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Kidson, esq., of Halton-lodge, Cheshire.

At Coombe Bisset, Edward Dibden, esq., of Bishopstone, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Bartlett Pinniger, esq., of the former place.

At Yardley, Warwickshire, Edwin C. Cottingham, esq., of West Drayton, Middlesex, second son of the late L. N. Cottingham, esq., of Lambeth, to Emma, dau. of the late Rev. J. Thorp, of Sheffield.

At St. John's, Potter's-bar, Major Frederick Biscoe Tritton, 3th Depot Battalion, Parkhurst, to Selina Charlotte, second dau. of Chas. Marryat, esq., of Parkfield, Middlesex.

At Barnes, Henry Davis Willock, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., late of Castle-neau-house, Mortlake, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of Major C. L. Boileau, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Ralph Budd, esq., Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s. 14th Regt., to Roban Harriett Helen, widow of J. T. Wilson Bartholomew, esq., of Barmsey, Lincolnshire.

At Darrington, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. Hay, late of the Carabineers, to Sophia, widow of Wm. Verelst, esq., of Aston-hall, Yorkshire, and Grayingham, Lincolnshire.

At Clifton, Charles Bridger, Royal Sussex Militia, only son of Charles Bridger, of Brighton, to Francis Amelia, widow of Elliott G. Tuomas, of Clifton, and elder dau. of James Crewe; and at the same time and place, William Bridger, Royal Sussex Militia, second son of Harry Colville Bridger, of Buckingham-house, Old Shoreham, Sussex, to Mary B., younger dau. of James Crewe, of Laurence-house, Wincan on, Somerset.

Oct. 28. At Chester, A. Fitz-Walter, second son of the Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither, of Tanguer-park, Hants, and late of H.M.'s. 12th Regt., to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Welsby, esq., of Chester.

Oct. 29. At Great Bardfield, Essex, the Rev. R. Kirwan, M.A., eldest son of the late Capt. Richd. Kirwan, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Rose Helen, elder dau. of the Rev. Barstet E. Lampet, Vicar of Great Bardfield.

At Cumberwell, John Jesty, esq., of Crookham, Hants, to Rhoda, fifth dau. of Wm. Pollard, esq., Grove-hill-terrace, Cumberwell-grove.

At Stonehouse, Devon, the Rev. Harcourt Delafons, Rector of Tiffeld, Northants, to Helen, only dau. of Wm. Rogers, M.D.

Oct. 31. At Castle Park, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, John Stratford Kirwan, esq., of Moyne, co. Galway, to Lady Victoria Mary Louisa, third dau. of George, second Marquis of Hastings, and sister of the present Peer.

Nov. 1. At St. Neot, Cornwall, Samuel Bradhurst Hile, esq., of Beach-hall, Cuckshire, to Emma, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot.

At Birmingham, John Farncombe, esq., of Bishopstone, Sussex, to Anne, dau. of B. Fleicher, esq., M.D. of Birmingham.

At the National Scotch Church, Halkin-g. West, J. M. Hall, esq., late of Milnthorpe, Yorkshire, to Anna, second dau. of Andrew Wight, esq., late of Demerara.

At East Barnet, the Rev. Horace Meyer, Vicar of North Mimms, Herts, to Louisa Clara, eldest dau. of Augustus H. Bonaquet, esq., of Omda, Herts.

At Peterborough Cathedral, R. M. Phillips, esq., of Manor-lodge, Holloway, and Wood-lane, City, to Marianna, dau. of the Rev. T. S. Blowfield, D.D., Canon of Peterborough, and Vicar of Bistroke.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. John Lewis Williams, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's, to Frances-Anna Maria, dau. of John Nelson, esq., of Wyndham-place, Bryanston-sq.

Nov. 2. At Bishop's Tawton, Chartres Bisset, esq., late Capt. in the 19th Regt., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Warren, esq., of Claxey, Somerset.

At St. James's, London, Frederick Alfred Close, Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s. Bengal Forces, to Eliza Millbank, second dau. of the late Wm. J. Thompson, esq., M.D.

At Lichfield, S. Hall Palme, esq., of Brighton, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Johnson, esq., of Lichfield.

At Peterborough, Jos. Holman, esq., of Linehurst, Ashton-under-Lyne, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late George Game Day, esq., of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

At the National Scotch Church, Regent-sq., the Rev. James D. Burns, M.A., Hampstead, to Margaret, widow of Lieut. Archibald Procter, and dau. of Col. John McDonald, Bengal Army.

At Tollesbury, Essex, Mr. Charles E. White, second son of Mr. Wm. White, of Colchester, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Jeremiah Easter, of the 23rd Ligh: Dragoons.

Nov. 3. At Two Mile Hill, near Bristol, Edwin Atchley, son of Stephen Dowden, esq., of Clifton, to Mary Louisa; also at the same time and place, James Hoare, eldest son of John Shattock, esq., of Long Ashton, near Bristol, to Elizabeth Amelia, twin sister of the above, and daughters of Chas. Lambert, esq., of Fillwood-house, near Bristol.

At Boxley, Francis Oliver Barker, M.D., of H.M.'s. 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., and second son of the late Richard Barker, esq., M.D., of Dublin, and of Stirling, co. Meath, to Louisa Ann, second dau. of James 'Epinasse, esq., of Boxley-lodge, Recorder of Rochester, and one of the Judges of the County Court of Kent.

At Hamilton-terr., Robert Howart Shout, esq., of Delamere-terr., Westbourne-terr. North, and Yeovil, Somerset, to Sarah, second dau. of the late J. Lord, esq., of Western-villas, Maido-hill.

At St. Pancras, Charles, only son of T. Child, esq., of Sleaford, Sussex, to Ellen, second dau. of A. C. Mills, esq., of Ifeld, Crawley.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. Ward Manie, Assistant-Chaplain Bombay, to Mary Cordelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Thomas Streeton, B.A., Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney, Wilts.

At Islington, George Borlase Hicks, surgeon, of Old-st.-road, youngest son of Capt. Hicks, late of the 51st Regt. Light Infantry, to Harriett Matilda, eldest dau. of Jas. Thos. Blackmore, esq., surgeon, of Douglas-road, Canobury.

At Linton, Craven, Henry Walton, esq., of



Mannzatapere-park, New Zealand, to Emma, eldest dau. of James Walton, esq., of Springwood, Cheshire.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Thomas L. Smith, esq., of Worcester, to Sarah Clement, second dau. of the late James Kinlock Walker, esq., of North Brixton, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. F. Padmore, esq., to Georgiana Elizabeth, third dau. of the late George Grindle, esq., of Linden-grove, Notting-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Turner, esq., of Upper Belgrave-pl., to Adelaide, dau. of James Adams, esq., Staines, near Runnymede.

At Edinburgh, Edward O. Douglas, esq., son of the late Henry A. Douglas, esq., third brother of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensbury, to Hannah Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Scott Douglas, bart., of Springwood-park.

At Christchurch, Streatham, Thomas Hicks, esq., of Streatham-hill, to Emily, second dau. of George Faith, esq., of Upper Tulse-hill.

At St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, A. Carnegie, esq., to Lucie A., youngest surviving dau. of the late E. G. Hill, esq., of St. John's-wood and City of London.

At Fulham, Frank James, esq., of Walsall, to Mary Emma, youngest dau. of W. H. Holland, esq., Holly-house, Fulham.

Nov. 4. At Bantry, Wm. Shore Smith, esq., son of Samuel Smith, esq., of Combe Hurst, Kingston-on-Thames to Louisa Eleanor, second dau. of Samuel Hutchins, esq., of Ardnagashel, co. Cork.

Nov. 5. At Knightsbridge, William Vernon Harcourt, esq., to Maria Therese, dau. of the late T. H. Lister and Lady Theresa Lewis.

At Filey, Yorkshire, John Walker, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 66th Regt., to Rosabel, youngest dau. of John Unett, esq., of Filey, Yorkshire.

At Llandudno, North Wales, John Wyatt, esq., Battalion Surgeon Coldstream Guards, to Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Thomas Evans, of Plas Gogarth, and dau. of James Davis, esq., of Elm-ledge, near Ludlow, Shropshire.

At Roehampton, J. A. Beaumont, esq., late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Emily Beaumont, only dau. of Kenrick Bacon, esq., of Roehampton.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Henry Hargrave Rood, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, to Martha Crowther, dau. of the late William Webster, esq., of Upton-hall, Cheshire.

At Camberwell, Wm. H. Borham, esq., Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, to Ellen Greatwood, only dau. of the late William George Cave, esq., of Charlton-cottage, Sunbury.

Nov. 7. At Rankellor-st., Edinburgh, Thomas J. Layton, esq., M.D., surgeon, Royal Navy, Kinross, to Isabella Simpson, eldest dau. of Wm. Brown, esq., C.E., Belmont-cottage, Kelso.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. Francis Steward, of Old Bond-st., to Elizabeth Jane, youngest dau. of the late Mr. George Robertson, of Macclesfield-st., Soho.

At Aberdeen, H. W. S. Carew, esq., Lieut. 29th Regt., to Katherine, dau. of F. B. Calvert, esq., York-pl., Edinburgh.

Nov. 8. At Canterbury, Henry, eldest son of Denne Denne, esq., of Elbridge-house, near Canterbury, to Annie Murray, only child of the late Charles Francis Barkley, esq., of Halliford-house, Sunbury.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Lewis Fli-more, esq., Ashley-pl., Westminster, and Isington, Devon, to Theodora Boyd, only dau. of Henry Frederick Care, esq., Ladbroke-terrace Notting-hill, and Worth, Sussex.

At Amesbury, Cosmo D. Gordon, esq., youngest son of the late Sir William Duff Gordon, bart., to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

At Bartlow, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Harry Lloyd Bickerstaffe, son of the Rev. Roger Bickerstaffe, Rector of Boylston, Derbyshire, to Anna

Maria, dau. of the late James Campbell, esq., of Baker-st., London.

At Greenwich, John Cameron, esq., civil engineer, to Eliza Suzette, eldest dau. of Thomas Hillman, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Grappenhall, Francis, youngest son of the late Wm. Atkin, esq., of Primrose-hill, Little Hulton, to Ann, eldest dau. of Richard Rowson, esq., of Summerville.

Nov. 9. At Bildworth, near Mansfield, the Rev. Benjamin Langwith Hargrave, Curate of Prant, near Tunbridge Wells, to Sarah, relict of the late Rev. Martin Roe, Resident Curate of Bildworth.

At Erdington, Charles C. Douglas, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary, dau. of William Griffiths, esq., of Hinstock.

At St. Saviour's, John Morphew, esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, to Anna Matilda Munn, only surviving child of John Olding, esq., of Conduit-st. West, Hyde-pk.

At Haslingden, Thomas Gocher, of Ipswich, to Mary Anne, only dau. of Henry Slater, esq., J.P., of Springfield-hall, Haslingden, Lancashire.

Nov. 10. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Lucius Bentinck, Visc. Falkland, to Elizabeth Catherine, Duchess of St. Alban's.

At Risby, Suffolk, Henry Gerard Hoare, esq., youngest son of the Ven. C. J. Hoare, Archdeacon of Surrey and Canon of Winchester, to Jane Frances, dau. of the Rev. S. H. Alderson, Rector of Risby.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Rev. Sir George Burrard, bart., to Geraldine Augusta, only dau. of W. J. Richardson, esq., of Portland-pl., London, and Oak-hall, Wanstead, Essex.

At St. Peter's ad Vincula, Tower of London, the Rev. William Scarbrough, to Matilda Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Wazendon, Bucks.

At Falmouth, M. Achilles Schmidt, of Naples, son of the late M. G. Schmidt, formerly of the Neapolitan Cavalry, to Horatio Mary Augusta, dau. of Adm. Francis Temple.

At Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Michael Dodd, esq., of Wardrew, to Mary Louisa, younger dau. of Robert Brown, esq., solicitor, Sunderland.

At Marylebone, J. V. Gibbons, esq., youngest son of H. Gibbons, of Biedlow Ridge, Bucks, to Amelrosa, youngest dau. of the late J. Griffiths, esq., of High Wycombe, Bucks.

At St. John's, Deptford, James Wm., youngest son of the late James Callow, esq., formerly of Douglas, Isle of Man, to Jane, second dau. of Bailey Sherwood, esq., of Hatcham, Kent.

At St. Marylebone, Robert Munro Christie, of King William-st., City, and Albert-sq., Clapham-rd., to Gertrude, third dau. of the late Saml. Platt., of the Western Circuit.

At Hampstead, W. Buss, esq., of Sydenham and Upper Thames-st., to Sophia, relict of James Grieves, esq., of Haverstock-hill and Covent-garden.

At St. Mary Magdalen, the Rev. John Martin Cripps, Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex, to Mary Ann, third dau. of Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Frederick Görtz, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late T. H. J. L. Rye, esq., of Culworth-house, Northamptonshire.

At Liscard, near Liverpool, Joseph, second son of Joseph Brooke, esq., of Limefield, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, to Mary Raffles, eldest dau. of S. Marshall Bulley, esq., of Montpelier-ledge, New Brighton, Cheshire.

Nov. 11. At Caine, Wilts, the Rev. Joseph Baldwin Meredith, B.A., late Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Southampton, to Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of Captain Budd, R.N., of Brookhill-house, and relict of the late George Hayward, esq., of Headingley-hall, near Leeds.

At Tiverton, William Williams, esq., of Whittelea, Cambridgeshire, eldest son of W. Williams, esq., of Wareham, to Susan Frances, third

dan. of T. W. Bart, esq., M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Nov. 12. At the British Embassy, Brussels, Edward Hope, esq., youngest son of the late John Hope, esq., barrister-at-law, of Bath, to Mary Firth, second dau. of the late Robert Leighton, esq., of Goodmanham.

At Wymering, Hants, Arthur, son of William Wight, esq., of Lea, to Lucy Billet, eldest dau. of W. Martin, esq., of Paulsgrove, Hants.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Scarman, Capt. and Adjutant North Durham Militia, to Gertrude Ann, eldest dau. of the late W. H. Tietkens.

Nov. 14. At Lewisham, James Horace, eldest son of James Holdsworth, esq., of Lewisham, to Annie, second dau. of Benjamin Parks, esq., of the same place.

At Bonnyfield-house, Stirlingshire, Edwin Sanneman, esq., to Isabella, third dau. of Wm. King, esq.

Nov. 15. At Millerton, Dr. Atley, Vicar of Leeds, Senior Fellow and late Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Frances Turner, youngest dau. of Major Martin, Warwick-pl., Leamington.

At Beddington, Surrey, C. F. Knyvett, esq., eldest son of the Rev. C. W. Knyvett, Rector of West Heslerton, to Hannah Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Francis Gregg, of the Inner Temple.

At Broadwater, Sussex, Augustus E. Harris, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Mary Ann, widow of John B. Harrison, esq., of Nutfield, Surrey.

At St. James's, Paddington, H. A. Smith, esq., of Woolwich, third son of the late Comm. Robt. Smith, R.N., of Portsea, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Sherby, esq., of Woolwich.

At Cheltenham, Edgar Fred. Lautour, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Bright, of Totton-hall, Shropshire, and Vicar of Lydbury Northcum-Norbury, in the same county.

At Blakeney, John Wanklyn, second son of William James, esq., of Bristol, to Mary Ann, second dau. of George Hewlett, esq., Bradley-house, near Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

At Glasgow, James Bulloch, esq., merchant, Akyab, to Hannah, dau. of Peter Clouston, esq.

At Norton, near Malton, Digby, second son of

Sir Digby Clayley, bart., of Broomton-hall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte Philadelphia, youngest dau. of Robert Bower, esq., of Welham, near Mahon.

At Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, William Edmund Warrand, esq., Major H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, eldest son of the late Robt. Warrand, esq., of Westborne, Notts, to Isabella Mary, third dau. of the Rev. H. Housson, Rector of Brant Broughton.

Nov. 16. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, James Neill, esq., Stone of Morphis, Montrose, to Victoria, dau. of G. Webster, esq., M.D., Dulwich.

At Bathwick, Somersetshire, Laurence Williams, esq., 5th West York Regt., to Eliza Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. J. Carver, Rector of Winfarthing, Norfolk.

At Uckfield, John Blakiston Houston, esq., of Orangefield, co. Down, to Marian Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Richard Shuttleworth Stratfield, esq., of the Rocks, Sussex.

Nov. 17. At Southwell, the Rev. John Ash Gausen, Vicar of Rolleston, Notts, eldest son of William Gausen, esq., of Magberaife, co. Derry, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Drake Beecher, of Hill-house, Southwell.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, to Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, sixth dau. of his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

At Ray, Theodore Walrood, esq., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and eldest son of Theodore Walrood, esq., of Calder-park, Glasgow, to Charlotte Elliot, youngest dau. of Biversdale W. Grenfell, esq., of Ray-lodge, Maidenhead.

At Eton, Thomas, only son of Mr. J. Taylor, of Brewer's-hall, Mereworth, Kent, to Mary, only dau. of Mr. William Chorley, Inans, Somers-et.

Nov. 19. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., to Ella Louise, third dau. of Col. Sir J. M. Wilson, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Nov. 20. At All Souls', Langham-pl., Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Rev. Sir George Burrard, bart., of Walthampton, Hants, to Geraldine Augusta, only dau. of W. J. Richardson, esq., of Portland-pl., London, and Oak-hall, Wanstead, Essex.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

Oct. 24. At Hastings, aged 70, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. William, eighth Earl of Waldegrave, and Viscount Chewton, Baron Waldegrave, and a baronet of the United Kingdom.

He was born at Navestock-hall, in Essex, on the 27th of October, 1788, and had the misfortune, while yet in his infancy, to lose his father, that nobleman, George, fourth Earl, dying in 1790, while on a visit at Packington-hall, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford in Warwickshire, leaving his widowed Countess with four sons and one daughter, Lady Mary Waldegrave, subsequently married to Mr. Micklethwaite, of Taverham-hall, Norfolk. Of the sons, George, the fifth Earl, was unfortunately drowned at Eton, and a well-known monument in the chapel of Eton College was erected to his memory. He was succeeded

by his next brother, John James, sixth Earl, who entered the army, and served with his regiment, the 7th Hussars, in the Peninsular war, and also in the short campaign which ended afterwards in the battle of Waterloo. The third son, Edward, was also in the military service, and, after sharing in the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore at Corunna, was drowned, with all hands, by the wreck of the transport in which many of the cavalry were returning to England, on the Manacle Rocks, within sight of Plymouth. William, the fourth son, and the subject of this memoir, was educated at Eton, and, at the early age of 12 years, chose the navy as his profession. On the 10th of August, 1812, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, by the Lady Elizabeth Grey. This introduced him at once into the politics of the day; and the character of that statesman gave the bias



to his mind, which ever afterwards remained with him,—namely, a general determination to support Whig measures, but not to be a party man. On Mr. Whitbread's untimely death, he was unanimously elected to fill the vacant seat of M.P. for Bedford, which he held until the dissolution of that Parliament in 1818, when his brother-in-law attained his majority. His mother, who, in the course of a long widowhood, had administered her son's property in the most exemplary manner, being now dead, Captain Waldegrave, about the year 1821, settled in Somersetshire, as agent to his brother under trustees. In this county he is remembered with respect by his fellow magistrates for his high integrity and unwearied attention to his duties as a justice of the peace, and with affection by the poor for his unflinching readiness to listen to and redress their grievances. The colliers in the Somersetshire mines speak of him as the first person who made himself acquainted with their mode of life by descending their pits and endeavouring to improve their moral and social condition. In December, 1840, he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1846 he accepted the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List, in accordance with his own long-expressed opinion, that the good discipline and thorough vigour of the British navy would be best maintained by the older officers retiring and making way for their younger brethren in the service. In the same year he succeeded to the family dignity as eighth Earl of Waldegrave on the death of his nephew, and, having been a widower for some years, married Mrs. Milward, of Hastings. This place was afterwards his principal residence. The late Viscount Chewton left at his death two sons; the elder, William Frederick, born March 2, 1851; the younger, Henry Noel, on the 14th of October, 1854, just after the death of his noble father. The deceased Earl is succeeded in his title and honours by his grandson, the above William Frederick, now ninth Earl Waldegrave.

#### THE FIFTH EARL OF JERSEY.

Oct. 3. At the family residence in Berkeley-square, aged 86, George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Hoo, co. Kent, in the peerage of England, and Viscount Grandison of Limerick, co. Leitrim, in the peerage of Ireland.

He was the eldest of the two sons of George Bussey, fourth earl, by his marriage with Frances, daughter and heir of the Right Rev. Philip Twisden, Bishop of

Raphoe, and was born 19th August, 1773. The deceased Earl married, 23rd May, 1804, Lady Sophia Fane, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Westmoreland, by Anne, only daughter of Mr. Robert Child, the wealthy banker of Fleet-street. By the Countess, who survives the deceased Earl, he leaves surviving issue Viscount Villiers (his successor in the earldom), the Hon. Frederick Villiers, the Hon. Francis Villiers, and Lady Adela, married to Captain Ibbetson, late 11th Hussars. The Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, his eldest daughter, died a few years ago at Torquay, and Lady Clementina Villiers, his second daughter, it will be recollected, died early in December last year, after a short illness. The deceased peer succeeded to the family honours and estate on the death of his father in August, 1805. For a few months in 1830 he held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: but on the late Earl Grey succeeding the Duke of Wellington as First Lord of the Treasury, he retired. On the late Sir Robert Peel's advent as Premier, his Lordship in 1834 was again appointed Lord Chamberlain at court. In 1841 the noble Earl succeeded the late Earl of Albemarle as Master of the Horse to the Queen, which office of state he held until the break-up of Sir Robert Peel's second administration. Although a Conservative in politics, he supported the government of Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws, and all the commercial measures of reform introduced by that eminent statesman. On the Earl of Derby coming into power in 1852, the Earl of Jersey was selected,—as was stated, at her Majesty's request,—to fill again the post of Master of the Horse, and on the Earl of Aberdeen succeeding as Premier, was solicited to retain that office at court, which the late Earl declined to accede to, owing to the "Radical element" in Lord Aberdeen's cabinet. Since that period the Earl of Jersey, from weight of years and consequent infirmities, retired into comparative private life, merely on urgent occasions recording his vote in the House of Lords in favour of the views of his political friends. The late Earl was made a Privy Councillor in 1830, and William IV. made him a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover. The deceased is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, George Augustus Frederick, Viscount Villiers.

#### THE SIXTH EARL OF JERSEY.

Oct. 24. At the Royal-crescent Hotel, Brighton, George Augustus Frederic Villiers, sixth Earl of Jersey.

The grave had barely closed over the

remains of the late venerable head of the house of Jersey, before the coronet was snatched from the brow of his successor. The deceased nobleman had for months past been in declining health, and early in last spring repaired to the south of France, but his Lordship only received temporary relief from his disorder. After his return home he gradually continued to get weaker, until Oct. 3, when he could no longer combat with his disorder—consumption. The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederic, sixth Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Hoo, co. Kent, in the peerage of England; and Viscount Grandison of Limerick, co. Leitrim, in that of Ireland, was eldest son of George Child Villiers, fifth Earl, and Sarah, eldest daughter of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland, and heiress of Mr. Robert Child, the wealthy banker of the city of London. The deceased Peer was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1830, and M.A. in 1837. Shortly after he attained his majority he entered the House of Commons for the borough of Rochester, in conjunction with the late respected Mr. R. Bernal, and in 1831 was elected for Minehead. From 1832 to 1835 he sat in the House of Commons for Honiton. At the next general election he unsuccessfully contested Weymouth, but was returned for that borough in 1841, and unseated on petition. On the resignation of Mr. Master in 1844, he was elected member for Cirencester, which borough he continued to represent up to 1852. On the general election in that year he was defeated by the Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby by the narrow majority of four. In politics the late Peer was a Conservative, and during the late Sir Robert Peel's administration of public affairs he voted in favour of the repeal of the corn laws and the subsequent free trade measures of that eminent statesman. The deceased Earl married, in 1841, Julia, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., by whom he leaves issue three sons and two daughters—namely, Victor Albert George, Viscount Villiers, born in 1845, (now Earl of Jersey); Robert Frederic, born in 1847; and Reginald; and Julia Sarah Alice, born in 1842, and Caroline Ann, born in 1843. The late nobleman was a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Oxford and Warwick, and in 1855 was appointed major of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

EARL DE GREY, K.G.

Nov. 14. At St. James's-sq., aged 77, the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, K.G.

The Right Hon. Thomas Philip de Grey, Earl de Grey of Wrest, co. Bedford, Baron Lucas of Crudwell, co. Wilts., and Baron Grantham of Grantham, co. Lincoln, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, was the eldest of the two sons of Thomas Robinson, second Lord Grantham, and Lady Mary Jemima York, second daughter of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima, Marchioness Grey, and sister and heir of Amabel, late Countess de Grey. He was born at Whitehall, December 8, 1781, so that he was on the verge of completing his 78th year. The late Peer succeeded his father in the Barony of Grantham in July, 1786, being at the time not five years of age, and on the death of his maternal aunt, Amabel Hume Campbell, as Countess de Grey, on her death in May, 1833. His Lordship married, July 20, 1805, Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen, by whom he leaves surviving, Anne Florence, Countess (Dowager) Cowper, and Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, married to Mr. H. Vyner. The second Earl was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1801. His Lordship, during Sir Robert Peel's short administration in 1834-35, held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and was made a Privy Councillor on being appointed to that office. On the late Sir Robert Peel again coming into power, in 1841, the deceased was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he filled until June, 1844, when he retired, and when he may be said to have relinquished political life. The late Earl had been for many years Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of Bedfordshire; an aide-de-camp to her Majesty; and in 1844 was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Garter. His Lordship was Lieutenant-commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, a command he had held for above forty years; was President of the Institute of British Architects; a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and other learned institutions. The earldom of De Grey and the barony of Grantham devolve upon the nephew of the late Earl, the Earl of Ripon. The ancient barony of Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts., passes to his Lordship's eldest daughter, the Countess (Dowager) Cowper. His Lordship changed his family name of Robinson for that of Weddell, and on his accession to the earldom assumed that of De Grey only. The families of the Earl and Countess of Ripon, the Countess (Dowager) Cowper, the Earl and Countess Enniskillen, the Marquis and



Marchioness of Northampton, Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, and others of rank, are placed in mourning by the lamented occurrence.

LADY PEEL.

Oct. 27. Suddenly at her house in Privy-gardens, Lady Peel, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

Her Ladyship had passed the evening with the Countess Dowager of Jersey, just now mourning the loss of a husband and an eldest son, and appeared in her accustomed health. She left Lady Jersey about ten o'clock, and on returning home retired to rest, her female attendant occupying an adjoining apartment. In the morning, on the maid entering Lady Peel's room, she discovered her ladyship insensible and apparently dead in bed. Medical aid was directly summoned, but the only result was to shew that death had probably taken place some hours previously. There was no indication of personal suffering, and the presumption seems to be that disease of the heart was the immediate cause of dissolution. The succession of family afflictions which Lady Peel has suffered—first, the death of her lamented husband by a cruel accident; secondly, the loss, in India, of her brave son, Capt. Wm. Peel, to whom she was most devotedly attached; and lastly, the death of her son-in-law, Lord Villiers, seems to have seriously affected her Ladyship's health, and much anxiety has been felt for her among those who knew best the effect of these repeated shocks upon her naturally delicate constitution; but there was no suspicion of immediate danger, and her sudden death will be severely felt by a large circle of relatives and friends. Lady Peel was the second daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart., by Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Charles Drake. Her marriage with the late Sir Robert Peel took place on the 8th of June, 1820, in the drawing-room of her mother's residence in Upper Seymour-street, and was attended with the happiest results. Her Ladyship was remarkable for personal beauty, and among the pictures of the late Sir Robert Peel is a portrait of the deceased lady in a hat, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and forming a companion to Rubens' "Chapeau de Paille," for which latter Sir R. Peel gave the large sum of 3,500 guineas.

COL. WILDMAN.

Sept. 20. At Newstead Abbey, aged 72, Colonel Thomas Wildman.

Colonel Wildman was the lineal descendant of an ancient family long settled

at Barking Goat, in the county of Lancaster, and which has been possessed by the family of the Wildmans for several succeeding generations. Edward Wildman, the grandfather of the present deceased, was the last of the family at that ancient seat; he married a Miss Elizabeth Bagot, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. His third son, Thomas Wildman, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn and of Bacton Hall, Suffolk, was born in 1740, and married a Miss Sarah Hardinge, of Bacton Hall, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz., the eldest being the deceased, and the second Edward K. H., colonel in the army, and for many years M.P. for the borough of Hindon, Suffolk. He was also a lieutenant, commanding in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He married in 1818, Antonia, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart., K.C.B., and had one son and four daughters: the former is, we believe, the present judge of the Nottingham, Retford, and Doncaster County Courts. The third son, George, barrister of Lincoln's Inn, died in 1817. The fourth, John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married, in 1824, Lady Margaret Charteris, daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and became a widower in 1825. The daughter, Maria, married Lieutenant-General Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B., and died on the 31st of December, 1841. Mr. Wildman himself died in 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Colonel Wildman, who was born on the 20th of August, 1787, and married in 1816, Louisa, daughter of F. Presig, of Appenzel, Switzerland, by whom he had no issue. Colonel Wildman entered the 9th Lancers in 1808, but subsequently changed into the 7th Hussars. He served in Spain, in that and the following year, under Sir John Moore, and was in the memorable retreat to Corunna. He subsequently participated in all the actions and affairs in which his regiment was engaged in the Peninsula in 1813 and 1814, and had the honour of being aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Anglésea at the battle of Waterloo, and was in immediate proximity to that gallant General when he lost his leg. After the peace of 1815, Colonel Wildman again returned to England, and was for many succeeding years a guest at the Duke of Wellington's annual banquet. In 1818 he purchased of Thomas Clawton, Esq., the abbey and estate of Newstead, for the sum of £95,000. Mr. Clawton had, in 1815, purchased the same property of Lord Byron for £140,000. Since Colonel Wildman took up his residence, he expended large sums of money in judicious alterations and improvements, and proved

himself a worthy owner of a place at once the pride of the forest of Sherwood, and the admiration of thousands who have by his courtesy been permitted to traverse its beautiful grounds, its spacious galleries, and venerable halls. He was appointed equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy up to the period of his death. The Duke was a constant guest at the Abbey, and, in fact, made it his country home for several weeks every year. The Colonel held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons for thirty-five years, and was highly esteemed for his many social qualities by the brethren of the various lodges. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for Nottinghamshire, and served as high-sheriff in 1821. For several years he was Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers, but ultimately resigned that post to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., of Wallingwells. As a county magistrate, he was a constant attendant at the Mansfield bench, until his increasing illness rendered him incapable of taking any active part in public affairs. The gallant Colonel leaves a widow, but no family. His mortal remains were interred in the new cemetery at Mansfield.

#### SIR F. DARWIN.

Nov. 6. At Breadsall Priory, Sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, aged 74.

He was the last surviving son of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, whose high scientific and philosophical attainments and poetic genius have shed such a lustre on the history of the county and on the kingdom itself. Sir Francis was born in the year 1786, and married Jane Harriet, youngest daughter of John Kyle, esq., of Park House, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, by whom he had ten children, all of whom survive him. The family of Darwin traces to the Darwins of Cleatham, in Lincolnshire, one of the descendants of whom, Mr. William Morgan Darwin, barrister-at-law, of Elston, near Newark, was the father of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, and died in 1754. Dr. Darwin was born on the 12th of December, 1731, and in 1757, married, first, Mary, daughter of Charles Howard, esq., of Lichfield, who died in 1770, by whom he had issue three sons, Erasmus, Charles, and Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, late of Shrewsbury. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Pole, of Radbourne, who died in 1832, and by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters: Edward, late of Mackworth, near Derby; John, late Rector of Elston,

Notts.; Sir Francis, whose decease we are now recording; Violetta, wife of Tertius Galton, Esq.; Emma; and Harriet, wife of Admiral Maling. Sir Francis Darwin was a physician, and ranked high in scientific attainments, inheriting his father's literary tastes and distinguished abilities. He resided for some time at Lichfield, where he had extensive practice in his profession, and subsequently at Sydnope, near Matlock. The last twelve years of his life were spent at Breadsall Priory. He leaves issue three sons: Reginald, of the Ferns, near Buxton; Captain Edward Levett, and John; also seven daughters.

#### THE REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

Oct. 1. At Birmingham, aged 75, the Rev. John Angell James, Pastor of Carr's-lane Chapel, author of many popular religious works, and one of the most esteemed ministers of the Independent denomination.

Mr. James was born at Blandford on the 6th of June, 1785, and received an ordinary education, calculated to fit him for the duties of commercial life. After leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. Bailey, draper, Poole. But with the advice and assistance of Dr. Bennett, he was sent to Wareham, where he underwent a preparatory training, and finally became a student at the college at Gosport. Dr. Bennett, then of Romsey, Hants., was on his wedding tour, and passing through Birmingham, was requested to preach at Carr's-lane Chapel. So great was the satisfaction which the discourse gave, that an immediate request was made that he would assume the pastorate of the church; but this he declined to do, adding that he would send them a pastor who, he was persuaded, would accord with their views and feelings. In August, 1804, Mr. James, still at college, and only nineteen years of age, repaired to Birmingham, to preach to the Carr's-lane congregation—in technical language, as a "supply." He had not, however, preached to them more than four times when he was unanimously requested to continue there as their settled pastor. This, however, being impossible, after the lapse of another year, spent at college, on the 8th of May following he was ordained to that office. The congregation at that period numbered only 150 persons, and twenty church members. In six years it was requisite to remove the old edifice and erect another capable of containing 2,000, which has continued to the present day. Contrasting the state of things at Carr's-lane in 1805 and 1856, Mr. James said:—

"When I became pastor of my church, more than fifty-three years ago, the only ob-



ject of congregational benevolence and action was the Sunday school. There was nothing else. We have now an organization for the London Missionary Society, which raises, as its regular contribution, nearly £500 per annum, besides occasional donations to meet special appeals, which, upon an average, may make up another £100 a-year. For the Colonial Missionary Society we raise annually £70. For our Sunday and day-schools, which comprehend nearly two thousand children, we raise £200. We support two town missionaries, at a cost of £200. Our ladies conduct a working society for Orphan Mission Schools in the East Indies, the proceeds of which reach, on an average, £50 a-year; they sustain also a Dorcas Society, for the poor of our town; a Maternal Society, of many branches, in various localities; and a Female Benevolent Society, for visiting the sick poor. We have a Religious Tract Society, which employs ninety distributors, and spends nearly £50 a-year in the purchase of tracts. Our Village Preachers' Society, which employs twelve or fourteen lay agents, costs us scarcely anything. We raise £40 annually for the County Association. We have a Young Men's Brotherly Society for general and religious improvement, with a library of 2,000 volumes. We have also night schools for young men and women, at small cost, and Bible classes for other young men and women. In addition to all this, we raise £100 per annum for Spring Hill College. We have laid out £23,000 in improving the old chapel, and building the new one; in the erection of school-rooms, the college, and in building seven country and town small chapels. We have also formed two separate Independent churches, and have, jointly with another congregation, formed a third, and all but set up a fourth, and are at this time in treaty for two pieces of freehold land, which will cost £700, to build two more chapels in the suburbs of the town."

A leading event in Mr. James's lengthened career was his jubilee in September, 1855. Having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, addresses poured in on him, not only from his own church and congregation, and from the members of the various educational and philanthropic societies connected with it, but from the Independent body at large, from clergymen of the Church of England, from the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists and the Presbyterians, from the Directors of the London Missionary Society, the Committee of the London Missionary Society, from the Tract Society of New York, from the Evangelical Clergy in Philadelphia,

with many others. His congregation presented him with a quantity of books, the most prominent among which was Bagster's Bible; a magnificent silver vase, and a cheque for £500; while, in further commemoration of the event, the foundation-stone was laid of a new Congregational chapel at Edgbaston. As an illustration of the innate benevolence of Mr. James's nature, it may be mentioned that he added a similar amount to the five hundred pound cheque towards establishing a Fund for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Pastors, on the condition that £4,000 more was raised. For a long time it appeared as if this would never be accomplished; but within the last few weeks the money has been forthcoming, so that the deceased had the satisfaction of knowing that his object was at length realized.

Mr. James was an able and a voluminous writer. Soon after he was ordained, he issued the "Sunday School Teachers' Guide," and volumes, tracts, addresses, and sermons followed each other in quick succession. "The Anxious Inquirer" has acquired a world-wide reputation; and together with the "Church Members' Guide," the "Christian Father's Present to his Children," the "Christian Professor addressed in a Series of Counsels," have been circulated in hundreds of thousands, and translated into no fewer than twelve languages. Amongst his other writings we may mention "The Course of Faith," "Christian Hope," "Christian Charity Explained," "The Family Monitor; or, a Help to Domestic Happiness," "The Young Man's Guide through life to Immortality," "The Church in Earnest," "An Earnest Ministry, the want of the Times," "Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "The Widow directed to the Widow's God," "Pastoral Addresses," "Memoir of Mrs. James," "The Flower faded; a Memoir of Clementine Carrier," "Protestant Nonconformity in Birmingham," "The Young Man from Home," and "Advice to Servants."

The remains of Mr. James were interred on Friday, in Carr's lane Chapel, of which place he had been the pastor for a period of fifty-five years. All the shops along the route were closed, and a procession nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, at the head of which was Sir John Ratcliffe, the mayor, Mr. Alderman Hoagson, ex-mayor, and the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, attended the hearse to the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Miller, rector of the parish, was among the bearers of the pall, and men of all shades of politics and religion were present. Such a funeral never before took place in Birmingham.

## REV. C. VERR HODGE.

Oct. 27. On board the "Royal Charter," the Rev. Charles Vere Hodge, M.A., Vicar of Claxborough, near Retford.

Mr. Hodge was a native of Taunton, in Somersetshire, where he was born in 1807. Having received the rudiments of his education at school, he was, in due course of time, entered at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Here he remained about the usual period, and graduated in 1830. Leaving college, he entered the legal profession for his pursuit. He commenced practising his profession in the city of Oxford, and for some time appeared to be attaining to considerable eminence. Amongst other situations he was elected clerk to the magistrates, &c., but in the course of a few years, from conviction and conscientious motives, he resolved upon relinquishing the profession of the Law, and of entering upon the more sacred duties of the Church. This he easily accomplished, and was soon afterwards ordained by the Bishop of Oxford. Some time subsequently he took up his residence with his paternal uncle, the Rev. Matthew Hodge, M.A., of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, who was Rector of that place, and Vicar of Ingham, and also Rural Dean of the district. Soon after this he married Ann, third daughter of the late John Kirke, Esq., of East Retford, by Ann Mervyn, daughter of Sir William Richardson, Bart., of Angher, co. Tyrone, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, all of whom survive except a son and daughter who died in their infancy. For a short period Mr. Hodge was Curate of Sturton, near Retford, and in 1842 he was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Scofton, near Worksop, by George Savile Foljambe, Esq., by whom he deceased was held in high estimation. In 1844, on the removal of the Rev. J. W. Brooks from the Vicarage of Claxborough to that of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Mr. Hodge was presented by Simon's Trustees to the living of Claxborough, which soon afterwards obliged him to resign the preferment at Scofton, and take up his residence at Claxborough.

## ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P.

Oct. 12. At his residence in Gloucestersquare, Hyde-park, aged 56, Robert Stephenson, Esq., the most eminent engineer of the day, M.P. for Whitby.

He was born at Willington in 1803 under very humble circumstances. George Stephenson, his father, deemed himself a right happy man when, on earnings of £1 a-week, he could offer his hand and fortune

to the pretty farm-servant, Fanny Henderson. He took her to his home at Willington-quay, on the north bank of the Tyne, about six miles below Newcastle, towards the end of 1802, and his biographer tells us that his signature, as it appears in the parish books on the occasion of his marriage, was that of a person who had just learnt to write. On the 16th of December in the following year George Stephenson's only son, Robert, was born; and there on Willington-quay he was familiarized from his earliest years with the steady industry of his parents, for when his father was not busy in shoemaking or cutting out shoe-lasts, or cleaning locks, or mending clothes for the pitmen, he was occupied with some drawing or model with which he sought to improve himself. Robert's mother very soon died, and his father, whose heart was bound up in the boy, had to take the sole charge of him. George Stephenson felt deeply his own want of education, and in order that his son might not suffer from the same cause, sent him first to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle, one of the best seminaries of the district, although the latter was rather expensive for Stephenson. There young Robert remained for three years, and his father not only encouraged him to study for himself, but also made him, in a measure, the instrument of his own better education, by getting the lad to read for him at the library in Newcastle, and bring home the results of his weekly acquirements, as well as frequently a scientific book, which father and son studied together. On leaving school, at the age of fifteen, Robert Stephenson was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of the colliery, where he served for three years, and became familiar with all departments of underground work. His father was engaged at the same colliery, and the evenings of both were devoted to their mutual improvement. Dr. Smiles describes the animated discussions which in this way took place in their humble cottage, these discussions often turning on the then comparatively unknown powers of the locomotive engine daily at work on the wagon-way. The son was even more enthusiastic than the father on the subject. Robert would suggest alterations and improvements in all the details of the machine. The father would make every possible objection, defending the existing arrangements, but proud, nevertheless, of his son's suggestions, often warmed by his brilliant anticipations of the triumph of the locomotive, and perhaps anxious to



pump him as much as he could. It was probably out of these discussions that there arose in George Stephenson's mind the desire to give his son a still better education. He sent him in the year 1820 to the Edinburgh University, where Hope was lecturing on chemistry, Sir John Leslie on natural philosophy, and Jameson on natural history. Though young Stephenson remained in Edinburgh only six months, it is supposed that he did as much work in that time as most students do in a three years' course. It cost his father some £80, but the money was not grudged when the son returned to Killingworth in the summer of 1821, bringing with him the prize for mathematics, which he had gained at the University.

In 1822 Robert Stephenson was apprenticed to his father, who had by this time started his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle; but his health giving way after a couple of years' exertion, he accepted a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. The change of air and scene contributed to the restoration of his health; and after having founded the Silver Mining Company of Columbia, he returned to England in December, 1827, by way of the United States and Canada, in time to assist his father in the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, by placing himself at the head of the factory at Newcastle. About this time, indeed, he seems to have almost exclusively devoted his attention to the study of the locomotive engine, the working of which he explained jointly with Mr. Loeke, in a report replying to that of Messrs. Walker and Rastrick, who advocated stationary engines. How well he succeeded in carrying out the ideas of his father was afterwards seen when he obtained the prize of £500 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive. He himself gave the entire credit of the invention to his father and Mr. Booth, although we believe that the "Rocket," which was the designation of the prize-winning engine, was entered in the name of Robert Stephenson. Even this locomotive, however, was far from perfect, and was not destined to be the future model. The young engineer saw where the machine was defective, and designed the "Planet," which, with its multitubular boiler, with cylinders in the smoke-box, with its cranked axletree, and with its external framework, forms, in spite of some modifications, the type of the locomotive engines employed up to the present day. About the same time he designed for the United States an engine

specially adapted to the curves of American railways, and named it the "Bogie," after a kind of low waggon used on the quay at Newcastle. To Robert Stephenson we are accordingly indebted for the type of the locomotive engines used in both hemispheres.

The next great work upon which Mr. Stephenson was engaged was the survey and construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, which he undertook in 1833. He had already been employed in the execution of a branch from the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and in the construction of the Leicester and Swannington line, so that he brought to his new undertaking considerable experience. On being appointed engineer to the company he settled in London, and had the satisfaction of seeing the first sod cut on the first of June, 1834, at Chalk Farm. The line was complete in four years, and on the 15th of September, 1838, was opened. The difficulties of this vast undertaking are now all forgotten, but at the time they were so formidable that one poor fellow, who had contracted for the Kilsby tunnel, died of fright at the responsibility which he had assumed. It was ascertained that about 200 yards from the south end of the tunnel there existed, overlaid by a bed of clay forty feet thick, a hidden quicksand. The danger was so imminent that it was seriously proposed to abandon the tunnel altogether; but Robert Stephenson accepted the responsibility of proceeding, and in the end conquered every difficulty. He worked with amazing energy, walking the whole distance between London and Birmingham more than twenty times in the course of his superintendence. All this time, however, he had not ceased to devote his attention to the manufactory in Newcastle, convinced that good locomotives are the first step to rapid transit; and his assistance was sought by many companies anxious to secure his advice, if not more constant services. His evidence before Parliamentary committees was grasped at, and it may be said that, in one way or another, he has been engaged on all the railways in England, while in conjunction with his father he has directed the execution of more than a third of the various lines in the country. Father and son were consulted as to the Belgium system of railways, and obtained from King Leopold the Cross of the Legion of Honour, in 1844. For similar services performed in Norway, which he visited in 1846, Robert Stephenson received the Grand Cross of St. Olof. So also he assisted either in actually making or in laying out the sys-

tems of lines in Switzerland, in Germany, in Denmark, in Tuscany, in Canada, in Egypt, and in India. As the champion of locomotive in opposition to stationary engines, he resisted to the uttermost the atmospheric railway system, which was backed with the authority of Brunel, and had at one time considerable repute, although it is now nearly forgotten. In like manner he had to fight with Mr. Brunel the battle of the gauges, the narrow against the broad gauge, and it is superfluous to say that he was successful here as in all his undertakings. In the sphere of railways he has been, since the death of his father, the foremost man, the safest guide, the most active worker.

Of his railway doings we have spoken in very general terms, only mentioning the great Kilsby tunnel incidentally. It is, however, in this tunnel and in the bridges which he erected for railway purposes that his genius as an engineer is most strikingly displayed, and by these it is that he will be best remembered. Of his bridges, of course, we refer to the high level one at Newcastle, constructed of wood and iron; to the Victoria-bridge at Berwick, built of stone and brick; to the bridge in wrought and cast iron across the Nile; to the Conway and the Britannia bridges over the Menai Straits, and to the Victoria-bridge over the St. Lawrence. Those who care to examine the matter more closely will find a full account of most of these works in an article on iron bridges contributed by Mr. Stephenson himself to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. They are all splendid works, and have made his name famous over the world. The idea of the tubular bridge was an utter novelty, and, as carried out at the Menai Straits, was a grand achievement. Considering the enormous span of a bridge there across these straits, the immense weight which it has to sustain, and the height to which it must be raised in order that great ships may pass beneath, the undertaking seemed chimerical, and he must have been a man of great daring, as well as of no common experience, who could think of conquering the difficulty. Robert Stephenson, however, fairly faced the difficulty, and threw bridges of 460 feet span from pier to pier across this formidable gulf. It was the first thing of the kind ever attempted, and the success was so triumphant, that under Robert Stephenson's auspices it has been repeated more than once. In the Egyptian railway there were two tubular bridges, one over the Damietta branch of the Nile, and the other over the large canal near Birket-al-Saba; but they have this peculiarity, that

the trains run, not, as at the Menai Straits, within the tube, but on the outside upon the top. It is with this manner of tubular bridging that Stephenson's name is peculiarly identified, and by which he will probably be best known to posterity as distinguished from his father, who has almost the entire credit of the railway system.

It will not be supposed that Mr. Robert Stephenson's labours were confined to the construction and survey of railways. We have reports of his on the London and Liverpool system of waterworks. In 1847 he was returned as member of Parliament for Whitby, in the Conservative interest. He took great interest in all scientific investigations, and was a member of more than one scientific society. As a specimen of his liberality in the cause of science, it may be mentioned that he placed his yacht the "Titania"—and it is said he had the best manned yacht in the squadron—at the disposal of Professor Piazzi Smyth, who was sent out with very limited means to Tenerife, to make sundry scientific observations, and thus materially assisted the researches of that gentleman. In the same spirit he came forward in 1855, and paid off a debt amounting to £3,100, which the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society had incurred, his motive being, to use his own phrase, gratitude for the benefits which he himself had received from it in early life, and a hope that other young men might find it equally useful.

Mr. Stephenson's health had been delicate for about two years, and he complained of failing strength just before his last journey to Norway. In Norway he became very unwell; his liver was so much affected that he hurried home, and when he arrived at Lowestoft he was so weak that he had to be carried from his yacht to the railway, and thence to his residence in Gloucester-square, where his malady grew so rapidly as to leave from the first but faint hopes of his recovery. He had not strength enough to resist the disease, and he gradually sank, until at length he expired on Wednesday morning. If his loss will be felt severely in his profession, it will be still more poignantly felt in his large circle of friends and acquaintances, for he was as good as he was great, and the man was even more to be admired than the engineer. His benevolence was unbounded, and every year he expended thousands in doing good unseen. His chief care in this way was for the children of old friends who had been kind to him in early life, sending them to the best schools and providing for them with characteristic generosity. His own pupils



regarded him with a sort of worship, and the number of men belonging to the Stephenson school who have taken very high rank in their peculiar walk shews how successful he was in his system of training, and how strong was the force of his example. The feeling of his friends and associates was not less warm. A man of the soundest judgment and the strictest probity, with a noble heart and most genial manner, he won the confidence of all who knew him, and perhaps in all London there were not more pleasant social gatherings than those which were to be found in his house in Gloucester-square, he himself being the life of the party. Without a spark of professional jealousy in his own nature, he was liked by all his fellow engineers, if they did not know him sufficiently to bear him affection; and we do not believe that even those who had the most reason to wish him out of the way, such as the promoters of the Suez Canal, which he strenuously opposed, ever bore him any ill-will. He has passed away, if not very full of years, yet very full of honours,—the creator of public works, a benefactor of his race, the idol of his friends.

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 REV. H. LINDSAY.

June 4. At Sundridge Rectory, Kent, the Rev. Henry Lindsay, aged 69.

Mr. Lindsay took his B.A. degree as Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1812, and was ordained Deacon by Mansel, Bishop of Bristol, in 1813, and Priest in the year following, by the Bishop of Chester (Law), acting for Archbishop Manners-Sutton. Immediately after his ordination he proceeded to Constantinople as Chaplain to the Embassy, resided there two or three years, visited from thence the "Seven Churches of Asia," and wrote a description of his visit, which was published in various periodicals of the time. He returned to England, *vid* Paris, then in the occupation of the allied armies, in 1816. His first permanent duty after his return was as Curate of Wimbledon, and he succeeded to the Perpetual Curacy thereof in January, 1819; and in July of the same year married Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Marryat, Esq., M.P., of Wimbledon House. On Lord Lyndhurst becoming Lord Chancellor in 1827, Mr. Lindsay was appointed his Chaplain; and in 1830 he was instituted to the Vicarage of Croydon by Archbishop Howley, still retaining the small emolument of Wimbledon, at the express wish of his parishioners. In 1846, by the same Archbishop he was preferred to the Rectory

of Sundridge, the church of which he was mainly instrumental in restoring in 1850.

The principal work which Mr. Lindsay published, besides occasional sermons, was "Practical Lectures on the Historical Books of the Old Testament," 2 vols., Murray, 1828, and which has since gone through a second edition. As an archæologist he took interest in all the discoveries made in his neighbourhood, and communicated an account of the distemper-paintings brought to light in the repair of the mother-church of Croydon; and as long as he was connected with the parish, carefully preserved them. Fragments of poetry are in circulation among his friends, but these, though not unworthy of his delicate mind, he never published. It is, however, as a parish priest and a Christian friend that his memory will be chiefly cherished. Few more thoroughly exemplified in his life and manners the principle of Christian charity; and though retiring almost to a fault, and most sensitively jealous of encroaching on any domain not strictly his own, he obtained a moral influence over the vast parish of Croydon, while Vicar there, that enabled him to guide every effort that was made for the welfare, whether temporal or spiritual, of his parishioners. In the most unostentatious way, first beginning with a school-room, then with a licensed room, then with a chapel, he led the way to the beautiful church now standing, built in Mr. Scott's best manner, in the district of Shirley.

Mr. Lindsay was born at Charlton, in Kent, in the year 1790, being of the Dowhill branch of the Lindsay family, of which some account is given in the "Lives of the Lindsays."

He leaves three sons and two daughters: the eldest son, Henry, married to a daughter of J. W. Sutherland, Esq., of Coombe, Surrey; the two daughters respectively to the Rev. R. Tritton and Rev. J. W. Bliss.

The feeling shewn at his funeral, which took place at Sundridge on June 11th, was most deep and universal, rich and poor alike knowing that they had lost their truest friend, whose ear was ever open to the outpourings of their griefs, whether of body or soul. In his youth he was so like in appearance to Kirke White, that he was noticed by Simeon at Cambridge on that account. His degree was that of a junior optime, in the same year as Lord Chancellor Cranworth and Bishop Terrot of Edinburgh. Mr. Lindsay preached the sermon at the consecration of his friend Dr. Davys, the present Bishop of Peterborough.

## R. C. FERGUSSON, ESQ.

THE late Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., of Craigdarroch and Orroland, who died at the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 6th October last, at the age of twenty-four, was the only son of the late Right Honourable Robert Cutlar Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, barrister-at-law and Judge Advocate-General, and many years M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by his wife Maria Josephine, daughter of General Anger. He was born in 1836, and married, in 1854, Ella Francis, daughter of Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Q.C., Advocate Depute, and Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire. He was educated at Eton and Edinburgh, and was a magistrate for his native county of Kirkcudbright. He was deservedly respected as the head of an ancient and wealthy family, the representation of which has descended in a direct and unbroken line from father to son, since about the year 1252 A.D., and which now devolves on his son, Robt. Cutlar, who was born in 1855.

The late Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, whose parliamentary career was so abruptly cut short by his sudden death in 1839, was the son of Alexander Fergusson, an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar in the days of its prime. He was himself a barrister-at-law, and practised for upwards of thirty years with great success in the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta. Returning from India in 1825, he was elected an East India Director, and returned to Parliament in the following year for Kirkcudbrightshire, which constituency he continued to represent to the day of his death. He succeeded the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant (Lord Glenelg's brother) in the office of Judge Advocate-General, in the spring of 1834, but resigned it in the following November, on Sir Robert Peel's first accession to power. He was re-appointed, however, on the formation of the Melbourne ministry in the April following, and held that post till his death.—*Law Times*.

## J. S. COLLINS, ESQ.

THE late John Stratford Collins, Esq., of Wythall Walford, near Ross, Herefordshire, who died suddenly at his seat on the 12th Sept. last, at the age of seventy-four, was the eldest son of the late John Stratford Collins, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire, and grandson of John Stratford Collins, Esq., who was High Sheriff of that county in 1773. He was born in 1785, and married, in 1815, Edith, daugh-

ter of Philip Jones, Esq., of the Clere, Herefordshire, by Anne, daughter of Wm. Hutcheson, Esq., and Sarah Kyrle, heiress of John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross." He was a magistrate for his native county, and is succeeded in his property by his son, John Stratford Collins, Esq., barrister-at-law, who was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and was called to the bar in the same year by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. Mr. J. S. Collins, who, as we learn from the forthcoming work on "County Families," is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Hereford, has been twice married: first in 1848, to Ellen, daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of Llovdaborough, Ireland; and secondly, in 1858, to Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Jones, of Langstone Court, Herefordshire. Mr. Collins represents the ancient respectable families of Collins and Stratford, of Wythall Walford\*, and, maternally, the Kyrles of Walford Court, already mentioned above.—*Law Times*.

## CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 15. Drowned whilst bathing, the Rev. *Edw. Bryan*, Curate of St. Paul's, Alnwick.

Oct. 18. At High Erccall, aged 61, the Rev. *G. E. Larden*, M.A., Vicar of High Erccall, Salop, and formerly Vicar of Brotherton, Yorkshire.

Oct. 19. At Beauchamp-walk, Leamington, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Downes*, for many years Vicar of that town.

Oct. 21. At Arthur-terr., Woodbridge-road, Ipswich, aged 80, the Rev. *James Bruce*, Rector of Crize-a-cum-Althorne, Essex.

At Lowestoft, aged 73, the Rev. *Geo. Nicholas Dealtry*, A.M., Rector of Outwell, formerly Vicar of Hinckley and Rector of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.

Oct. 22. At Paris, from disease of the heart, the Rev. *Frederick Ergusart*, M.A., Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorsetshire.

Oct. 23. At his residence at Kensal-green, after many years of intense suffering, aged 60, the Rev. *Charles Woodward*.

Oct. 24. Aged 34, the Rev. *John G. Jones*, Rector of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. *Thomas Knethell Warren Harries*, Rector of Mursley, Bucks, second son of the late Samuel Harries, Esq., of Trevacon, Pembrokeshire.

Oct. 25. At Wokingham, Berks, aged 93, the Rev. *Charles Henry White*, Rector of Shalder, Hants.

Oct. 26. At Wootton Rivers, Wilts, aged 83, the Rev. *T. Stone*, D.D., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and 46 years Rector of Wootton Rivers.

Oct. 28. At Beacon-grange, near Hexham, aged 74, the Rev. *W. J. D. Waddiote*.

Oct. 29. At his residence, High West-street, Dorchester, aged 85, the Rev. *John Charles Bried*, M.A.

Oct. 30. At Warberry-lodge, Torquay, Devon, the Rev. *William Taylor*, second son of the late

\* The heiress of this family married, in 1640, Captain William Collins, of Upton, Herefordshire, an ancestor of the present representative.



Henry Taylor, Esq., of the Hayes, near Stone, Staffordshire.

At the Rectory, Puttenham, Surrey, aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Walkin Richards*, fourth son of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Oct. 31. At his residence, Compton-road, Islington, the Rev. *John Tyrrell Boyle*, B.A., Secretary to the Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day.

Nov. 4. At his residence, Albion-square, Dalton, aged 74, the Rev. *William Manuel*, D.D.

The Rev. *William Eyre*, Rector of Sheffield-upon-Lodon.

Nov. 5. At Haddiscoe Rectory, Norfolk, aged 65, the Rev. *George Frederick Nicholas*.

Nov. 6. At Winforton, Herefordshire, aged 75, the Rev. *William Domville*, Rector of Winforton, and of Munsley, in the same county.

Nov. 9. Aged 67, the Rev. *Lawrence Palk Welland*, Rector of Talaton.

Aged 66, the Rev. *George William Gabb*, Rector of Llanwenarth, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

Nov. 10. At St. Stephen's Villas, Hammer-smith, aged 41, the Rev. *Charles Augustus Halson*, M.A., late Vicar of Rockfield, and Lecturer of Jones's Charity, Monmouth, eldest son of Charles Halson, Esq., of Stickworth, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 13. At Grantham, aged 84, the Rev. *William Potchett*, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Grantham for 39 years.

Oct. 24. At Tamerton Foliot, aged 66, the Rev. *Joshua Wade*, Wesleyan Minister, in the 44th year of his ministry.

At Pontypridd, in the Cardiff circuit, and the 31st of his ministry, aged 51, the Rev. *E. Jennings*.

Nov. 7. At St. Mary's College, Oscott, aged 71, the Right Rev. *Monsignore Weedall*, D.D.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 19. At Rome, aged 72, Col. Henry Stisted. He was the chief promoter and subscriber to the English chapel, clergyman's house, and cemetery at the Baths of Luca.

July 10. At Melbourne, from a fall from his horse, Col. Neill, Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. of Victoria, brother to Gen. Neill, who fell at Delhi.

Aug. 4. At Adelaide, South Australia, of paralysis, Wm. Henry Vice, esq., formerly of Truro.

Aug. 5. At Colesberg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Louis Gordon, second son of the late Dr. Thomas Young, of the Horse Artillery, and nephew of the late Rev. John Missing, M.A., of Bedford.

Aug. 10. After only eighteen hours' illness, at Barraekpore, Bengal Presidency, Capt. Wm. Serjeant Arnold, H.M.'s 67th Regt., third son of the late Thomas Arnold, esq., of Hopperford-hall, Warwickshire.

Aug. 18. Captain Lawson, of the 42nd Highlanders, from a wound on the knee received during the suppression of the mutiny. The career of this gallant soldier is worthy of note. Captain Lawson, who was a native of Lanark, entered the army in 1837, having before that time been employed as a ploughboy. He served as a non-commissioned officer for nearly sixteen years, during which period he gained for himself the confidence and respect of his superiors and the affection and esteem of his fellow soldiers. In 1854 he embarked with the regiment for the Crimea, was present at the Alma, and passed unscathed through all the hardships and perils of that memorable campaign. After Inkermann, along with a number of deserving non-commissioned officers serving in other regiments, he received his commission as ensign. In March, 1855, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and for

some time previous to the conclusion of the war acted as captain in the late Land Transport Corps. On his return to England, in 1856, he rejoined the 42nd, and shortly after received the appointment of instructor of musketry to the regiment. At this time also the magistrates and council of Lanark (his native town), in consideration of his distinguished conduct, agreed to present him with the freedom of that ancient burgh; this honour, however, the gallant gentleman never had an opportunity of personally receiving. The outbreak of the Indian mutiny called him again to the field, and in August, 1857, he left England with the head-quarters of the regiment for Calcutta. In 1858 he obtained his commission as captain, and shortly after received the wound which ended his honourable career. Captain Lawson commanded the picket of the 42nd, thirty-seven in number, which was engaged in the terrible fight on the banks of the Suarda, on the morning of the 15th of January, with upwards of 2,000 rebels. The little band of Highlanders defended themselves with extraordinary courage from sunrise to sunset, until relief arrived from General Walpole. Captain Lawson was honourably mentioned in the General's despatches for the manner in which he acquitted himself on that day.—*Scotsman*.

Aug. 20. At Ke-cho, of dysentery, Henry John Graham Waffington, esq., aged 40, only son of the late Captain Graham, R.M.

Sept. 2. At Buxar, Central India, aged 35, Major Robert Campbell Barclay, of the 68th Regt. Bengal Native Inf., third son of the late Lieut. G. D. Barclay, R.N., of Southtown, Great Yarmouth.

Sept. 5. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from an accident, Samuel Heseltine, esq., Government Steam Inspector for Vancouver's Island and the Colonies of British Columbia, eldest son of S. R. Heseltine, esq., of the Stock Exchange, London.

Sept. 6. In Calcutta, from the effects of a fall, aged 20, George Henry Dickson, esq., Ensign in H.M.'s 89th Reg., and third son of the late Col. Dickson, K.I.C.

Sept. 9. At Calcutta, aged 33, Assist.-Surgeon Henry Cholmeley, M.D., Madras Army, Staff-Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper at Rangoon, sixth son of the late Rev. Robert Cholmeley, of Wainflete, Lincolnshire.

Sept. 10. At his residence, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, aged 37, George Strutt Conolly, esq., M.D., and M.R.C.S., only child of Capt. Richard Locke Conolly, R.N., of Great Stanhope-street, Bath.

At his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helen's, Lancashire, aged 73, Dr. Thos. Nuttal. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the "Genera of North American Plants," the "Birds of the United States," and other works. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttal returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

Sept. 11. On her arrival at St. Helena, Eliza, widow of George Scriven, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Charlier, esq., D.A.C.G., Secretary to the Royal Humane Society.

Sept. 13. Drowned, in fording the river Knysna, Cape of Good Hope, aged 35, Charles Currey, esq., second son of the late Robert Currey, esq., of Herne Hill, Surrey.

At Westbourne-terr., London, aged 16, Martin William, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, bart.

At Plymouth, Emily Louisa, fourth dau. of Col. Palfiser, Royal Artillery.

Suddenly, at Brighton, Mr. R. G. Visick, formerly druggist.

Sept. 16. After a few hours' illness, having joined his family on the previous day apparently

in good health, Spencer Percival, esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Percival.

Sept. 17. Richard Campbell, of H.M.'s Commissariat, Sierra Leone.

At Gibraltar, aged 25, Wm. Vivian Maakelyne, esq., Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, only son of Maurice Maakelyne, esq., of Upton-house, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 18. Margueretta, widow of C. Walker, esq., late Major 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly of Lexington.

At Bungay, aged 74, P. Walker, esq.

Sept. 19. At Liverpool, Eliza, relict of Wm. Hawker, esq., M.D., late of Charing.

Sept. 20. At Whitburn, near Sunderland, aged 64, Eliza Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Smedley, of the Sanctuary, Westminster.

Suddenly, at Windermere, aged 62, Edward Nelson Alexander, esq., of Heathfield, near Halifax.

Sept. 21. At Aberfeldy, N.B., aged 90, Mrs. Stewart, of Fasnacloich.

At Rainham, Mary, widow of Wm. K. Packman, esq., formerly of the late H.E.I.C.'s Service.

Sept. 22. At Reigate-hill, aged 77, John Foster, esq., of Mark-house-lane, Walthamstow. At Skene-terrace, Aberdeen, aged 67, John Duguid Milne, senior advocate in Aberdeen.

At Stockwell-villas, Stockwell, aged 78, Wm. Harrison, esq.

Sept. 23. At the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, Roger William Curtis, esq., third son of Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B., of East Cosham, Hants.

Clare, youngest dau. of the late Major Kingsmill Pennefather, of Knockinglass and Golden, co. Tipperary.

Sept. 24. R. Nugent, esq., of Bouverie-sq., Folkestone.

At Standen, Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 86, Gen. Henry Breleigh, R.A.

Sept. 25. At Benares, E.I., after sixty years of continuous residence in the country, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. James Kennedy, C.B., of the Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, Sarah, widow of George Holland, esq., of the same place, and late of Highcliff-house, Lyme Regis.

Sept. 26. Aged 51, George Barlow, esq., Mayor of the borough of Oldham.

At his residence, Oakland, Windermere, aged 73, John Gandt, esq.

After a few days' illness, John Philip Bowyer Puleston, late Capt. in H.M.'s 82nd Foot, second son of Sir R. Puleston, bart., Emral, co. Flint.

At Woodlands, Liverpool, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Sandbach.

At his residence, Manchester-st., aged 84, T. Fielder, esq.

At Bromley, Middlesex, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 53, R. Freyry Webber, surgeon.

At Sheepy, aged 77, Maria Green, widow of the Rev. T. Cotton Fell, late rector of that parish.

Sept. 30. At the residence of his mother, Langley, Bucks, aged 55, John Cowie, esq., Tavitoun-st., Gordon-sq., and late of Calcutta.

Sept. 30. At Folkestone, suddenly, Helen, second dau. of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, G.C.B.

At his residence, Little-park, Mylor, Cornwall, Philip Daniell, esq., son of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, esq., of Trebissick.

At Newick, of inflammatory fever, aged 45, Mary Ann, wife of Abraham Atten, and only dau. of Thomas Godsmark, esq., of Headly, Hants.

Oct. 5. At Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, after a residence there of twenty-six years, aged 47, John B. Compton, esq.

Oct. 6. Mortally wounded through the femoral artery, while gallantly leading on his men to the assault of the Fort in the Island of Bate, Gulf of Cutch, East Indies, aged 20, Lieut. Jas. Wm. MacCormack, H.M.'s 28th Regt., only son of M. J. MacCormack, M.D., Bedfordshire Militia.

From a wound received in the assault of the Fort of Beyt, aged 20, Edward Tanqueray Willaume, esq., Ensign 6th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, second son of Thomas B. Tanqueray Willaume, esq., of Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park.

Oct. 8. At her residence, Drayton-villa, Wismore-hill, aged 82, Mary, relict of Joseph East, esq.

Oct. 9. At his brother's (Andrew Lynch French, esq.) residence in the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, Edward A. French, esq., aged 61, youngest son of John Lynch French, of St. Christopher, and Elizabeth French, dau. of Harry Darell, esq., of Calehill, Kent.

Oct. 12. At Portland, Maine, U.S.A., aged 64, Captain Thomas Milner Lawson, late of Whitey.

At Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-grove, aged 32, Capt. Francis E. Smith.

Oct. 13. At Paris, aged 30, Fletcher Cavendish Charles Conyers Norton, first secretary of Legation at Athens, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Norton, of Kettlethorpe-hall, near Wakefield. His remains were brought for interment to the ancient seat of his ancestors.

Oct. 14. John Edward Herrick, esq., of Belmont, co. Cork.

Oct. 16. At Bishopton Grange, near Ripon, aged 79, Robt. Paley, esq., M.D.

In York-street, Dover, aged 58, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. R.N.

Oct. 17. At Mullingar, in Ireland, Robert Barlow, M.D., youngest brother of the late Edw. Barlow, M.D. of New Sydney-place.

At Westbourne-grove North, Paddington, Ann, second dau. of the late Thomas Dehany Hall, esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

Oct. 17. At Upper Bangor, North Wales, Margaret Burton, dau. of Alexander Ferrier, esq., of Knockmaroon, co. Dublin, and Newstead, Torquay.

At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 47, Augusta B. Hill, second dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Hill, of Braishfield-lodge, Hampshire.

Oct. 18. Suddenly, from hemorrhage of the lungs, at Montpellier, France, aged 67, Joseph Randolph Mullings, esq., of Eastcourt, Wilts, late M.P. for Cirencester.

At Southampton, aged 35, Richard Edward Blanchard of the Customs at that port, eldest son of R. Blanchard, of Southampton, solicitor.

Oct. 20. Of consumption, at Delce, near Rochester, Kent, John Henry Cooke, esq., barrister-at-law.

Aged 39, Mary Anne, wife of T. H. Naylor, esq., M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Oct. 21. At Vienna, aged 52, John Baillie, esq., civil engineer, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, son of the late John Baillie, esq., of Gateshead.

In Queen-street, Mayfair, Jane, widow of the Rev. Temple Freer, Canon of Westminster and Rector of Ruydon, Norfolk.

Oct. 23. At Wincanton, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of E. Valden Cooper, solicitor, Wincanton.

At Osnington-lodge, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Hall, esq.

Oct. 24. At Dawlish, South Devon, Anna Maria Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Hardy, formerly of Lea, Gloucester.

At Cleatham, near Staindrop, aged 46, Henry George Granger, esq., youngest brother of the late Thos. Colpitts Granger, esq., barrister, and M.P. for Durham.

Oct. 25. At Newton Bushel, aged 82, Moses Vicary, esq.

At Angel-hill, aged 74, Elisabeth, widow of the Rev. Francis Hungerford Daubeny, Rector of Bexwell, Norfolk.

At her residence, Prior's-court, near Newbury, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Stackpole, 45th Regt., formerly of Clanville-lodge, Andover.

Oct. 26. In the wreck of the "Royal Charter," aged 32, Francis Frederick, eldest son of the Rev. F. H. Hutton, Vicar of Leckford, Hants.

At Jewell-house, Marden, Vicar, third surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hooker, esq.



At Upper Berkeley-street, Matilda, relict of Roylance Child, esq., son of the late Adm. Child, of Tunstall.

At his residence, Barnsbury-villas, Islington, E. C. Bracebridge, esq.

Aged 24, Joseph Kirkland, second son of J. White, esq., of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and Sandall-grove, near Doncaster.

At Starboro' Castle, Surrey, aged 54, J. Tonge, esq., J.P. for that county.

At York-place, Edinburgh, aged 69, John Macandrew, esq., Solicitor Supreme Courts.

At Dawlish, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of G. H. Lang, esq., of Overton.

At Great Ormond-st., aged 75, William Binley Musson, esq., son of the late W. Harvey Musson, esq., and grandson of the Rev. B. Musson, formerly Rector of Baggington, Warwickshire.

At Bognor, aged 54, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Handley, esq.

At Gravesend, Major Pattoun, Royal Marines. At the Royal Mews, Buckingham-palace, aged 56, Major Jno. R. Groves, Crown Ecurry.

At Horley, aged 74, the wife of R. Sandiland, esq.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, Isabella, widow of Hans Sotheby, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At the Otland's-park Hotel, aged 62, Simon Digby Morse Boycott, esq., late of Osberstown, co. Kildare, Ireland.

Oct. 27. Suddenly, aged 68, Richard Bastard, esq., of Exeter.

At her residence, Underwood, Torquay, aged 84, Anne, widow of John Attree, esq., of Huntington-court, Herefordshire, and Arlington, Sussex.

At the Elms, Beadonwell, Erith, aged 21, Margaret Jane, wife of George Frederick Larking, third dau. of the late Alexander Morrison, of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

Oct. 28. At Croydon, aged 34, Giles Long, esq., solicitor, eldest and only surviving son of William Long, esq., of Clifford's Inn, and of Croydon.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Juliana, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Bombay Army.

At Falmouth, aged 96, Mrs. Hester Fox, a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Fox had been a widow for 76 years, her husband having died in 1783.

At Newcastle, in St. Thomas's-crescent, Emma, wife of Collingwood Tully, esq., and dau. of the late Lieut. Guthrie, R.N., North Shields.

At Maitland-st., Edinburgh, aged 69, James Balfour, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 51, Henrietta, wife of Thomas Bruce, esq., of Arnot.

At Fulmer-grove, Bucks., aged 82, Catherine, wife of John Kaye, esq.

At Noirmontiers, La Vendée, aged 56, Gervas Stanford Deverill, late Col. of H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry.

Oct. 29. Aged 72, George Hart, esq., of Macaulay-buildings, Bath.

At Southfield-house, near Prôme, aged 78, Mary, widow of Richard Paek, esq., of Floore-house, Northamptonshire.

At Ashford, aged 81, John Worger, esq. At Torwoo-lodge, Mary, relict of Thomas Beasley, esq., of Torquay.

At Margate, aged 59, Francis McGedy, esq., of the "London Gazette" office.

At the Manor-house, Hayling Island, Grace, wife of Wm. Padwick, esq., eldest dau. of the late Wm. Taylor, esq., of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At his residence, East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 76, James Pulman, esq., Clarenceux King of Arms and Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod.

At Prince's-terr., Hyde-park, Jane, only dau. of the late Adm. Raper.

At Winwick-cottage, Lancashire, aged 65, Henrietta Elieth., youngest dau. of the late Rev. Geoffry Honby, formerly Rector of Winwick.

At Carlingford, Ireland, suddenly, Lieut. Chas. Servante, R.N.

At Exeter, Frances Charlotte, wife of John William Lowe, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At his residence, Erskine-terr., Cavan, Ireland, Martin Farrell, esq., Resident Drainage Engineer under the Board of Works.

At Brighton, aged 16, Leonard Hill, only child of William Pyne, esq., of Cradley, Herefordsh.

At Ford-cottage, Hylton, aged 46, Thomas, eldest son of the late W. Gales, esq., of Ford-lodge.

At his residence, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, aged 50, Richard Martin, esq.

In London, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 44, John Thomas Crowe, esq., eldest son of John Rice Crowe, esq., Consul-General of Christiania, Norway.

Oct. 30. At Oxford-terr., aged 31, Capt. Francis Octavius Barrow, 5th M.N.I., youngest son of S. Barrow, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, and formerly of Bath.

Lucy, wife of John F. Worth, esq., of Worth-house, Devon.

At his residence, St. James's-st., Bath, aged 71, Christopher Domville, esq., late of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of Charles Compton Domville, esq., M.P., of Santry-house, Templeogue, co. Dublin.

At the Lunatic Asylum, Hayward's Heath, aged 64, Clara, relict of Dr. Grenville, of Petworth.

At Lewes, aged 56, Priscilla, fourth dau. of the late John Rickman, of Wellingham, near Lewes, Sussex.

Henry Ffarington, of Mariebonne, Wigan, banker.

At Rose-terr., Perth, William Malcolm, esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

Joseph Wigg, esq., late of the 60th Rifles, younger son of Geo. Wigg, esq., of Picoadilly.

At Warberry-lodge, Torquay, Devon, the Rev. Wm. Taylor, second son of the late Henry Taylor, esq., of the Hayes, near Stone, Staffordshire.

At Tamar-terr., Stoke, aged 66, Mary Ann, widow of Wm. Garn Mason, Paymaster R.N.

At East India-road, Limehouse, aged 62, Capt. Edward Sayers, Commodore of the Island of St. Vincent.

Oct. 31. At Clifton-hill, Brighton, Frances, relict of John Goodday Beet, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 94th Regt., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Howard, Rector of Yattendon, Berks.

At his residence, Gainford, aged 54, James Young Jamieson, esq., of Newton and Newbiggen, Northumberland.

Aged 73, Charles Tindal, Commander Royal Navy, and Agent of the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington-gardens, London.

At Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire, Vice-Adm. James Pringle, of Torwoodlee.

Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Benj. Mallam, Curate of Burnley.

Latelý. On his passage from China to England for the recovery of his health, aged 26, Capt. Henry Noel Eden, R.A., son of Major-Gen. Eden, commanding the Cork District.

On board the "Earl of Eglington" transport, on his homeward passage from Hongkong, age 1 38, Dr. George Everest, R.N., late of H.M.S. the "Highflyer."

In the Cobourg-rd., Old Kent-rd., aged 59, W. Stevens, esq., for upwards of 45 years at the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At Dublin, aged 87, Grace, widow of Hugh Trevor, esq.

At the residence of his son, G. F. Maskell, esq., Stanford, Headley, aged 76, Thos. Maskell, esq.

Nov. 1. At the Padock, Canterbury, aged 57, William Henry Furley, esq., banker, of that city. Mr. Furley will be remembered in perpetuity in Canterbury, having during his lifetime given 10 great coats annually to the poor through the Charity Trustees, and has provided property so that the donation may be perpetual. He presented to the corporation the gold chain and badge

which decorate the person of the chief magistrate for the time being.

Aged 68, William Gribble, esq., solicitor, and clerk of the peace for the borough of Barnstable. At Stratford-pl., Camden-sq., Richard Ducke Eastcott, esq., surgeon, son of the late Rev. Richard Eastcott, Exeter.

At Freshford, aged 76, Mary Ann, relict of Robert Harley Goodall, esq., of Duppas-hill, Croydon.

At Porteous-house, Paddington, aged 72, Marianne Cazalet, of Watcombe, near Torquay, widow of the Rev. James Cazalet, formerly of Hasted, Kent.

At Marina, St. Leonard's, aged 74, John Bowen, esq., of South-row, Blackheath.

At his residence at Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 68, Henry Barnes, esq., late of Tuffnel-park West, Holloway.

At Neully, near Paris, aged 46, David Wm., eldest son of Alexander Mitchell, esq., of Cavendish-cren., Bath.

At Royal-cren., Brighton, aged 80, Margaret Eleanor, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Purvis, of Darsham-house, Suffolk.

At Paris, aged 40, Anne Pewtress, wife of Wm. Longstaffe, esq., of Northbrook, Hants.

At his residence, St. Paul's-rd., Chichester, aged 65, Thomas Hayilar, esq.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 68, Elizabeth Jane, widow of Thomas Sowell, esq.

At his residence, Cumberland-st., Portman-sq., aged 83, Edward Beeson Cannon, esq.

At St. John's-wood-terr., many years of High-st., St. Marylebone, aged 54, Mr. Wm. Edwards, youngest son of the late Mr. James Edwards, of Harlow, Essex.

At Prior-park-buildings, Bath, aged 77, Mary, relict of Mr. Thomas Salway Meyler, of Bath.

Nov. 2. At Dunstable-house, Richmond, aged 72, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Loraine Baker, bart., C.B. Having entered the navy in 1797, he became a retired rear-adm. in 1850. He assisted at the storming of Sumana (St. Domingo), in 1827, and was promoted for his conduct at the defence of Anholt in 1811. He served with considerable distinction at Guadaloupe in 1815.

At Torquay, Devon, aged 54, Hamilton Cooke, esq., of Carr-house, Doncaster.

At Shelleys, Knockholt, Kent, aged 87, William Marter, esq., H.E.L.C., C.S.

At Ewell, aged 90, Frances, relict of Edward Marter, esq., formerly of Cheries, Bucks.

At her house in Exeter, aged 87, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Francis Rodd, esq., of Trebath-hall, Cornwall.

At High Wycombe, aged 20, Mary, eldest dau. of John Turner, esq., surgeon.

At Dysart, aged 18, Catherine Adair, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Adair Pettigrew, of the U. P. Church.

At Eccleston-sq., Mary, wife of H. Bliss, Q.C.

At St. Leonard's, Mary Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Harrison, late Commanding Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At Wells, Somerset, Ann Drake, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Foster.

At the residence of her brother, at West Coker, near Yeovil, aged 63, Susannah Chaffey, widow of Thomas Fussell, esq., of Wadbury-house, near Frome.

At her residence, Wood-st., Barnet, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Deurman.

Nov. 3. At Ham-house, aged 32, Wm. James Felix Tollemache, esq., only son of the late Hon. Felix Tollemache.

At Devizes, aged 84, William Chandler, esq.

In Church-st., Folkestone, aged 73, Margaret, dau. of the late John Gill, esq., of Sandgate.

Aged 30, Katharine Maude, wife of the Rev. George H. Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Bloomsbury-pl., Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of George Holder, esq.

At Collinston, Clondalkin, Ireland, Selina, wife of Arthur Beresford Cane, esq.

At Bristol, of bronchitis, Eleanor Bromley Charlotte King, sister of the late Rev. Thomas King, Vicar of Linton, Kent.

At Howley-place, Maida-hill West, aged 38, Lieut. D. Davidson Thain, of the 24th Regt. H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Bessels-green, near Sevenoaks, aged 62, James A. Wigan.

At the Priory, Repton, aged 26, Maria, wife of the Rev. G. P. Clarke.

At Blessington-rd., Lee, Blackheath, aged 58, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Threlkeld, esq., of Peckham-grove.

At Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, aged 61, Catherine Amelia, relict of Charles Launitt, esq., of St. Petersburg and London.

At Royal-cir., Edinburgh, Jane Isabella, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Forbes, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

Nov. 4. At North-st., Chichester, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Lydia Tudor, widow of Wm. Tudor, esq., of Arnewood, Hants.

At his residence, Penlee-cottage, Stoke, aged 75, Wm. Hancock, esq., J.P.

At Theresa-terr., Hammersmith, aged 65, Mary, wife of Thomas Toy, esq.

At his residence, Winson-lodge, near Birmingham, aged 70, John Meyer, esq.

At his residence, Faulton's-sq., Chelsea, aged 80, Thomas Nash, esq.

At Thurloe-pl., Brompton, aged 52, Henrietta Matilda, youngest dau. of the late John Shakspear, esq., B.C.S., and of Singleton, Sussex.

At Paris, aged 35, Robert Stanley Reddington. At Davenham, Cheshire. Esther, wife of James Greenway, esq., of Darwen, Lancashire.

At Rozel Manor-house, Jersey, aged 73, Philip Raoul Lempriere, esq.

At Knaresborough, aged 36, James, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Collins.

At Sible Hedingham, aged 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. James Currey, formerly preacher at the Charterhouse.

At Hyères, in the south of France, of consumption, Robert Heilyers, esq., late of Calcutta.

At the house of the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, Oxford, aged 76, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late James Seton, esq., of Hadley, Middlesex.

At his residence, Edith-villas, North-end, Fulham, Mr. J. F. Abram, late of Kensington, surgeon.

At Knaresborough, of congestion of the liver and lungs, aged 36, the Rev. James Collins, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Collins, of Foleyfote and Knaresborough, York-shire, and brother of Thos. Collins, jun., M.P. for Knaresborough.

At Old Duloch, Fife, Major David Cooper, 17th Foot, P.W.

At Florence, aged 77, Major Michael Angelo Galeazzi.

Nov. 5. At Lamberhurst, Kent, aged 94, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Edward Hawkins, Rector of Kelston, Somerset, youngest son of the first Sir Caesar Hawkins, bart., and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Howes, of the Manor-house, Morningthorpe, Norfolk.

At Clifton-gardens, Maida-vale, aged 32, Alfred Laming, esq., son of James Laming, esq., of Maida-hill-west.

At Salcombe-mount, Salcombe Regis, aged 40, Emma Maria, wife of Capt. W. S. Andrews.

At Horton Kirby, Kent, aged 77, Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, Rector of Southfleet, Kent.

At West Charlton, Somerset, aged 92, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Anthony Pyne, M.A.

At Brighton, Georgiana Maria, Dowager Lady De Tabley.

At Cansan-park, Charles Hay Forbes, esq., second surviving son of the late Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Pittsigo.

At Belmont, near Exeter, aged 74, Lavinia, third dau. of the late Thomas Snow, esq.

At Carlton-hill, aged 61, Alfred Ainger, esq.



At Rectory-villas, Stoke Newington, aged 59, Thomas Robinson, esq.

At Gloucester-pl., Brighton, late of Cupar, Fife, aged 43, Wm. Williamson, esq., M.D., L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

*Nov. 6.* At Millbrook, Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Pester, late of the H.E.I.C. Service, and dau. of the Rev. Wm. Phellips, of Montacute-house, Somerset.

At Myrtle-cottage, Sidmouth, Margaret Jesse, eldest dau. of the late Major Stephenson, 3rd Buffs, of Wadebridge-house, Durham.

At Mayfield, Colchester, Jas. Carstairs, esq., of Mayfield.

At Balla Cooley, Isle of Man, aged 57, Henry Selby Hele, M.A., for many years Vicar of Grays, Essex.

At the residence of his brother, Jas. Cazenove, esq., New Brighton, Cheshire, aged 77, Henry Cazenove, esq., of London.

At Freiburg, Baden, Anthony C. Clifton, esq., late of Welwyn, Herts., eldest son of N. Clifton, esq., Islington.

At Edgbaston, Catherine, wife of Col. Bamford.

At Mills's-terr., Hove, near Brighton, aged 61, Miss Harriet Preston, youngest dau. of the late James Preston, esq., of Sewardstone, Essex.

The wife of the Rev. Thomas Pypcr, Rector of St. Michael's, Stamford.

At West Drayton, aged 35, David Edward, eldest and only surviving son of David James, esq., of Wolverton, Somersetshire.

At her residence, Upper Walmer, aged 72, Margaret, widow of William Bridger Goodrich, esq., of Lenborough, Bucks., and of the Rookery, Dedham, Essex.

In Russell-sq., Brighton, aged 84, Harriet, widow of Thos. Morris, esq., late of Horley-pl., Clifton, Bristol.

At Royal-crecent, Brighton, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Charles Purvis, of Darnam-house, Suffolk, formerly of 1st (Royal) Dragoons. The deceased officer entered the army June 3, 1796. He served in the Peninsula with the 1st Royal Dragoons at the battles of Vittoria, Fuentes d'Onor, and Toulouse, for which he had received the gold and silver war medals with two clasps. He retired on half-pay from the Canadian Fencibles in June, 1818.

Aged 79, Miss Ann Child, of Richard's Castle, Hereford.

At St. Petersburg, of cancer, aged 46, Joseph Platts, esq., Chief Engineer of the Russian Impl. Naval Dept.

*Nov. 7.* At Budleigh Salterton, Hen. William Mason, esq., late of Beel-house, Amersham, Bucks., of which county he was high sheriff, and for many years magistrate.

At Bromley, Kent, Harriett Eliza, widow of the Rev. Wm. Young, late Vicar of Layston, Herts.

At her residence, Leborne-house, East Coker, near Yeovil, Somerset, aged 87, Hannah, relict of R. Murly, esq.

At Dursley, aged 70, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Hardwick Shute, M.D.

At West Ashby-house, Horncastle, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. M. Pierce, M.A., Incumbent of West Ashby, &c.

At Pau, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Kerr, esq., of Elm-Bank, Largs, Ayrshire.

At Guernsey, aged 73, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Charles Bristed.

At Chertsey, Walter Clarke, esq.

At Brixton Rise, aged 68, Thos. Ginger, esq.

At Logmore-house, Stroud, aged 44, John Yeats, second son of George William Kingdom, late Clerk of the Check of Sheerness Dockyard.

At Millfield-lane, Highgate Rise, aged 55, Wm. Albert Walls.

*Nov. 8.* At Goldsborough-hall, near Knaresbro', the Countess Dowager of Harewood. The late Countess was the second dau. of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., by the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Byng, third dau. of George, fourth

Viscount Torrington, and was born March 25, 1801. Her ladyship married, on July 5, 1823, Henry, third and last Earl of Harewood, who, it will be recollected, died in 1837 from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse while hunting. By her union with that nobleman the countess leaves surviving issue the present Earl and five other sons, and six daughters. The demise of the Countess places the families of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess Cawdon, the Marquis of Bath, the Rev. Lord and Lady John Thynne, Lord and Lady Chas. Thynne, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord and Lady Portman, the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Mr. and Lady Louisa Mills, Lord and Lady Wharcliffe, Lord and Lady George Cavendish, Hon. Geo. and Lady Louisa Lascelles, Col. Smyth, M.P., and numerous others, in mourning.

At Kelland Barton, Lafford, aged 80, John Kelland, esq., formerly of Pennycott-farm, Lafford.

At his residence, York-house, Bath, aged 64, Robert Nickson, esq.

At Croydon, aged 76, Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Major Rhode, esq., of Oakley, Bromley-common, Kent.

At Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, aged 62, William Wilkinson, esq., of Edengate, Westmoreland, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Devonshire-terr., Hyde-park, aged 37, Wm. Frederick Raitt, late Capt. Oxford Militia, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. E. Raitt.

At his residence, Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 69, Thomas Welch, esq.

Aged 82, George Moore, esq., F.R.S., of the firm of Moore and Bachhoffner, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

*Nov. 9.* Aged 71, Thomas Wm. Wandsbrough, esq., M.D. and F.R.C.S.E.

At Annerley-villas, Annerley, aged 65, Rachel, wife of Charles Winchester, esq.

At Richmond, aged 37, Thomas, elder son of Thomas Booker, esq.

At Norfolk-st., Park-lane, London, aged 62, Harriet, widow of Daniel Smith, esq.

At Birkenhead, aged 87, Margaret, relict of John Briscoe, esq., of Calvington, Shropshire.

At her residence, Highbury-park, Middlesex, aged 73, Ann, relict of Richard Percival, esq.

At Rouen, aged 66, Joseph Robert Hownam, Commander R.N.

At Ripley, Derbyshire, suddenly, aged 30, D. B. Hine, esq., surgeon, son of the Rev. J. S. Hine, of Jarnac, France.

*Nov. 10.* At Chelsea, aged 85, Sarah, widow of William Deacon, esq., of Portsmouth.

Aged 50, Arthur Bott Cook, esq., late of Oxford-sq.

At Monks Eleigh Rectory, Suffolk, aged 60, Mary Ann Wallace, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. T. M. Wallace, Rector of Great Braxted, Essex.

At Hitchin, Herts., aged 83, Mr. Michael Chapman.

At Dorset-pl., Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Rich. Walker Fowler, esq., formerly of Bristol.

At Brussels, of apoplexy, aged 40, Charles Henry Price Wright, esq.

*Nov. 11.* At Axminster, Devon, Mary, relict of William Poole, esq., formerly of Vexford, Somerset.

At his residence, Clinton-park, Birkenhead, aged 71, Julius Mott, esq.

At his residence, Stoke-terr., aged 81, William Spiller, esq., late Assistant Master Shipwright, H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport.

Suddenly, at her residence, Orchard-terrace, Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Catherine Wright.

At his residence, Cambridge-street, Hyde-pk.-sq., Henry Swinburne Minasi, esq., his Sicilian Majesty's Consul-General.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Capt. Robert Mordaunt Dickens, Adjutant of the Staff College.

At Arundell-villa, St. John's-road, Brixton, Charlotte, wife of James Graves Hooton, esq.

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dann, esq.

Suddenly, in Regent-st., aged 66, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Croft, late of the Bengal Army.

At Loughborough-rd., Brixton, aged 21, John Nicholson, fifth son of the Rev. E. Hull.

At Bladen-lodge, Old Brompton, aged 60, Margaret, wife of Thomas Graham, esq.

At Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Smith, late H.M.'s 14th Regt.

At Richmond, aged 72, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richard Leigh, esq., of Hawley and Bexley, Kent.

At Addlestone, Surrey, Edward Speer, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Treasury.

At Binfield-place, Stockwell, Surrey, late of Greek-street, Soho-sq., London, aged 67, Robert Wilson, esq.

Catherine, wife of Mr. Charles Kerin, Newington-road, N., and Inland Revenue, Somerset-house.

At Middlewich, Cheshire, Thomas Wrench Naylor, esq.

At Camden-town, aged 28, Sophia, wife of Mr. James D. Hardy, and dau. of the late James Fell, esq., of Marylebone.

Nov. 12. At his residence, the Parade, Poole, aged 65, John Williamson, esq., an old inhabitant of the town, and for some years one of the most active managers of its local charities.

At Clifton-road, Brighton, aged 72, Charles Chapman, esq., formerly of Bulham, Surrey.

At Welbeck-st., Cavendish-square, the wife of Jerry Barrett, esq.

Aged 60, Col. E. G. W. Keppel, of Lexham-hall, Norfolk, and George-terrace, Brompton.

Aged 77, Andrew Bridgwater, esq., of Rose-hill, Ilfley, near Oxford.

At Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-pk., of diphtheria, aged 35, Thomas Whistler Smith, esq., late of Glenrock, Sydney, New South Wales.

At his residence, Darlington, aged 62, Nathaniel Plews, esq., J.P. for the county of Durham. An active public man he was,—known to and respected by a large circle. Manager for many years for the eminent banking firm of Backhouse and Co., afterwards one of the directors of the Great North of England Railway, and subsequently of the North-Eastern and West Durham, in all these capacities his able financial talents were of essential service. Mr. Plews was a county magistrate, and took a large share in the disposal of the business before the Darlington Police Court; for, being the only resident magistrate in that town, his services were continually required. He was also Chairman to the Darlington Burial Board, and took a great interest in the formation of the beautiful cemetery of that place. Until within the last two years Mr. Plews was a member of the Local Board of Health from its establishment in 1850. A zealous Churchman, he contributed handsomely towards the erection of St. John's Church, and was a leading member of the building committee.

At Edgaston, aged 69, Thomas Acton Chaplin, formerly of Watlington, near Oxford, and father of Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, of the T. R. Haymarket.

Aged 68, Thomas Edington Hood, esq., of Earl-st., Blackfriars.

At Cheltenham, aged 43, John Coventry, esq., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., House-Surgeon to the Cheltenham Poor Law Union.

At Guildford-st., Russell-sq., aged 74, Mary, widow of Robert Smith, esq., for many years Superintending President of the London District Post.

At Deal, aged 37, R. John Roffey, esq.

Nov. 13. At Gloucester-rd, Regent's-park, aged 42, Edward Highton, esq., C.E.

At his residence, Walton, aged 35, Walter, youngest son of Joseph Thompson, esq., of Seaford, Liscard.

At Hastings, Anne Maria, relict of Marmaduke

Ivatt, esq., Mitchell-house, Cottenham, Cambridge, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Coombe, Mamsgate.

At the residence of his son-in-law, F. W. Bushill, Mortimer-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 64, Thomas Morton, esq., formerly of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, and late of Rose-villa, Camden-town.

Suddenly, at Thurlow-terr., Wandsworth-rd., aged 49, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Booth Hewitt, esq., of South Lambeth.

At her residence, Rodney-house, Clifton, Miss Catherine Chapman, dau. of the late Anthony Chapman, esq., of Tarrant Gunville, Dorsetsh.

At Edgbaston, aged 31, Col. Bamford, Staff Officer of Pensions for the Birmingham district.

At Hoddesdon, aged 88, Mrs. Hill.

Nor. 14. At his residence, Gatewick-house, Charlwood, Surrey, Alexander Fraser, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At her residence, Albert-terr., Mount Ratford, aged 73, Miss Salome Reynolds Mortimore.

At Lion's-house, Alphington-road, aged 54, Isabella, wife of B. Myers, esq.

Aged 70, Capt. William Kayes, late of the 73rd Regt. of Foot.

At Newnham-hall, near Stockton, aged 26, Francis Thomas Strother, esq., son of Arthur Strother, esq., Darlington.

At the residence of S. C. Holrood, esq., South-ernhay, Exeter, aged 75, Mary Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Fowell Goodridge.

At Edgerston, Agnes, wife of Wm. Oliver Rutherford, esq., of Edgerston, Sheriff and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Roxburgh.

In London, aged 48, Frederick Holder, esq., late of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and of the Staff of the Turkish Contingent.

At Little Milton, Oxfordshire, aged 70, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Young, late Vicar of Heathfield.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Anna Maria, widow of the late Henry Cartwright Brettell, esq., of Greenfield-house, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Aged 59, James Chapman Butcher, of Upper Stamford-st., Blackfriars, many years a pawnbroker and silversmith in Wandsworth.

At Notting-hill, Capt. William Dawson; R.N.

At Sydney-pl., Bath, aged 56, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dummett, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Capt. Durell De Saumarez, Royal Navy.

Nor. 15. At the house of his son, Mr. John Rowe, draper, Fore-st., Devonport, aged 76, Mr. William Rowe.

At Bideford, aged 31, James Friend Bankes, esq., of King's Cottage, Bishop's Tawton.

In Vincent-sq., Westminster, aged 60, James Philip, esq.

At Spring-vale, Liscard, near Liverpool, the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert Cooke, aged 62, Alexander Bowley, of London, late of Liverpool.

At Berlin, aged 39, Charlotte Augusta, wife of Thos. Solly, esq., of Berlin, and only dau. of the late Hollis Solly, esq.

At Inchmario, Kincardineshire, Mrs. Davidson, sen., widow of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tilly-chetley and Inchmario, N.B.

At Freshfield, near Southampton, aged 33, Frederic King, esq.

Aged 85, Arthur Bott, esq., of Connaught-rq., at Eglinton-house, Ventnor, aged 73, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Carus-Wilson, of Caterston-hall, Westmoreland.

Nov. 16. At Brixton-pl., Brixton-rd., aged 75, Comm. George Goddard, R.N.

At the residence of her sister, Drayton-grove, Brompton, aged 48, Sophia Ann, second dau. of the late Thos. Penny, esq.

At Addison-road, Kensington, Jane, wife of R. F. Woodruff, esq.

At Park-place, Cheltenham, Mary, wife of Forster O. Leighton, esq., late Major 56th Regt.

At her grandfather's residence, after a long



and distressing illness of upwards of 12 months, aged 26, Katherine Emily Sanglier, eldest grand-dau. of Capt. W. I. Hughes, R.N., Roseberry-place, Dalston, Middlesex.

In Torrington-sq., of capillary bronchitis, aged 63, Anchoretta, eldest dau. of the late Edward Anthony Whyte, esq.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. T. Hertslet, esq., Kingston-hill, aged 76, Robert Stokes, esq., late of Blackheath, for many years Secretary of the African Civilization Society.

Nov. 17. At Upper Gloucester-st., Dorset-sq., aged 75, Sarah, wife of John Boustead, esq., late of the Ceylon Rifle Regt.

At Epsom, aged 86, Mary Allan, relict of Robt. Burn, esq., of the East India House.

At Bruntsfield-house, Edinburgh, Isabel Henrietta Baillie Hamilton, infant dau. of Lord and Lady Binning.

At Elmer's-end, Beckenham, aged 66, Margaret Anne, wife of the Rev. Thos. Shore.

Nov. 18. At Morecambe, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Thompson, esq., of Nately-hall, and dau. of John Armstrong, esq.

At Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, Rosa, eldest dau. of the late John Court Burford, esq., solicitor, of the Temple.

At his residence, Russell-house, Tavistock-sq., aged 59, Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A.

At Uxbridge, aged 76, the widow of Wm. Chamberlin Hopkins, esq., late of Islington.

Nov. 19. At the Rectory, Sprotbro', Yorkshire, Almeria, wife of the Rev. Scott Surtees, and dau. of the late Philip Hamond, esq., of Westacre, Norfolk.

At Clarges-street, aged 62, Joseph Hill, esq. Aged 79, William Mills, esq., of Saxham-hall, Suffolk.

At Ramsgate, aged 93, Elizabeth, widow of John Cutler, esq. Catherine, wife of Edmund Bryan, esq., of Brighton, Sussex.

At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., W., of China fever, aged 36, Comm. Armine Woodhouse, R.N., late of H.M.S. "Cormorant."

Nov. 20. At Cocks-pur-st., Charing-cross, aged 40, Louis, youngest surviving son of the late Mr. Moses Samuel, of Ipswich.

At Earl's-court-terrace, Kensington, aged 50, Maria, dau. of the late John Holman, esq., of Lower Belgrave-place, Eaton-sq.

At Beaumont-sq., Mile-end, aged 63, Ann, wife of Mark O'Shaughnessy, Capt. and Paymaster in the Queen's Own Light Inf. Militia.

Nov. 21. Charlotte Henrietta, wife of T. Steel, of High Holborn.

At Charles-st., St. John's, Horselydown, aged 73, Mr. William Richardson.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Oct. 24 .	442	155	132	149	28	910	872	918	1790	
" 29 .	502	164	165	175	30	1048	823	822	1645	
Nov. 5 .	574	168	208	184	48	1182	980	908	1888	
" 12 .	484	164	189	171	43	1051	918	930	1848	
" 19 .	524	192	205	240	55	1233	958	902	1526	

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Nov. 19.	42 9	35 8	21 5	29 10	39 3	38 4
	42 9	35 11	21 5	29 7	40 3	37 9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, NOVEMBER 19.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. — Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s. — Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

				Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 24.	
Beef	3s. 8d.	to 5s. 2d.		Beasts	5,340
Mutton	4s. 2d.	to 5s. 2d.		Sheep and lambs	22,410
Veal	4s. 0d.	to 5s. 0d.		Calves	146
Pork	3s. 8d.	to 4s. 8d.		Pigs	390
Lamb					

COAL-MARKET, NOVEMBER 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Other sorts, 13s. 6d. to 16s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 62s. 6d. Petersburg Y. C., 60s.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24 to November 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Oct. 24	33	40	32	29. 38	foggy, rain, cl.	Oct. 9	40	46	36	29. 86	cloudy, rain
25	31	48	50	29. 38	do. hvy. rain	10	35	41	40	30. 59	foggy, sleet
26	45	48	38	29. 28	cloudy	11	39	48	39	30. 53	cloudy, fair
27	38	42	37	29. 80	do. rain, foggy	12	38	49	39	30. 34	do. do.
28	41	54	49	29. 56	do. do. cloudy	13	42	45	36	30. 28	do. foggy
29	38	50	40	29. 28	do. fair	14	33	37	31	30. 22	foggy
30	39	47	41	29. 48	do. rain	15	32	45	30	30. 18	do. cloudy
31	40	49	52	29. 26	do. do.	16	38	47	39	30. 15	cloudy
N.1	44	52	47	28. 78	do. showers	17	39	43	39	30. 17	do.
2	46	53	47	29. 73	do. fair, rain	18	36	47	42	30. 22	do.
3	45	54	45	29. 66	do. do.	19	37	47	38	30. 21	cloudy, fair
4	45	54	55	29. 8	do. do.	20	55	42	37	29. 84	fair
5	44	46	57	29. 39	do. do. hvy. rn.	21	36	47	38	29. 72	fog. fair, fog.
6	53	58	53	29. 44	hvy. rn fr. shra.	22	37	50	48	29. 81	do.
7	46	57	49	29. 63	rn. cl. fr. rn. cl.	23	40	51	44	29. 94	do.
8	44	55	42	29. 74	do. do. rain						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	95½	94½	94½	226	221½	28 pm.	2 dis.	
25	95½	94½	94½	225	221	27 pm.		
26	95½	94½	94½	225		29 pm.	1 dis.	
27	95½	94½	94½	227		27 pm.	3 dis.	
28	95½	94½	94½	225	222		2 dis.	
29	96½	94½	94½	227	224	30 pm.	2 dis.	
31	96	94½	94½	227	224	31 pm.		
N.1								
2	96½	94½	94½	227	223	28 pm.	2 pm.	
3	96½	94½	94½	227	224	31 pm.		
4	96½	94½	94½	227	227	31 pm.	2 pm.	
5	96½	94½	95	227	225	31 pm.	1 pm.	
7	96½	95½	95	227	225	30 pm.	1 pm.	
8	96½	95	94½		225	29 pm.		
9	96½	94½	95		224	29 pm.	2 pm.	
10	96½	95	94½	226	225½	29 pm.		
11	96½	95	95		226	31 pm.	1 dis.	
12	96½	94½	95½		227	28 pm.		
14	95½	94½	95	226	226	28 pm.	2 dis.	
15	96	94½	94½	228	228	30 pm.		
16	96½	94½	94½	227½	225	28 pm.	2 pm.	
17	96½	94½	94½	226	227½	27 pm.	1 pm.	
18	96½	94½	94½	226½	226	30 pm.	1 dis.	
19	96½	94½	94½			27 pm.		
21	96½	94½	94½			30 pm.	2 dis.	
22	96½	94½	94½	227	226	27 pm.	2 pm.	
23	96½	94½	94½		228	30 pm.		

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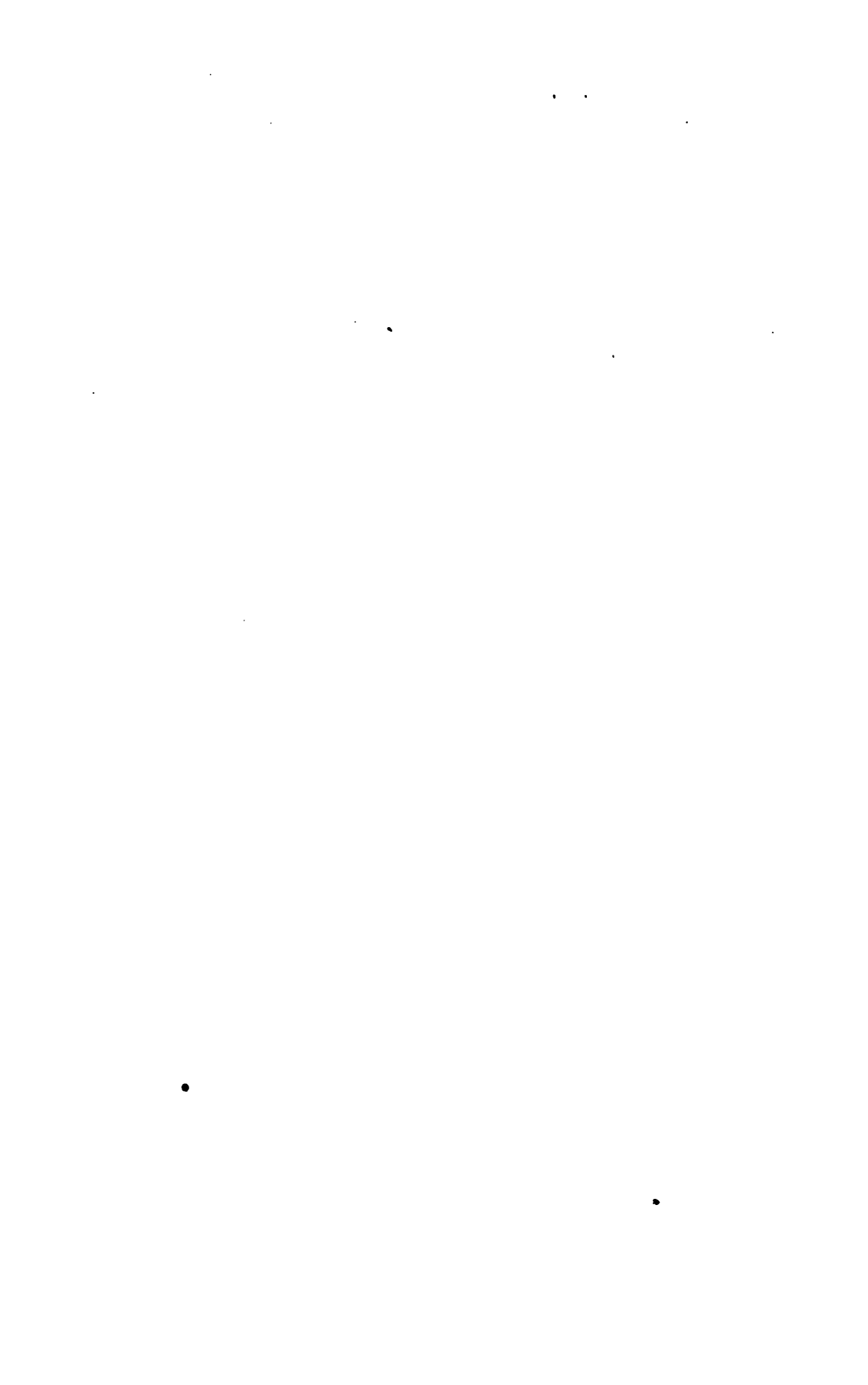
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